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W. A. Greenhill,
April 1849.

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A

PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF

DR. PALMER'S PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY.

THE following notice of the present work is transcribed from Dr. JAMES JOHNSON'S well-known MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, for April, 1842.

"IN this stupendous work, we scarcely know which to admire most—the extensive erudition, or the unwearied, we might say super-human, labour of its author. Dr. PALMER may well exclaim, with the Roman bard,

'Monumentum exegi ære perennius.'

JOHNSON'S great Dictionary, in four volumes, cost not one-tenth the pains and research that Dr. P's. Pentaglot must have done. Dr. PALMER will not be rewarded, during his life-time, for the labour he has undergone, and the wear and tear of mind and body which he must have experienced in the construction of a book that might well be considered a hard task for a long life of literary drudgery in the study, free from every other avocation or pursuit. What, then, must have been the destructive toil by the midnight lamp, stolen from rest and sleep, during the compilation of this immense Cyclopædia of dry technical terms, definitions, and derivations!"

"Any analysis, or even the most superficial review, of such a performance, would be preposterous. The only thing we can do is to take a specimen at random—a brick out of a majestic piece of architecture." (Here, the Article, ANÉVRISME, is quoted, from the Dictionary, by the Reviewer.)

"We need hardly say that a work like this, which costs but a trifle,* though the result of years of labour, should be in the hands of every student and practitioner who wishes to keep pace with the current of medical literature, and glean knowledge from foreign, as well as domestic sources."

Critical notices, equally favourable and encouraging, of the First and Second Parts of the PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY, appeared in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, in the *Lancet*, the *London Medical Gazette*, and the *Analyst*, for the respective years in which those Parts were published, 1834 and 1836.

* With a view of promoting the rapid diffusion of the work, and rendering it accessible to the Medical Student, the price has been reduced to TEN SHILLINGS, which is less than *half* the price necessarily fixed upon it by the original publisher.

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A

PENTAGLOT DICTIONARY

OF THE TERMS EMPLOYED IN

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY,

PRACTICAL MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRICS, MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,

MATERIA MEDICA,

PHARMACY, MEDICAL ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, AND CHEMISTRY;

IN TWO PARTS:

PART I.

WITH THE LEADING TERM IN FRENCH, FOLLOWED BY THE SYNONYMES IN THE GREEK, LATIN, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH;

EXPLANATIONS IN ENGLISH;

AND

COPIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE DIFFERENT LANGUAGES.

PART II.

A GERMAN-ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY,

COMPREHENDING

THE SCIENTIFIC GERMAN TERMS OF THE PRECEDING PART.

By SHIRLEY PALMER, M.D.,

OF TAMWORTH AND BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON:
LONGMAN AND CO., PATERNOSTER ROW;
DULAU AND CO., SOHO SQUARE; J. W. PARKER, WEST STRAND;
H. C. LANGBRIDGE, BIRMINGHAM.

MDCCCXLV.

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PREFACE.

THE importance of an accurate knowledge of the French and German languages to the student of Medicine, few, in these enlightened times, will be ignorant enough to doubt, or have the effrontery to deny. Most auspiciously for the honour of our Profession and the interests of the public, such knowledge is, at length, recognized in the Schools, as an essential branch of medical education. Every attempt, therefore, to facilitate the attainment of these languages, and impart an additional impulse to the youthful and aspiring mind, even though it fail to acquire celebrity, must deserve encouragement and command respect.

Of the profoundly scientific character and high practical value of the publications upon Medicine which are continually emanating from the continental press, none but they who have access to those productions of the Master-Spirits of our art in their original language, can form an adequate conception or correct estimate. Translations of those works into the English are comparatively rare: and the slovenly or defective manner in which such translations have too commonly been executed, is little calculated to awaken regret at the infrequency of their appearance.

If the conquest of difficulties by the unaided efforts of mind or body be regarded as pre-eminently qualifying an individual for the direction of others in the path of labour which he has, himself, trodden and explored; I shall not incur, in the arduous enterprize which I had the courage to conceive, and the perseverance to bring to a successful issue, the imputation of inordinate vanity or presumption. Amidst the toils and anxieties of a widely-extended provincial practice, I acquired in my earlier years, without the assistance of an instructor, a knowledge of the elements of several of the continental languages: and so deeply was my mind impressed by a retrospect of the difficulties with which I had, at first, to contend in the perusal of foreign scientific work, that I then formed the resolution of attempting, should an opportunity ever present itself, to clear for others the path which, to my own progress, had been so painfully and so tediously obstructed.

Some years after my removal from Tamworth to Birmingham, such opportunity was unexpectedly offered. I was applied to, by an intelligent and enterprizing Publisher * of this town, to compile for the use of the Medical Student, a Dictionary of French and German Scientific Terms. The proposition, after a deliberate survey of the difficulties attendant on the execution of such a work, was favourably entertained. In the summer of

* Mr. John Chamberlain Barlow, formerly of Bennett's Hill. The work has, however, within the last few days, passed into the hands of Mr. Langbridge, Bull Street, Birmingham. S. P., May 6th, 1845.

1834, the *First Part* of the Dictionary was published. It was followed by the *Second,* in the spring of 1836. The kindly reception with which these efforts have been honoured by the Profession, and the eulogies bestowed on them by the periodical press, are most gratifying to my feelings.

At length, I have the unspeakable satisfaction of presenting to the public the *Third* and last *Part* of my protracted labours. In the unwearied attention bestowed upon it, and the general accuracy, the value, and extent, of the information which it contains, this portion of the work will assuredly suffer no disparagement from a comparison with its predecessors.

To those Gentlemen who have evinced so warm an interest in its progress and completion, some explanation and apology are justly due for the unexpected delay which has occurred in the publication of this, the concluding portion of my work. On the completion of the *Second Part*, my health at once gave way beneath the labour and loss of rest which I had then for three years consecutively incurred. A short absence from my home and my country served only to aggravate the distressing prostration of frame and spirit under which I suffered. In vain did I attempt to resume, towards the close of 1836, my literary occupations. The mind, like a blunted instrument, refused to operate upon the materials subjected to its power. And from that period, fifteen months had well-nigh elapsed ere I was enabled to shake off the torpor from my intellect, and return, with the wonted energy and system, to my lexicographical labours.

In March, 1840, the body of the Dictionary was finished. It is, altogether, somewhat more voluminous than I originally contemplated. But an excess of three sheets above the proposed number, in a work of such magnitude, will not, it is presumed, be visited with a very heavy sentence of public condemnation. If, however, for such encroachment on the public indulgence, an apology be required, I shall readily find shelter beneath the authority of names far loftier than my own; and plead, in extenuation of my fault, the example of delinquents, in this respect, more guilty than myself.

The great difficulty, indeed, with which I have had to contend, has been the compression of an exuberant supply of materials within the limits to which the work was necessarily restricted. Many are the subjects which I could have introduced,—many those upon which I could have more largely expatiated, with pleasure to myself, and advantage to the reader. In my solicitude to repress these propensities, of which none but an author can comprehend the seductive force, the process of literary condensation has, perchance, been sometimes carried so far as to involve obscurity.

Fourteen months have since been expended in the preparation of the German Index, or rather Dictionary, which terminates the work. To the student of the medical and scientific literature of Germany, this portion of the volume will prove a valuable guide. The variable manner in which the same term is frequently written by different German authors, and the discrepancy exhibited in the formation of the apt and expressive compounds with which their noble language is enriched, have rendered the construction of such an Index a process of incredible labour and perplexity.

Such as it is, I now offer up my work at the altar of Science, confident of its favourable reception, although deeply sensible of its manifold defects; and, with a fervent wish that it may serve to stimulate their zeal, and accelerate their progress, in the acquirement of useful and interesting knowledge, I formally dedicate it to THE MEDICAL STUDENTS OF MY COUNTRY. Many have been the disadvantages, and many and formidable the obstacles, which I have had to struggle with and overcome in its execution. It was not composed in the genial atmosphere and repose of philosophic retirement, but amidst the duties and distractions of an active and anxious professional life; for the most part, during hours which might otherwise have been given to recreation, or passed in sleep; and, not unfrequently, under circumstances of depression and discouragement known only to myself. I had no literary friend to consult for the solution of doubts, or the removal of difficulties, which were continually arising on my path;—no library to refer to, save my own limited but valuable collection of scientific works. I began my labour, and I finished it, without availing myself of the counsel or co-operation of any human being;*—with no assistance but that of the members of my family in the occasional revision of the proof-sheets, and the collection and arrangement of the materials which constitute the German Index.

I regretted, only when it was too late, that I had not followed out my original design of inserting the Italian† synonymes in each Article of the work, and thus rendering it an Hexaglot, rather than Pentaglot, Dictionary of Medicine, as it now is. The defect may, however, at some future period, be partially remedied by the construction of an Italian Index on the same comprehensive plan as that of the German now published. And, should the voice of the Profession to which I have the honour to belong, distinctly call for such an extension of the work, I shall gladly resume my labours as a Lexicographer, with a zeal in the cause of science which no difficulty has yet appalled,—with a spirit of perseverance which, while my present vigour of health and intellect remain unimpaired, no difficulty will subdue.

There are some persons who, looking upon the study of medicine with an eye not sufficiently elevated or comprehensive, may, peradventure, regard as irrelevant, or at least as not directly connected with the subject, some of the terms which I have introduced into this Dictionary. To such fastidious objectors, if such there be, I would fain address a parting sentence of apology or exculpation. The seasons of retirement from the toils of practice, which all the Professors of our art occasionally enjoy, cannot be invariably or exclusively devoted to the study of medicine. The intellectual, like the physical organs of man, require their hour of relaxation; and will derive strength and renovation from judicious change of exercise. Such seasons of

* In the preparation of one of the early sheets of this work, I was, indeed, favoured with the assistance of an amanuensis and corrector of the press. A brief experiment on the value of such an auxiliary sufficed to convince me; I did not repeat it.

† From all that I have yet seen of the medical literature of Italy, I am disposed to form a highly favourable opinion of the state of medicine, at least as taught in the Schools of that fair but fallen land. In their masterly investigations of the healthy and morbid structures of the human body and the treatment of its diseases, the Italian anatomical and pathological writers appear to exhibit and combine the patient spirit of research and profound reflection of the Germans, with the nice discrimination of the French, and the persevering ardour, sound practical views, and the daring and decisive practice of the British. It is much to be lamented that the scientific writings of the Italians have not been so generally diffused and read, as they deserve, in this country. The name of the venerable and illustrious SCARPA, and the unrivalled productions of his pencil and his pen, are destined to shed a long and unfading splendour upon the Schools of Italy.

relaxation, if duly improved, will, while relieving the mind from the tedium and exhaustion of the severer studies, exert upon it a most salutary influence, and, instead of disqualifying, render it more apt, for the prompt and vigorous performance of its sterner and more painful duties. But, to realize all the fortunate results of which it may be productive, such relaxation must be sought for in objects of study, which, while they exercise the observing and reflecting faculties, will exalt the professional character, and signally enhance its dignity and its usefulness, in the public estimation, and the public service. Hence, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, and the Physical Sciences, offer boundless fields of observation and experiment, into which the practitioner of medicine may, as safely as decorously, turn aside from the toils and anxieties of a professional life, to refresh and tranquillize his weary and perturbed spirit. Such subjects, and the scenes and pursuits to which they allure their willing votary, are far more congenial to the deeply-reflecting and philosophic tone of the medical character,—far more consistent with the purity, the elevation, and decorum by which it should be distinguished, than the vain and frivolous amusements of the fashionable world. And if, by the perusal of this defective volume, and of the articles on Natural History which it contains, my exemplary sons,—and others destined, like them, to the exercise of our noble and beneficent profession,—should be incited to emulate a father's zeal, and prosecute the path of stern self-denial, and unremitting labour and research, which I have undeviatingly trodden;—if, in their minds, it awaken, or encourage, a taste for the pure, the elevating, and delightful studies which have long formed the solace of my anxious and troubled life; memory will revert, with conscious pride and satisfaction, to the many tranquil and solitary hours which have been devoted to its composition; and I shall descend to the grave of my fathers with the cheering reflection that I have not lived and laboured in vain.

S. P.

Birmingham, May 24th, 1841.

POSTSCRIPT.—The date of the preceding Preface, accurately transcribed from a perfect copy of the Dictionary which came into my possession in June, 1841, and which I still possess, will incontrovertibly prove that the last sheet of the concluding Part of the work had then received from my hand, its final correction. Justice to my character as a writer, demands that this fact be distinctly placed upon record; and extorts from me the formal avowal that, for the delay which has since taken place in the publication of this Dictionary, I am not responsible.

The principle upon which I have been induced to select the French as the leading language of the work has frequently been questioned, and discussed, by literary men. My reply is that it was expressly intended to assist the uninitiated in acquiring a correct knowledge of French and German medical and scientific literature; and as the French is much more extensively studied than the German, in this country, and is

generally spoken, or read, in all the great Medical Schools and Scientific Institutions of Europe, the expediency of rendering it a French Dictionary is at once obvious. Upon this ground, I am induced to hope that my work may acquire not only a British, but an European, circulation. The French possesses, moreover, the signal advantage of furnishing a great number of modern scientific terms which will be in vain sought for in the Latin, and in the other European languages.

For the base and illegitimate character of many of the Latin synonymes, introduced into this work, I must apologize to the learned reader. They will not be found in the productions of any pure and classic writer or lexicographer. The sin of paternity of this spurious offspring rests not, however, on my head. I adopted them rather from necessity than choice. Among the numerous terms of this kind which presented themselves for adoption, some were so execrably vile that I hesitated not, for a moment, to reject them.

Within the four years which have elapsed since this Dictionary was completed, many branches of science which it was intended to illustrate, have been cultivated with extraordinary energy and success. In Comparative and Microscopic Anatomy, Systematic Zoology, Palæontology, and Organic Chemistry, the stride of discovery and improvement has been most rapid and conspicuous. Hence, in these departments, defects which would not have occurred if my labours had been protracted to the present period, will be discovered. With the knowledge and experience which I have subsequently acquired in scientific lexicography, I am vain enough to believe that I could, by this time, have produced, upon the present plan,—what a learned correspondent, with whom I have not yet the honour of being personally acquainted, has been pleased to designate this imperfect volume,—"a national work."*

That I may be induced to compile a Supplement, or Appendix, to this Dictionary, accompanied by Latin, Italian, and English Indexes, is not improbable. Materials for such an extension of my labours have long been accumulating in my Portfolio. Gentlemen meeting, in the perusal of French literature, with apt and legitimately constructed terms which have eluded my vigilance and research, will, therefore, confer a favour upon me by noting, as they may occur, any such terms, and transmitting them to my residence in Tamworth or Birmingham.

SHIRLEY PALMER, M.D.

Tuesday, May 6th, 1845.

* Dr Reid Clanny, of Sunderland.

LIST AND EXPLANATION

OF THE PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THIS WORK.

Adj.	adjective.	Linn.	Linnæus.
An.	Année, *French.*	Mod.	Modern.
Arab.	Arabic.	m.	masculine.
bes.	besonders, *German.*	n.	neuter.
Bl.	Blumenbach.	Ph. Gall.	Pharmacopœa Gallica.
Br.	British.	pl.	plural.
Ch.	Chaussier.	s.	substantive.
Cuv.	Cuvier.	s. f.	—— —— feminine.
Daud.	Daudin.	sing.	singular.
Dum.	Duméril.	s. m.	substantive masculine.
E.	English.	s. n.	—— —— neuter.
F.	French.	Sömm.	Sömmering.
f.	feminine.	Sp.	Spanish.
Fabr.	Fabricius.	Syn. synon.	synonymous.
Fl.	Fleming.	t. tom.	tome, *F.*
G.	German.	usw.	und so weiter, *G.*
Gr.	Greek.	v. vol.	volume.
It.	Italian.	v.	verb.
J.	Jussieu.	v. a.	—— active.
L.	Latin.	Vig.	Vigors.
Lam.	Lamarck.	v. n.	verb neuter.

Any term, printed in small capitals, which does not constitute the leading term, or one of the leading terms, of an Article,—as DYSÉCIE and PARACOUSIE, in the Article COPHOSE, and ANÉMONE, in COQUELOURDE,—must be considered, by the reader, as especially referred to.

ERRORS FOR CORRECTION.

ABAJOUR.		read ABAJOUE.
ABOMASUM.	for unterster,	*unterste.*
ACARE.	ἀκαρής,	ἀκαρὴς.
ACÉPHALOBRACHE.*	βραχὶων,	βραχίων.
ACÉTATE.†	acetas, m.	acetas, *n.*
ACRE.‡	die scharfe,	expunge *die.*
AIGU.§	ein,	read *eine.*
ALAMBIC.	sand-bath,	*water-bath.*
ALBUGINÉ.	weissen,	*weisse.*
ALONGÉ.	verlängerte,	*das* verlängerte.
ANÉVRISME.	das anevrysmatische,	*die* anevrysmatische.
ANGULAIRE.	stirnbeines,	*stirnbeins.*
ANTHÈRE.	vier-fachrige,	vier-*fachriger.*
AOCHLÉSIE.	ein,	*der.*
AVEUGLE.	blinde darm,	*der* blinde darm.
AZYME.	ungesäuert,	*ungesäuertes.*
BALBUTIEMENT.	inferior laryngeal,	*superior.*
CACHALOT.	κατὰ,	κάτω.
COARCTATION.	C.	L.

* There are several other errors of accentuation of the *Greek.*

† The same error requires correction in *Carbonas*, and other *Latin* nouns ending in *as.*

‡ A like error exists in the Articles, ANALEPTIQUE, ANAMNÉSIE, ANTHELMINTIQUE, and CARMINATIF.

§ Errors of the same kind will be found in APOPSYCHIE, ARTÉRIOLE, and ARTHREMBOLE.

DICTIONARY.

A and āā represent, in medical prescription, the Greek *ἀνὰ*, (French *de chaque*, and German *von jedem*,) of each. In Latin, the adject. singulorum or —arum, according to the gender of the preceding nouns, is more precise and elegant. *Exs.* Extracti Anthemidis,—Pulveris Scillæ, *singulorum* ʒl. Tincturæ Sennæ,—Tinct. Aloës, *singularum* ʒl. In French formulæ, the *āā*,—in German, the *ana*,—is commonly employed.

ABAISSEMENT, s. m.—depressio, defectio, f. L.—herabziehung, niederziehung, f., niedersinken, n., niederschlagung, f. G. —lowering; sinking or falling down; depression; failure, lowness. *Exs.* 1. An effect of the action of depressor muscles: *Abaissement* du bras, *lowering* of the arm. —2. The condition of a part or organ sinking from its own weight: — de l'uterus, *falling down* (prolapsus) of the womb.— 3. A mode of surgical operation for cataract: operation de la cataracte par *abaissement*, operation for cataract by *depression*. —4. A mental affection resulting from the influence of physical or moral causes: — de courage, — defectio animi, L.,— niedergeschlagenheit, f. G.,—*depression*—*failure*—*lowness*—of spirits.

ABAISSEUR, s. m., and adj.,—depressor: a name given to those muscles (musculi depressores, L.—niederziehende muskeln, G.), whose function consists in *depressing* the organ or part to which their moveable extremity is attached. *Exs.*

1. — *de l'œil*, depressor of the eye. See DROIT *inférieur*—.

2. — *de la mâchoire inférieure*, depressor of the lower jaw. See DIGASTRIQUE.

3. — *de l'aile du nez*, (alveolo-nasal, Chaussier),—depressor alæ nasi, myrtiformis, L.,—herabzieher des nasenflügels, G.,—depressor of the ala nasi: a pair of muscles extending from the vicinity of the anterior nasal spine to the posterior region of the corresponding ala nasi.

4. — *de l'angle des lèvres*, (maxillo-labial, Ch.)—depressor anguli oris, triangularis menti, L.,—herabzieher des mundwinkels, G.,—depressor of the angle of the mouth: a triangular muscle extending, on each side, from the external oblique line of the lower jaw to the commissure of the lips.

5. — *(carré) de la lèvre inférieure*, carré du menton, (mento-labial, Ch.)—depressor labii inferioris, quadratus menti, L.—herabzieher der unterlippe, G.,—depressor of the lower lip: a square muscle extending, on each side, from the external maxillary line to the lower lip.

ABAISSEUR *de la langue*,—*γλωσσοκάτοχος*, —linguæ depressor: an instrument wherewith to *depress* the *tongue*, instead of the spoon ordinarily employed, in examination of the fauces.

ABAJOUR, s. f.: a cavity in the substance of the cheek of certain frugivorous or granivorous mammifera; destined for the temporary reception of food which the animal is thus enabled to carry off, or devour at leisure. This *cheek-pouch* is seen in some species of the genera *Simia* and *Marmota*. It is said to exist also in the *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. See *Philosoph. Transact.* 1800. Part 1., Pl. 2, f. 2.

ABAPTISTA, ABAPTISTON, s. (*α* priv., *βάπτω*, I plunge): a name given by Galen to the crown of the trephine which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone to *prevent* the sudden *plunging* of the instrument into the brain in the operation of trephining. Eine trephine—ein trepan —mit konischer krone, G., a trephine—a trepan—with a conical crown.

ABATARDISEMENT, s. m.,—degeneratio, depravatio, f. L.,—ausartung, G.,— degeneration, depravation. *Ex.* — d'une race—d'un animal—du type primitif, F.

degeneration of a race—an animal—from the original type. ABATARDIR (s'), v. n., degenerare,—ausarten,—to degenerate.

ABATTEMENT, s. m.—virium defectio, L.—kraftlosigkeit, mattigkeit, f. G.,—loss of strength, sense of general weakness and depression.

ABATTRE, v. a.,—dejicere, deprimere, L.,—niederwerfen, niederstossen, G.,—to depress. *Ex.* — la cataracte, F.—den staar *stechen*, G.—to *depress* the cataract.

ABCÉDER, v. n.—abscedere, L.,—eitern, schwären, G.,—to suppurate, to terminate in suppuration or *abscess*.

ABCÉS, s. m.,—abscessio, f., abscessus, m. (from *abscedere*), apostema, n. L.—ἀπόστημα—eiterbeule, f., geschwür, n., G.,—impostume, abscess: a collection of pus in a cavity formed by a morbid process, with or without tumour. The abscess is acute, *aigu*, when succeeding acute inflammation; chronic, *chronique*, or scrofulous, *scrofuleux*, when resulting from chronic or scrofulous disease; idiopathic, *idiopathique*, when occupying the same site as the previous affection; symptomatic, *symptomatique* or metastatic, *métastatique*, when appearing in a remote situation.—Abscesses are also distinguished by the names of the parts with which they are connected. *Exs. Abcès lombaire, lacrymal, biliaire, urinaire, stercoral*,—abscess originating from, or connected with, disease in the loins, in the lachrymal, biliary, urinary, or lower intestinal passages.—Lanzette zur öffnung von *geschwüren*, G.,—a lancet for opening *abscesses*,—an *abscess*-lancet.

ABDOMEN, s. m.—abdomen, abdumen, n. (*abdere*, to conceal), venter, m.,—venter imus,—infimus, alvus, f., L.—γαστὴρ,—unterleib, unterbauch, schmeerbauch, m., G.,—the belly: one of the three great visceral cavities, possessed by the higher animals: bounded, above, in man, by the diaphragm; posteriorly, by the lumbar vertebræ; laterally and anteriorly, by the abdominal muscles and integuments; and communicating, below, with the pelvis.—It is invested, internally, by the peritoneum; and contains, in addition to the chylopöietic organs, the large abdominal blood-vessels, thoracic duct, and part of the urinary and generative apparatus.—See BAS-VENTRE. The *Abdomen*, in Insects, includes the whole portion of body situated behind the thorax,—back as well as belly. The legs, in this class, are never attached to the abdomen: all the six limbs are strictly thoracic.

ABDOMINAL, adj.,—abdominalis, L.—zum schmeerbauche gehörig, G.—belonging or relating to the belly, abdominal.—*Exs.* Anneau *abdominal*, aorte *abdominale*, (unterleibes-aorta, G.), muscles *abdominaux* (bauchmuskeln, G.), parois *abdominales*,—*abdominal* ring, aorta, muscles, parietes. The term, *Abdominal*, is also employed, in Ichthyology, to designate one of the four orders of osseous fishes, of Linnæus, and one of the families of the *Malacopterygii*, or soft-finned fishes, of Cuvier; the individuals belonging to which are distinguished by having the *ventral* fins placed behind, or nearer to the tail than, the pectoral. *Exs.* Common Pike and Salmon.

ABDOMINOSCOPIE, s. f.,—abdominoscopia, f. L. (*abdomen*, and σκόπεω, I survey), —exploration of the belly, (die untersuchung des unterleibes, G.) for the detection of disease.

ABDUCTEUR, s. m. and adj.—abductor, m., abducens, L. (*abducere*, to remove from),—abductor: a name given to those muscles (musculi abductores, L.; abziehende muskeln, G.), whose office consists in *withdrawing* the members or parts which they are destined to move, *from* the mesial line of the body, or of the organ, to which they belong. *Exs.*

1, — *de l'œil*, abductor of the eye. See DROIT *externe*—.

2. — *du petit doigt*, abductor of the little finger. See OPPOSANT.

3. — *de la cuisse*, abductor of the thigh. See FESSIER and FASCIA LATA.

4. — *transverse du gros orteil*, — of the great toe. See TRANSVERSAL.

5. — *(court) du pouce*,—(carpo-sus-phalangien du pouce, Ch.)—abductor brevis pollicis manus, L.,—kurzer abzieher des daumens, G., —short abductor of the thumb: a triangular muscle extending from the os scaphoides, and adjacent part of the anterior annular carpal ligament to the exterior side of the summit of the 1st phalanx of the thumb.

6. — *(long) du pouce*, (cubito-sus-metacarpien du pouce, Ch.),—abductor longus pollicis manus,—langer abzieher des daumens, G.,—long abductor of the thumb: a muscle extending from the posterior longitudinal crest of the ulna and radius, to the exterior of the summit of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. *Syn.* Extensor primus,—primi internodii,—ext. ossis metacarpi,—pollicis.

7. — *du gros orteil*, (metatarso-sous-phalangien du premier orteil, Ch.),—abductor pollicis pedis—hallucis, L.,—abzieher der grossen zehe, G.,—abductor of the great toe: a plantar muscle extending from the os calcis, cuboides, and posterior extremity of the 3rd and 4th metatarsal bones, to the sesamoid bone and 1st phalanx of the great toe.

8. — *du petit orteil*, (calcaneo-sous-phalangien du petit orteil, Ch.),—abductor minimi digiti pedis, L.,—abzieher der kleinen zehe, G.,—abductor of the little toe: extends from the os calcis and 5th

metatarsal bone, to the 1st phalanx of the little toe.

ABDUCTION, s. f.—abductio, f. L. *(abducere)*,—abziehung, f.: die bewegung eines muskels der ein glied *auswärts zieht*, G., —abduction: the action of a muscle by which a limb (or part) is *drawn outwards* from the mesial line.

ABEILLE, s. f.—Μέλισσα,—Apis, f., L., Imme, Biene, f. G.,—Bee: a genus of the Class *Insecta*, Order *Hymenoptera*, and family *Apidæ* of modern Entomologists.—The genus, as now constituted, comprehends but one species, the *abeille mellifique—domestique*, of French;—*apis mellifica —domestica*, of systematic,—*honigbiene*, of German,—and *honey-bee*, of British—writers; well-known for the sting which the female and neuters possess, and for the honey and wax produced by the latter.—The male or drone, has no sting. For an account of the *Family*, see Kirby's *Monographia apum Angliæ*;—of the *Genus*, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. 1, p. 74.

ABELMOSCH, s. m.: a term, from the Arabic, signifying *musked seeds*,—graines musquées F.,—grana moschata, L.,—bisamkörner, G.; and employed to designate the *fruit*, possessing a *musky* odour, of the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. See AMBRETTE.

ABERRATION, s. f.,—aberration, f., L. *(aberrare*, to deviate)—abweichung, abirrung, f. G.—aberration: irregularity; derangement, or deviation from the healthy condition, in the aspect, structure or functions of an organ or apparatus of organs. *Exs.* — de la nutrition,—des facultés physiques ou intellectuelles, F., *aberration* of the functions of nutrition,—of the physical or intellectual powers.

AB-IRRITATION, *s.* f.,—abirritatio, f. L. —ab-irritation: a term, of obvious derivation, incorrectly applied, by Broussais, to denote diminution of the vital phenomena in the various tissues: nearly synonymous with ASTHENIE and ATONIE.

ABLACTATION, s. f.,—ablactatio, f. L. *(ab*, from, *lacto*, I suckle),—absäugung, G.,—ablactation: *cessation from suckling*, as regards the *mother;* and thus distinguished from weaning,—sevrage, m. F.,—a lacte depulsio, L.,—entwöhnung, f. G., —on the part of the *child*.

ABLATION, s. f.,—ablatio, f. L. *(auferre*, to remove),—absonderung, f., wegnehmung, f. G.—ablation: separation or *removal* of a part, organ, limb, or tumour, by accident or surgical operation, from the animal body.

ABLUANT, adj.,—abluens, L. *(abluere*, to wash): *Ex. Abluentia*, L., *abführende—reinigende*—mittel, G., *abluent—cleansing* —remedies. See ABSTERGENT.

ABLUTION, s. f.—ablutio, f., L. *(same)*, —abwaschung, f. G.,—ablution: the act of *washing* with water or other fluid, part or whole of the body. By *lavage*, F.,—pharmaceutical substances are purified from the extraneous matters frequently mixed up with them.

ABOLITION, s. f.,—abolitio, f. L. *(abolere*, to abolish),—abschaffung, f. G.,—abolition: cessation of the functions of the whole, or part, of the animal machine. *Exs.* — de la sensibilité,—du mouvement circulatoire ou musculaire,—de l'action des organes des sens,—de la vie, F., *abolition* of sensibility,—of the circulating or muscular motion,—of the action of the organs of the senses, —of life.

ABOMASUM, ABOMASUS, s. m.,—abomasus, m. L.—ἦνυστρον,—caillette, f. F.,—der *unterster* (vierte) *magen* der wiederkäuenden thiere, G., the *lowermost* (fourth) *stomach* of ruminating animals, rennet. In ruminantibus, quatuor numerantur ventriculi: primus dicitur venter; deinde reticulum, omasus, et *abomasus*, L. The three first may be regarded as mere receptacles—preparatory organs of digestion —of the food. A fourth stomach exists also in the *Cetacea*.

ABORTIF, adj.,—abortivus, L. *(aborto*, I miscarry)—ἐκτρωματικος,—unzeitig, G., abortive, relative to abortion. *Exs.* fœtus *abortif*, F.,—eine *unzeitige* geburt, G.—a fœtus *born before its time*. *Abortiva* (remèdes *abortifs*, F.,—*abtreibende* mittel, n., G.,—*abortive* remedies) sunt medicamenta quæ uterum aperiunt, fœtumque et placentam *præmaturè* expellunt. In Botany, those flowers are termed neuter or *abortive*, flores *abortivi*, L., in which both stamens and pistils are defective.

ABOUCHEMENT, s. m.,—anastomosis, inosculatio, f., L.,—zusammenflus, m., einmündung, zusammenmündung, f. G.—anastomosis, inosculation, conflux: the union of vessels in the animal body. *Exs.* — de deux artères, F.,—der *zusammenflus* zweyer blutadern, G., *inosculation* of two arteries,—*conflux* of two veins.

ABRASION, s. f.—abrasio, f. *(abradere*, to scrape),—abschaben, n. G.,—abrasion: a term, when applied to the *intestines*, signifying superficial ulceration, with loss of substance in shreds, of the intestinal mucous membrane. *Abrasio* intestinorum est ulceratio partium superficialium in intestinis, qua earundem partium *ramenta* educuntur una cum fœcibus. *Externally*, excoriation; ulceration of the skin, of like character.

ABRICOT, s. m.,—malum armeniacum, L.,—aprikose, f. G.,—apricot: the fruit of the *Abricotier*, m. F.,—aprikosenbaum, m. G.,—apricot-tree, *Prunus armeniaca*, of Linnæus,—*Armeniaca vulgaris*, of Lamarck *(Icosandria, monogynia*, L.; *Rosaceæ*, J.): came originally from Armenia; flow-

ers in March: trunk and branches afford much gum; the kernel, hydrocyanic acid.

ABROTANUM, s. m. (*α* priv., *βροτός*, mortal),—a species of shrub—aurone, citronelle, f. F.,—stabwurz, f., G.,—southernwood: *Artemisia abrotanum, (Syngenesia, polygam. superflua; Corymbiferæ)*: introduced from south of Europe: bitter, anthelmintic, slightly tonic.

ABRUPTION, s. f.,—abruptio, f. L. *(abrumpere*, to tear asunder),—abbrechung, abreissung, f. G.—abruption: sudden separation by violence. *Ex.* Partis ossis ab alterâ *separatio*, L.,—die *abreissung* eines theils des knochens von dem andern, G., *abruption* of one part of the bone from another.

ABRUS, s. m., *Liane à réglisse*,—Abrusstrauch, m. G.,—Wild-liquorice: a genus in Botany *(Diadelphia decandr.; Leguminosæ)*; containing only one species, *A. precatorius*, Jamaica wild-liquorice. Its seeds—pois rouges des Indes, F.—Indianische rothe erbsen, G.,—of a bright-scarlet colour with a black spot, formerly employed for necklaces and *rosaries*, are said to be eaten like those of other leguminous plants, in Egypt. Linnæus describes them as poisonous: and Gmelin, on the authority of Sloane, *(Hist. of Jamaica*, v. I, p. 180), says that, "when swallowed, they induce violent vomiting, pains, convulsions, and even death." The long sweet cylindrical roots are used in the W. Indies, like those of the common liquorice in Europe.

ABSCÉS. See ABCÉS.

ABSCISSION, s. f.—abscissio (*abscidere*, to cut off),—ablatio, f. L.—abschneidung, f. G.,—excision: removal of an organ or soft part by the knife. Employed also to denote fracture or wound with loss of substance; and abrupt termination of a disease. Sometimes incorrectly written *Abcission.*

ABSINTHE (grande) s. f. (*α* priv., *ψίνθος*, sweetness)—aluine, f. F.—vermuth, m. G.,—-wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium, (Syngenesia, polyg. superfl.; Corymbiferæ)*: a bitter aromatic plant, reputed to possess stimulant, tonic, and anthelmintic virtues. LA PETITE ABSINTHE *(A. pontica)*, lesser wormwood, exhibits like properties in an inferior degree.

ABSORBANT, s. and adj.,—absorbens, L. *(absorbere*, to suck up, to imbibe),—absorbent. This term, in Medicine, has three different significations: it is applied, 1. to certain minute vessels destined to absorb chyle from the intestines and lymph from other parts of the body,—vaisseaux *absorbans*, F.,—vasa *absorbentia*, L.,—die *einsaugenden* gefässe, G.,—the *absorbent* vessels:—2. to pharmaceutical substances which possess the property of taking up, or neutralizing, acid generated in the primæ viæ, remèdes *absorbans*, F.—medicamina *absorbentia*, L.,—die säure zerstörende oder *absorbirende* arzeneymittel, G., *absorbent* or ant-acid remedies, as creta, magnesia: and 3. to substances employed, in Surgery, for the absorption of moisture, or repression of hæmorrhage, from a wound or sore; as lint, sponge, agaric, or spider's web.

ABSORPTION, s. f.,—absorptio *(same)* resorptio, f. L.,—einsaugung, f. G.—absorption, the act of absorbing:—a function common to all beings endowed with life, plants or animals; whereby the former take up from without, and the latter from the interior of their own body, a supply of materials essential to the sustenance of the living principle: also, a property possessed by some inanimate or unorganized substances, of porous structure; as sponge or chalk.

ABSTÉME, s. m., and adj.—abstemius, L. *(abs*, without, *temetum*, wine),—*ἄοινος*, —qui *vino* abstinet, L.—der sich vom *wein* enthält, G.,—one who abstains from *wine*, abstemious. This is the precise meaning; but the term is vulgarly employed to denote moderation in dietetic indulgences of every kind, abstinence—a cibo et potu, L.—from solid food as well as liquids.

ABSTERGENT, s. m. and adj.—abstergens, L. *(abstergere*, to cleanse),—abführend, G.—abstergent. Remèdes abstergens, F.—abstergentia, L.,—abführungsmittel, G.,—abstergent or abstersive remedies—are applications which possess the property of *cleansing* organic surfaces from the viscid matters, or *sordes*, which adhere to them. Their efficacy depends on the presence of a saponaceous principle. Soap and water constitute an *abstergent* application; simple water, an *abluent.*—Applied to suppurating surfaces, the former acquire the appellation of *Detersives.*

ABSTERGER, v. a. (*same*)—nettoyer, F.—abführen, reinigen, G.—to absterge, to cleanse. Eine wunde oder geschwür *abführen*, G.—to *cleanse* a wound or sore,—by an *abstergent* or *detersive* application.

ABSTERSIF, s. m. and adj.—abstersivus, L.,—an abstersive; abstersive: synonymous with *Abstergent.*

ABSTERSION, s. f.,—abstersio, f. L.,—abführung, f. G.—abstersion: the act of *absterging*; the operation of *abstergent* remedies.

ABSTINENCE, s. f., abstinentia *(abstinere*, to abstain), temperantia, continentia, f. L.—*ἀσιτια*, *λιμαγχία*,—enthaltung, enthaltsamkeit, f. G.—abstinence, continence: privation, perfect or imperfect, of food, drink, sexual intercourse, study, or other object of physical or intellectual enjoyment. French writers somewhat awk-

wardly employ the term *diéte* as synonymous with *abstinence* from stimulant food.

ABSTINENT, adj.,—abstinens, L. (*same*)—enthaltsam, G.—abstinent: besonders im essen und trinken, G., especially as regards food and drink.

ABSUS, s.:—in Botany, a small plant, *Cassia absus*, L. (*Decandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ*), four-leaved Cassia: a native of Egypt and Ceylon. The powdered seeds are employed, mixed with sugar, as a topical remedy in Egyptian ophthalmy.

ABUTILON, s. f.,—a species in Botany, *Sida abutilon*, L. (*Monadelphia, polyandr.; Malvaceæ*),—broad-leaved Sida: an annual, growing in both Indies: mucilaginous and emollient.

ACACIA, (suc d') (Ἀκακια, not ἀκάζω?)—*gomme Arabique*, F.,—acaciæ gummi, gummi Arabicum, L.,—Arabisches gummi, mimosengummi, n. G.—gum arabic, acacia gum: a solid substance, exuding from an Egyptian tree, *Mimosa nilotica*, (*Polygamia, monoecia*; *Leguminosæ*),—der Acacienbaum, Egyptischer schotendorn, m. G.—the Egyptian thorn Acacia (*Acacia vera*, of Loudon's *Encyclopædia*, p. 358). An inferior sort of gum, obtained from the fruit of the black-thorn,—*Prunus spinosa*, L.,—prunellier, F.,—schlehendorn, schwarzdorn, G.; and called *Acacia nostras*, L.,—schlehensaft, G.—is frequently substituted for it in the shops.

ACAJOU (noix d')—elephantenlaus, akajunuss, f. G.,—cashew-nut: the fruit of the *Anacardium occidentale* (*Enneandria, monogyn. Terebintaceæ*),—der elephantenlausbaum, acajoubaum, G.—Cashew-nut tree, growing in the East Indies and South America. The *Apple*, from the end of which the nut protrudes, has a grateful sub-acid, somewhat astringent flavour: it is eaten roasted; forms good lemonade and punch. The juice, fermented, yields an agreeable wine; distilled, a fine and powerfully diuretic spirit. The *Pericarp* presents numerous small lacunæ filled with an inflammable, acrid, and caustic oil, which stains linen of a rusty-iron colour; prevents decay in wood; destroys ringworm, cancerous ulceration, warts, corns; violently irritates the skin and blisters the lips when brought into contact with them: and, taken internally, operates, according to Gmelin (*Pflanzengifte*, p. 378), as a strong poison. The *Kernel*, resembling in shape and size, a hare's kidney, affords a sweet milky juice; is excellent food, fresh or roasted; and imparts, when dried, a delicious flavour to Madeira-wine. The *Tree* yields, on incision, a milky fluid which gives to linen an indestructible black dye;—and, by exudation, a gum equal to that of the Acacia.

ACAMPSIE, s. f. (α priv., κάμπτω, I bend),—acampsia, rigiditas, f. L.,—unbiegsamkeit, f. G.,—inflexibility, rigidity, *Exs. rigiditas* articulorum, L., *inflexibility* of the joints (synonymous with *Anchylosis*); die *unbiegsamkeit* (*akampsie*) der glieder, G., *rigidity* of the muscles.

ACANTHABOLE, s. m. (ἄκανθα, a thorn, βάλλω, I strike)—acanthabolus, m., volsella, f. L.—grätenzange, f., ein chirurgisches instrument zum herausziehen der knochensplitter, G., an instrument employed in Surgery, for the extraction of splinters of bone,—or other foreign bodies from a wound or from the pharynx.

ACANTHE, s. f.—*Branc-ursine*, a genus in Botany, *Acanthus*, (*Didynamia angiosperm.; Acanthaceæ*), Branca ursina, L.—Bärenklau, m. G., Bear's breech: one species, *A. mollis*, smooth bear's breech, a native of Italy, is emollient; roots a good substitute for those of marsh-mallow.

ACARDIE, s. f.—acardia, f. L. (α priv., καρδία, heart),—herzlosigkeit, f. G., the condition of a fœtus born *without a heart*, der zustand eines fœtus *ohne herz*, G.

ACARE, s. m.,—acarus, m. L. (ἀκαρής, indivisible),—ciron, m., mite, f. F.,—milbe, f. G.,—mite: a tribe of minute animals belonging to the *Articulata*, of Cuvier; formerly included among apterous insects by Linnæus; constituting one of the genera of *Arachnides*, of modern French—and a distinct Class, *Acari*, in the systems of British—zoological writers. The Acari differ from true insects, in being destitute of antennæ, and possessing occasionally eight legs. The ciron—mite—sarcopte de la gale, F., *Acarus* (*Sarcoptes*) *scabiei*, L., sometimes found in or near the vesicle of Itch, but not invariably attendant on the disease, belongs to this tribe. See Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 201; Rayer, *Traité*, vol. ii, p. 407; Plumbe, *Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, p. 343.

ACATAPOSE, s. f.,—acataposis, L. (α priv., καταπόσις, deglutition): das *unvermögen* zu *schlucken*, G.—*inability* to *swallow*.

ACAULIS, adj. (α priv., καυλὸς, stem),—acaulis, L.,—ohne stangel, G.,—without stem, stemless: a term generally applied to plants which have *no stem*, as dandelion; and particularly to a British species of thistle, *Cnicus acaulis*, dwarf plume-thistle.

ACAWERIA, s. m.: a term applied, in Ceylon, to the bitter root of *Ophyoxylum serpentinum*, (*Polygamia, monoecia*)—red-flowered ophioxylum, a supposed antidote to the poison of serpents: hence the generic name (ὄφις, serpent,—ξύλον, wood.)

ACCABLEMENT, s. m.—torpor, m. L.,—ueberhäufung, f. G.,—torpor: an overwhelming sense of weakness and oppression.

ACCÉLÉRATEUR s. m. and adj., acceler-

ator: a term applied to a pair of muscles (bulbo-caverneux, Ch.), muscles accelerateurs, F.,—acceleratores urinæ, L.,—treibmuskeln, harn--und saamenschneller, G.,—which extend from the bulb of the urethra to the corpora cavernosa penis, and *accelerate*, by their contraction, the expulsion of the sperm and urine.

Acceleration, s. f.,—acceleratio, f. L.,—acceleration: a term employed, in Physiology and Pathology, to denote *increased rapidity* (die vermehrte schnelligkeit, G.) of action in the heart and lungs. *Exs.* — du pouls,—de la respiration, F. *acceleration* of the pulse,—of respiration. Accéléré, adj.,—acceleratus, L.,—accelerated.

Accés, s. m.,—accessus, m., accessio, f. (*accedere*, to happen), exacerbatio, f., paroxysmus, m. L.,—παροξυσμὸς,—paroxysmus, zutritt, zugang, anfall, m. G.,—access, accession, attack, fit, paroxysm, exacerbation: a term employed in speaking of both moral and physical affections. *Exs.* — de tristesse,—de colère, a fit of grief,—of anger;—d' hémoptysie,—d' épilepsie, an *attack* of hæmoptysis, a *paroxysm* of epilepsy. In Medicine, the term, *access*, is restricted to the assemblage of phenomena which signalize the recurrence of periodical diseases, as intermittent fever; and comprehends their cold, hot, and sweating stages: while *paroxysm* and *exacerbation* are employed more especially to designate the aggravations of continued and remittent fevers; which consist in simple increase of the febrile symptoms, unpreceded by shivering. The term, *Fièvre d' acces*, is, however, used by the French, as synonymous with intermittent, remittent, or periodical fever.

Accessoire, s. m., and adj.—accessorius, L.—accessory: that which accompanies, or is auxiliary to, some principal part or organ. In Botany, organes *accessoires*, F.,—organa *accessoria*, L.—die *neben*theile, G.—*accessory* organs. In Anatomy, the term is used to designate certain *auxiliary* muscles, glands, nerves, and subordinate parts of organs. *Exs.*—

1. — *du long (grand) flechisseur commun des orteils*,—*accessorius* flexoris longi digitorum pedis, caro quadrata Sylvii, plantaris verus, L.: a square muscle, extending obliquely from the os calcis to the external border of the long flexor of the toes.

2. — *de l' obturator interne*,—*accessorius* obturatoris interni, L.: a name applied, by Petit, to the gemini muscles, (zwillingsmuskeln, G.) of the thigh.

1. — *de Cowper (glande)*: two groups of mucous *follicles*, situated between the prostate gland and the bulb of the urethra; their orifices opening into the canal of the latter: glandulæ anteprostatæ, L. —die Cowperschen drüsen, G.—Cowper's glands.

2. — *de la parotide*: an appendage of the parotid *gland*, almost always continuous with it, and accompanying the parotid duct.

1. — *du nerf crural*: a name given to the 4th and 5th pairs of lumbar *nerves*.

2. — *de Willis*,—nervus *accessorius* ad par vagum, spinalis *accessorius*, L.,—beynerve, Willisischer beinerve, eilfter hirnnerve, G.—spinal *accessory*: a pair of nerves, originating from the spinal chord; traversing the vertebral canal and foramen occipitale; joining the eighth pair within the cranium; issuing with it, from the foramen lacerum; perforating the sternomastoid, and distributed to the trapezius and adjacent muscles.

Accessoire du pied d' hippocampe,—*accessory* of the pes hippocampi: a prominence which forms the floor of the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

In Pathology, the term is applied to phenomena,—symptômes *accessoires*, F.,—symptomata *accessoria*, L.,—accompanying those which are essential to the disease; and, themselves, of secondary importance. In Therapeutics, moyen *accessoire*, F., implies an auxiliary remedy, itself possessed of little energy, but intended to assist and sustain the operation of more powerful agents. So, in common language, Sciences *accessoires* à la médecine, signifies the Sciences *auxiliary* or tributary to medicine.

Accident, s. m.—accidens, L. (*accidere*, to happen),—zufall, m. G.,—accident: a lesion occurring unexpectedly in the course of a disease, and not essentially connected with it,—symptoma quod ægro *accidit*, neque ab ipso malo pendet, L.: hence differing from symptom,—a phenomenon inherent in the morbid state. In Surgery, hæmorrhage, excessive pain, erysipelas, constitute the *accidents* of a wound; and, if the accident be such as to demand particular attention, it becomes a *complication*. See Epiphénomène.

Accidentel, adj.—accidentalis (*same*) zufällig, G.,—fortuitous, casual; taking place, not necessarily, but by *accident*.—*Ex.* symptôme *accidentel*, F., an *accidental* symptom. In Morbid Anatomy, the term, tissu *accidentel*, is applied to all structures developed as the consequence of a morbid process. An artificial anus is also sometimes termed anus *accidentel*, F.

Acclimaté, adj.—climati assuetus, L.,—ans klima gewöhnt, G.,—inured to a climate, acclimatized.

Acclimatement, s. f.,—climati assuetudo, L.—gewöhnung ans klima, G.—inurement to a climate: the modification

effected in the human organism on passing from one climate to another.

ACCOMPAGNEMENT, s. m.,—adjunctum, L.,—begleitung, f., G.,—adjunct, accompaniment. *Ex.* — de la cataracte, F., *accompaniment* of the cataract: a whitish viscid matter which surrounds the opaque crystalline; and, remaining after the operation, sometimes induces secondary cataract.

ACCOUCHÉE, adj., used substantively,—τοκὰς, παιδοτόκος,—puerpera, L.,—wöchnerinn, kindbetterinn, f. G.:—a woman who has just lain in,—a puerperal female.

ACCOUCHEMENT, s. m.,—τόκος,—partus, m., parturitio, f. L.—entbindung, niederkunft, f. G.—parturition, childbirth, lying-in: expulsion, or extraction, of child and placenta from the body of the mother. It is said to be *prématuré*, F., premature, when occurring from the 7th to the middle of the 9th month; *à terme*, at full time, on the expiration of the 9th: *naturel*, natural, when accomplished by the unassisted efforts of the mother; *laborieux*, laborious, when requiring the aid of obstetric instruments.

ACCOUCHER, v. a.,—μαιόομαι,—obstetricare, artem obstetricam exercere, L.,—accouchiren, die hebammenkunst practiciren, G.,—to deliver a woman,—to practice the art of midwifery. *Accoucher*, v. n.—τοκαδεῖν,—parturire, L.—niederkommen, entbunden werden, G.—to lie in, to give birth to a child.

ACCOUCHEUR, s. m.,—partûs adjutor, L.—geburtshelfer, hebarzt, m. G.—male practitioner of the obstetric art, man-midwife.

ACCOUCHEUSE, s. f.,—μαῖα,—obstetrix, f. L.,—hebamme, wehmutter, f. G.,—a female practitioner of the obstetric art, midwife.

ACCOUPLEMENT, s. m.,—copulatio, f., coitus, m., L.—paarung, begattung, f. G.,—copulation, coition: the act of sexual intercourse. S' ACCOUPLER, v. n.,—copulare,—sich paaren,—to copulate.

ACCRETION, s. f.—accretio, f. L. (*accresco*, I grow)—anwachs, m. G.—accretion: synonymous with *Accroissement*. Sometimes employed to designate tubercular growths. *Ex.* — tuberculeuse, a tubercular *accretion*.

ACCROISSEMENT, s. m.—accretio, f., incrementum, n. L.,—zuwachs, m., zunahme, vergrösserung, f. G.,—increase: *augmentation* of the *volume* of a body by the deposition of new molecules around those already existing.

ACÉPHALE, adj., sometimes used substantively (α priv., κεφαλὴ, head),—acephalus, L.,—ohne haupt, G., acephalous: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the young of any animal born, from original defect of organization, *without a head*. *Ex.*, fœtus *acéphale*, F. an *acephalous* fœtus: in Zoology, to the animals composing one of Cuvier's divisions of the Class *Mollusca*, characterized by the *absence of a head*. The oyster and mussel are familiar examples of the *acephalous* Mollusca.

ACÉPHALIE, s. f. (*same*),—acephalia, f. L.—kopflosigkeit, f. G.,—acephalism: the condition of a fœtus born *without a head*.

ACÉPHALOBRACHE, adj.,—(*same*, and βραχίων, arm), acephalobrachium, L.,—eine leibesfrucht *ohne kopf* und *arme*, G.,—a fœtus *without head* and *arms*.

ACÉPHALOCHIRE, adj. (*same*, and χεὶρ, hand),—acephalochirus, L.,—a fœtus—*ohne kopf* und *hände*, G.—*without head* and *hands*.

ACÉPHALOCYSTE, s. m. (*same*, and κύστις, bladder),—Acephalocystis, f. L.,—Acephalocyst: a genus of entozoary or intestinal animals consisting of a simple *bladder without a head* or other visible organ (vers vésiculaires, F.,—vermes vesiculares, L.,—vesicular worms); formerly included, with some others, under the name *hydatid*, in the genus, *Tænia*, of Linnæus; but now separated and distinguished from it by the preceding title. The new genus comprehends, according to Laennec, four species, *A. racemosa*, *ovoidea*, *surculigera*, and *granulosa*. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. 1, p. 127; or *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, v. 1, p. 292. The characters of animal life in the Acephalocyst, are so obscure that many naturalists have regarded it as only a particular mode of organic alteration, and, consequently, destitute of independent vitality.

ACÉPHALOGASTER,—ACÉPHALOSTOME,—ACÉPHALOTHORE,—all adj., and compounded of the α, and κεφαλὴ, with γαστὴρ, belly, στόμα, mouth, and θώραξ, breast,—are terms respectively employed to designate animal monsters *without head*, *breast*, or *belly*;—with an orifice resembling a *mouth*, on the upper part of the trunk;—and *without head* and *thorax*.

ACERBE, adj.—acerbus, L.,—herbe, G.—acerb, harsh, rough, sour: a compound of the acid and bitter, accompanied by a sense of roughness or astringency. *Ex.* Vin *acerbe*, F.,—vinum *acerbum*, L.,—*herber* wein, G.,—*sour rough* wine. ACERBITÉ, s. f.,—acerbitas, acerbitudo, f. L.,—herbigkeit, f. G.,—acerbity: the quality whereby substances produce upon the organ of taste, the impression just described.

ACÉRIDES, s. f. pl. (α priv., κηρὸς, wax),—acerides, unguenta vel emplastra quæ *carent cerâ*, L.—salben oder pflaster welche *kein wachs* enthalten, G.,—salves or plasters which contain *no wax*.

ACESCENCE, s. f.—acescentia, f. L.—(*acescere*, to grow sour)—säuerlichkeit, die

neigung zur säure, f. G.—acescence: a disposition to become sour—to assume the characters of acidity. ACESCENT, adj—acescens, L.,—säuerlich, G.,—acescent.—In technical language, *acescentia* sunt talia alimenta vel medicamenta quæ in acidum vergunt. L., *acescents* are such articles of diet, or medicines, as run into a state of acidity;—welche leicht sauer werden, G., which readily become acid.

ACÉTABULE, s. m. (*acetabulum*, a cup or dish). In Anatomy, a spherical cavity existing in one bone for the reception of another; as the deep socket in the os inominatum which lodges the head of the thigh-bone: sometimes employed as synonymous with *cavité cotyloïde*, F., cotyloid cavity.—In Zoology, a genus of very singular animals belonging to the Class, *Polypi*, of Cuvier's grand division, *Zoophyta*.—In Botany, acetabulum (schale, f. G.) signifies an hemispherical hollow body, or cup. ACETABULIFORME, adj.—acetabuliformis, L.—schalenförmig, G.,—acetabuliform, cup-like.

ACÉTATE, s. m.—acetas, m. L. (*acetum*, vinegar),—acetate: a salt resulting from the combination of acetic acid with a base. All the acetates are decomposed by the sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and give out their own acid in the form of vapour. The following are the principal acetates employed in Medicine, or capable of operating as poisons when introduced into the animal economy:—

— *d' ammoniaque*,—acetas ammoniæ, L. essigsaures ammoniak, G.,—acetate of ammonia. The *esprit de Mindererus*,—acetate d'ammoniaque liquide, F.,—spiritus Mindereri, liquor ammoniæ acetatis, L., Minderers geist, flüssiges essigsaures ammoniak, G.,—Mindererus' spirit, liquid (solution of) acetate of ammonia,—is an officinal preparation of this salt.

— *de deutoxide de cuivre*, deutacétate de cuivre, vert-de-gris,—acetas cupri, cuprum acetatum, L.—grünspan crystalle, essigsaures kupfer, G.—acetate of copper, verdigris; an irritating poison.

— *de deutoxide de mercure*, deutacétate—acétate—de mercure,—acetas hydrargyri, L.,—essigsaures quecksilber, G.—acetate of mercury or quicksilver: anti-syphilitic; constituting the principal ingredient of Keyser's pills: sometimes topically employed, in aqueous solution, against cutaneous diseases.

— *de morphine*,—acetas morphii, L.—essigsaures morphium, G.—acetate of morphia.

— *de plomb*, sel (sucre) de plomb—de saturne,—acetas plumbi, plumbum acetatum, cerussa acetata, saccharum saturni, L.—essigsaures blei,—bley, G.—acetate (sugar) of lead: internally administered, a most uncertain and dangerous medicine.

— *de protoxide de barium*, proto-acétate de barium, acétate de baryte,—acetas barytæ, L.—acetate of barytes; poisonous.

— *de protoxide de potassium*, proto-acétate de potassium, acétate de potasse, terre foliée de tartre, sel diuretique,—acetas potassæ, kali acetatum, sal diureticum, L.—essigsaures kali, G., acetate of potass, diuretic salt: an old but valuable remedy, undeservedly neglected in modern practice.

— *de protoxide de sodium*, proto-acétate de sodium, acétate de soude, terre foliée minerale,—acetas sodæ, natrum—natron—acetatum, L.—essigsaures natrum, G.,—acetate of soda: diuretic like the preceding.

ACÉTEUX, adj.,—acetosus, L.,—acetous. Common vinegar was heretofore improperly called *acetous* acid, acide *acéteux*, F. The term, *acetic*, is now substituted for it.

ACÉTIQUE, adj.—aceticus, L. (*same*)—acetic. L'acide *acétique*, F., acetic acid, is an acid crystallizable at a very low temperature; ordinarily liquid and colourless; of an acrid styptic taste, and penetrating odour; soluble in alcohol and miscible in water. It is poisonous in a concentrated state; but, when diluted, susceptible of very useful application in medicine, domestic economy, and the arts. The impure acid, distilled from wood (vinaigre de bois, F.,—die brandige holzsäure, G.,—pyroligneous acid) differs from distilled vinegar in possessing a slightly empyreumatic flavour, and is less fit than that, for medicinal employment internally. In external application, the acid is powerfully stimulant and rubefacient.

ACHE, s. f.: in Botany, a biennial plant, *Apium graveolens sylvestre*, L. (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*),—wilder eppich, G.; the roots and seeds of which are employed in diet and medicine. The former are diuretic; the latter (*semences d' ache*, F.), like those of all the umbelliferæ, aromatic and excitant. The cultivated plant, ache de jardin, celeri, F.,—*A. graveolens hortense*, L.—garteneppich, cellerie, m. G.,—is the common garden-celery.

ACHILLÉE, s. f.—Ἀχίλλειον,—Achillea, f. L.—das Achillenkraut, G.—Yarrow: a genus of plants, (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.; Corymbiferæ*), containing four British (*A. ptarmica, serrata, millefolium, tomentosa*)—and numerous exotic—species. A few of them are employed in medicine. See GÉNÉPI, MILLEFEUILLE, PTARMIQUE.

ACHIRE, adj.—achirus (α priv., χείρ, hand), demanus, L.—handloss, ohne hand, G., without hand. *Achirus*, in Ichthyology, eine gattung fische *ohne brustflossen*, G.,—a genus of fishes *destitute of thoracic fins*: formerly confounded with *Pleuro-*

nectes. See Cuvier, *Regne Animal*, v. ii., p. 224, 1st,—p. 343, 2nd edit.

ACHLYS, s. m. (*ἀχλὺς*, a mist),—achlys, nebula, f. L.,—nebelfleck, m. G.: a defect of vision resulting from superficial ulceration of the centre of the cornea: the ulcer (die hornhautblatter, G., vesicle on the cornea) or cicatrix producing this defect.

ACHNE, s. m.—*ἄχνη*,—*charpie râpée*, F., weiche geschabte scharpie, f. G., scraped lint: also, portions of floculent mucus (der flockige schleim), situated on the front of the cornea, in diseased eyes (auf kranken augen, G.).

ACHORES, s. m.,—(*ἀχώρ*, sordes capitis)—achor, achores, tinea, L.—ansprung, kopfgrind, m. G.,—scab, crust, scalled head: ein kopfauschlag mit vielen kleinen geschwüren, G., an eruption on the head with numerous small ulcers. The term is used by Alibert, to designate a species of tinea, *T. muciflua*, L.,—*teigne muqueuse*, F., mucous tinea. By Willan, *Achor* is defined a small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, having the aspect, and nearly the consistence, of strained honey; and succeeded by a thin, brown or yellowish scab. See Willan, *Cutan. Diseases*, p. xiii; Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. xxii; Rayer's *Traité*, v. ii, p. 461.

ACICULAIRE, adj.,—acicularis, L.—(*acicula*, a needle)—nadelförmig, nadelähnlich, G.,—needle-shaped, needle-like: a term employed, in Botany, to designate the leaves of plants which are long, stiff, and pointed *like a needle*. *Exs.* some species of the genera *Pinus* and *Asparagus*. In Crystallography, cristaux *aciculaires*, F., *needle-shaped* crystals.

ACIDE, s. m. (*ἄκις*, a point),—acidum, n. L.,—säure, f. G.,—acid: a compound body, solid, liquid, or gaseous, generally possessing an acid taste; reddening tincture of litmus; and combining with alkalis so as to destroy their distinctive characters and form salts. All acids exhibit one, if not the whole, of these properties, and invariably the last: there are several which contain no oxygen. The number of acids, already very considerable, is constantly increasing. ACIDE, adj.,—*aigre*,—*ὀξὺς*,—acidus, L.,—sauer, G.,—acid.

ACIDIFÈRE, adj. (*acidum*, acid, *ferre*, to contain),—acidifer, L.,—acidiferous: containing an acid.

ACIDIFIABLE, adj. (*same*, and *fieri*, to become),—acidifiable: a term applied, in Chemistry, to bodies or bases capable of combining with an acid.

ACIDIFIANT, adj. (*same*),—acidificus, L.,—acidifying: that which possesses the property of converting into an acid.—Oxygen was once regarded as the general *acidifying* principle of nature. No such principle exists. When two or more bodies combine to form an acid, they all concur in the production of the new compound.

ACIDIFICATION, s. f. (*same*)—acidificatio, L.,—acidification: the conversion of a body into an acid.

ACIDITÉ, s. f., (*same*),—*ὀξύτης*,—acor, m., aciditas, f. L.,—säure, f. G.,—acidity: the distinguishing quality of acids.

ACIDULE, adj. (*same*),—*ὀξύδιος*,—acidulus, L.,—säuerlich, G.,—slightly acid.

ACIDULER, v. a., acidulare, L.,—säuerlich machen, säuern, G.,—to acidulate; to render slightly acid.

ACIER, s. m., *proto-carbure de fer*,—*χάλυψ*,—chalybs, m. L.,—stahl, m. G.,—steel: a compound of carbon and iron, in the proportion of from one to twenty parts of carbon in the thousand. The best is that which contains from seven to eight thousandths. Steel exists in nature: Mossier found a mass weighing more than sixteen pounds, in the French department of Allier.

ACIESIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *κυεῖν*, to conceive),—aciesia, aciesis, sterilitas, f. L., das unvermögen zu empfangen, unfruchtbarkeit, f. G., inability to conceive, sterility, barrenness in the female: also, according to some authors, inability in a pregnant female to accomplish delivery, from malformation of the pelvis, or other cause, das unvermögen einer schwangern zur niederkunft zu gelangen wegen missbildung des beckens u. s. w., G.

ACINACIFORME, adj. (*acinaces*, a sabre, *forma*, shape),—acinaciformis, L.,—sabelförmig, G.,—acinaciform, sabre-shaped: a term applied, in Botany, to the leaf of certain plants, which exhibits this figure; as that of the *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*, scymetar-leaved fig-marygold.

ACINE, s. m.,—acinus, m. L.: an almost obsolete term, in Botany, employed to designate a soft, juicy, and transparent berry with one cell containing several hard seeds; as the grape and gooseberry. *Acini* or *Arilli*, L.: a name given, in Anatomy, to the constituent granules of the conglomerate glands.

ACINESIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *κινεῖν*, to move),—acinesia, f., L.—unbeweglichkeit, f., G.—totius corporis aut partis alicujus *immobilitas*, ut in paralysi, apoplexia, etc., L.—*immobility* of the whole, or of any part, of the body, as in paralysis, apoplexy, &c. Also, the sometimes very perceptible interval between the systole and diastole of the heart,—der zuweilen sehr merkliche zwischenraum zwischen der systole und der diastole des herzens, G.

ACINIFORME, adj.,—aciniformis, L. (from *acinus*). Tunica *aciniformis*, L.: a term applied to the choroid coat of the eye; and synonymous with UVÉE.

Acinos, s. m.: an annual plant, common in Britain, *Thymus acinos, (Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ)*,—basil thyme: properties slightly aromatic.

Acmé, s. m., (ἀκμὴ, vigour, summit),—acumen, n. L.—acme: der höchste grad einer krankheit, G., the highest point (of intensity,—acme—) of a disease.

Acmella, s. f.: an annual plant of India, *Spilanthes acmella (Syngenesia, polyg. equalis; Corymbiferæ)*, called by the natives, *Abedaria*, and employed, in infusion, for the cure of calculous nephritis. In taste it is bitter, warm, highly stimulating. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.* p. 690, Genus 1695.

Acné, s. m.: a hard inflamed tubercle, most commonly appearing on the cheek, forehead and temples, sometimes on the neck, shoulder and breast. The *Acne* of British pathologists corresponds with the *dartre pustuleuse couperose* (herpes pustulosus gutta rosea) of Alibert, the ἴονθος of Greek—varus of ancient Latin—and hautfinne,—kupferfinne im gesicht,—of German—writers. The genus comprehends four species: *A. simplex, punctata, indurata, rosacea.* See Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 275; Rayer's *Traité*, v. 1, p. 446; and Art. Couperose, of this Dictionary.

Acologie, s. f. (ἄκος, a remedy, λόγος, a discourse),—acologia, f. L.,—die heilmittellehre, G.,—acology: the *doctrine* of *therapeutic agents* in general.

Aconit, s. m. (Ἀκόνη, a city of Bithynia, where these plants were common): a genus in Botany, Aconitum, L.,—das Akonitum, der Eisenhut,—Sturmhut, G.,—Wolfsbane *(Polyandria, trigyn.; Ranunculaceæ)*, comprehending several species, generally poisonous; among which is the *Aconit napèl*, F.,—*Aconitum napellus*, L.,—die Napell, blauer Sturmhut, G.,—the common Monkshood, Br., a native of European mountains, and cultivated in gardens. The leaves and root, especially the latter, are very acrid. Externally, they operate as a rubefacient and epispastic; internally, as a violent narcotico-acrid poison. Recommended in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and dropsy; and most conveniently administered in the form of extract. All the other species (Loudon—*Encyclopæd.* p. 474—enumerates 20) possess nearly similar properties.

Aconitine, s. f.,—aconitina, f. L.,—akonitine, f. G.,—aconitia, aconitine: die von Brandt zuerst dargestellte eigenthümliche kalische substanz i'm—the peculiar alkaline substance first exposed by Brandt in the—*Aconitum napellus.*

Acore faux, s. m.: a name given to the *Iris des marais, Iris pseud-acorus (Triandria, monogyn.; Irideæ)*,—wasserschwerdlilie, f. G.,—yellow water-flag; the roasted seeds of which have been eulogized as an indigenous substitute for coffee.

Acore vrai, s. m.,—*Acorus calamus,—verus*, formerly *Calamus aromaticus (Hexandria, monogyn.; Aroideæ)*,—Kalmus, m. G.,—common Sweet flag; of which the root (die Kalmuswurzel, G.), or rather the creeping stem, aromatic, acrid, and bitter, was once employed in medicine, as a tonic and stimulant; but is now principally valued for its fragrant qualities.

Acorie, s. f. (α priv., κορέω, I satiate),—acoria, f. L.,—unersättlichkeit, f. G.,—insatiability, insatiable appetite.

Acotylédon, or Acotylédone, s. m. and adj. (α priv., κοτυληδὼν, cotyledon) acotyledoneus. adj. L.,—ohne samenlappen, G.,—without cotyledons, acotyledonous. In the *Cuscuta* (dodder) genus, the embryo has no cotyledon. But the term is especially employed to designate those vegetables which possess no real embryo, and, consequently, no cotyledon, (plantæ *acotyledoneæ*, L.,—die *samenlappenlosen* gewächse G.,—*acotyledonous* plants). This section of the vegetable kingdom corresponds precisely with the Cryptogamia, of Linnæus, and Agamia, of Necker and Richard. The name of the group has, however, varied according to the character regarded in establishing it. Jussieu, governed by the absence of cotyledons, named the plants included in the division, *Acotylédons*: Richard, founding it on the presence or absence of a radicle, designates them *Arhizes*. By Decandolle, they are termed Vegetaux cellulaires, F.—plantæ cellulosæ, L.—die zelligen gewächse, G.; because, destitute of vessels, they are exclusively composed of cellular tissue.

Acotylédonie, s. f.,—acotyledonia, f. L. *(same)*: the name of the 1st Class in the Vegetable System of Jussieu.

Acoumètre, s. m., (ἀκούω, I hear, μέτρον, a measure),—acoumetrum, n. L.,—acoumeter: an instrument invented by Itard, to *measure* the degrees of the sense of *hearing* in imperfect deafness.

Acoustico-malléen, s. m. and adj. (ἀκούω, and *malleus*, a bone of the internal ear),—acoustico-mallæus, L.,—grosser erschlaffer des paukenfelles, G.—a name given by Chaussier, to a small indistinct muscle, extending from the bony groove which receives the membrana tympani, to the handle of the malleus.

Acoustique, s. m. and adj. (ἀκούω),—acustica, s. f., acusticus, L.,—das gehör oder das ohr betreffend, G., concerning the function or organ of hearing. *Exs.* 1. That branch of physics which occupies itself with the theory of *sound*, is called *Acoustics*, die wissenschaft vom gehör, G., science of Acoustics.—2. The portio mollis of the 7th pair of cerebral nerves,—gehör-

nerve, G.— which, issuing from the anterior paries of the 4th ventricle and the posterior part of the tuber annulare, is distributed on the spires of the cochlea, is termed nerf *acoustique*, F.—nervus *acusticus*, L.,—*acoustic* or auditory nerve.— 3. Instruments, destined, like the ear-trumpet, to collect, and increase the intensity of, *sound*; and remedies employed in diseases of the internal *ear*, are also distinguished by the epithet, *Acoustic*.

Acquis, adj.,—acquisitus, adventitius, L.,—acquired, adventitious: in medical language, a condition or disease,—temperament *acquis*,—maladie *acquise*, F.—a temperament, or morbid affection, developed under the influence of *accidental* causes, and not connected with the original constitution of the system: a term thus opposed, in signification, to *héréditaire*, *congénial*, *conné*, F., hereditary, congenital, innate.

Acranie, s. f. (α priv., κρανίον, skull), —acrania, f. L.,—ein gänzlicher oder theilweiser mangel des schädels, G.,—a total or partial deficiency of the skull. Acrane, adj.,—acranius, L.,—ohne schädel, G. —without a skull, acranial.

Acratie, s. f. (α priv., κράτος, strength) —acratia, f. L.,—kraftlosigkeit, ohnmacht, f. G.,—loss of strength, debility, impotence.

Acre, adj.—ἄκρος,—acer, L.,—scharf, G.,—acrid: an epithet applied to substances, dietetic or medicinal, which excite in the throat, an unpleasant sense of irritation and astriction. *Exs.* Poison *acre*, F., an *acrid* poison; medicamina *acria*, L., die *scharfe* mittel, G., *acrid* medicines.— The dry pungent heat, sometimes experienced by patients, or felt by another on coming into contact with them, is termed, in French, chaleur *âcre*.

Acreté, s. f.,—acritas, f. L.,—scharfe, f. G.,—acrimony: the quality peculiar to *acrid* substances. Synonymous also with Aigreurs.

Acridophage, s. m. and adj. (ἀκρίς, a locust, φάγω, I eat), acridophagus, L.,— heuschrekenesser, heuschrekenfresser, G. —locust-eater, locust-eating. The practice of *feeding* upon the *locust* has prevailed in the East from remote antiquity, and still exists. The diet of John, the Baptist, (*St. Matthew*, c. iii, v. 4), consisted of ἀκρίδες καὶ μέλι ἄγριον, *locusts* and wild honey.

Acridophagie, s. f (*same*),—acridophagia, f. L.,—heuschrekenessen, n. G.— the practice of *locust-eating*: also, according to Kraus, the name applied to an herpetic disease,—eine herpetische krankheit, G.—prevalent in Ethiopia.

Acrisie, s. f. (α priv., κρίσις, crisis), —acrisia, f. L., terminaison d' une maladie *sans crise manifeste*, F., termination of a disease *without evident crisis*. Acritique, adj.,—acriticus, L.—unkritisch, G., —acritical. *Ex.* Maladie *acritique*, F.,— eine krankheit *ohne kritische erscheinungen*, G., a disease *without critical phenomena*.

Acrochir, s. m.,—ἀκρόχειρ,—acrochir, extrema manus, extremi digitorum apices, L.,—das äusserste ende der hand, die fingerspitzen, G.,—the extremity of the hand,—finger-ends: in Hippocrates, the fore-arm, der vorderarm—vom ellnbogen bis zu den fingerspitzen.

Acrochorde, s. m ,—Acrochordus, m. L.,—Warzenschlange, (wart-snake) f. G.: a genus of serpents found in Java; characterized by the innumerable small scales —assuming in dried specimens, or on inflation of the living body, the appearance of granulated *warts* or tubercles,—which cover every part of the animal: hence the generic name. The *Acrochordi* are said by some, to possess, instead of the common poison-fang, a peculiar bone; to be venomous; and to subsist on vegetable substances. These statements are denied or doubted by Cuvier, (See *Regne Animal*, v. ii, p. 85.) One species only—*A. javensis*,—is, at present, well known. The Chinese esteem it delicious food.

Acrochordon, s. f.—ἀκροχορδών,—*verrue pediculée* qui survient aux paupieres, F., a wart with slender stem, occurring on the eye-lids: verrucarum species, interdum dolens, orbiculari figurâ, cum angustâ basi, quæ *pensilis verruca* vocatur, L., a species of wart, sometimes painful, of globular figure, with a slender base; which is called a *pendulous wart*, (hangewarze, f. G.).

Acromial, adj.,—acromialis, L.,—zum akromion gehörig, G.—belonging to the acromion: artère *acromiale*, F.,—arteria *acromialis*,—scapularis externa, L.,—*acromial* artery, one of the thoracic branches of the Axillary.

Acromio-coracoïdien, adj.,—acromiocoracoïdeus, L., — acromio-coracoid: a name given to the ligament which extends from the acromion to the coracoid process of the scapula.

Acromio-huméral (sous): a name given by Chaussier, to the Deltoid muscle.

Acromion, s. m. (ἄκρος, extreme, ὦμος, shoulder),—acromion, acromium, n. L., —schulterhöhe, f., akromion, n. G.,—acromion: the large process terminating the spine of the scapula above and outwards; receiving on an articular surface, the scapular extremity of the clavicle; and affording attachment to the deltoid and trapezius muscles.

Acromphale, s. m. (ἄκρος, and ὀμφαλός, navel),—acromphalus, m. L.: the *point* of the *navel*, die *spitze* des *nabels*;—

also, incipient umbilical hernia, der anfangende nabelbruch, G.

ACROTHYMION, s. m. (ἄκρος, and θύμιον, wart),—acrothymion, L.: une verrue conique, rugeuse et saignante, F., ein kegelförmiges, rauhes, blutendes wärzchen, G., a conical, rugose, and bleeding wart.

ACTE, s. m.,—actus, m. L.,—werk, n. G.—act. *Ex.* — de la reproduction, F., *act* of generation.

ACTIF, adj.,—activus, L.,—active.—Applied to diseases, the term is synonymous with acute: *Ex.* inflammation *active*, f. F.,—*hitzige* entzündung, f. G., *acute* inflammation. In Therapeutics, it signifies energetic, powerful: *Ex.* remède *actif*, F., ein *kräftiges* mittel, G., a powerful remedy. The *vie active* of Buisson is synonymous with the *vie animale*,—animal life,—of Bichât. See AIGU.

ACTINIE, s. f. (ἀκτίν, a ray)—Actinia, f. L.—Meeranemone, Thierpflanze, f. G.—Sea-anemone, Animal-flower: a genus in Zoology, belonging to the 1st Order, *Orties de mer, fixés*—in the 4th Class, *Polypi*, of the *Zoophyta*, in Cuvier's last arrangement. See *Regne Animal*, v. iii, p. 291.—The genus contains more than twenty species; several edible. One only, *A. viridis*, stings like the Medusæ. The *Actiniæ*, when mutilated, exhibit extraordinary powers of reproduction.

ACTINOZOAIRE, s. m. (ἀκτίν, a ray, ζῶον, an animal): a term employed, by Blainville, to designate the animals, heretofore included in the Class *Zoophyta*, of Linnæus, and the *Radiata*, of Cuvier.

ACTION, s. f.,—actio, f. L. (*agere*, to act)—wirkung, bewegung, f. G.,—action: the manner in which one body acts or operates upon another. Action is physical, organic, or animal—physique, organique, animale, F.,—as taking place in bodies which operate by laws common to all, like those of gravity;—in bodies merely organized, as vegetables;—and in those endowed with animal life. In the latter, it is cerebral, vascular, muscular,—cérébrale, vasculaire, musculaire, F.,—as it takes place in the brain, or the vascular, or muscular system.

ACTIVITÉ, s. f.,—activitas, f. L.,—wirksamkeit, f. G.,—activity: the faculty of acting or entering into action; and, by an extension of meaning, promptitude—vivacity—of action.

ACTUEL, adj.,—actualis, L.,—actual: that which acts immediately. The hot iron, das glühende eisen, G., employed in Surgery, is called cautère *actuel*, F.,—cauterium *actuale*, L.,—*actual* cautery; because it exerts an instantaneous action on the animal organs by imparting the caloric with which it is penetrated. The term, *potential*, is, on the contrary, applied to those substances, which, like nitrate of silver and pure potass, produce disorganization of the tissues by virtue of their chemical action. See CAUTÈRE.

ACUMINÉ, adj.,—acuminatus, L. (*acumen*, a point),—langgespitzt,—G.,—acuminate: a term applied, in Botany, to all those parts of a plant which terminate *suddenly* in a point at their summit. *Ex.* leaves of the common Hazel-nut.

ACUTANGULÉ, adj.,—acutangulatus, acutè-angulatus, acutangulus, L.,—scharfeckig, G.,—acute-angled: an epithet given to those parts of a plant which present *acute* and projecting *angles*; as the capsule of *Corchorus acutangulus*.

ACUPUNCTURE, s. f.,—acupunctura, f. L. (*acus*, a needle, *punctura*—ure),—nadelstechen, n. G.,—acupuncture: an operation originally practised in China and Japan. It consists in the adroit *introduction* of a gold or silver *needle* into various parts of the body affected with pain or swelling; and is sometimes productive of temporary relief. The modus operandi of the remedy is not obvious. See a *Treatise on Acupuncturation*. By J. M. Churchill, London.

ACYSIE, s. f.: same derivation as, and synonymous with, ACIESIE.

ADCLIVITÉ, s. f.,—adclivitas, f. L.—Loder has given the term *adclivity* of the tibia, *adclivitas* tibiæ, L.—to the rough and projecting surface which separates the two articular cavities of the summit of this bone.

ADDEPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἀδδηφαγία,—addephagia, voracitas, f. L.—gefrässigkeit, f., die übermässige esslust, G.,—voracity, insatiable craving for food.

ADDUCTEUR. s. m. and adj.,—adductor, adducens, L. (*adduco*, I draw towards): a name given to those muscles (musculi *adductores*, L.; *anziehende* muskeln, G.) whose office consists in *drawing* the limb or organ moved by them, *towards* the mesial line of the body or member to which they belong: ein muskel der ein glied *einwärts zieht*, G., a muscle which *draws* a limb *inwards*. *Exs.*

1. — *de l' œil*, adductor of the eye. See DROIT *interne*.

2. — (*premier ou moyen*) *de la cuisse*, (pubio-fémoral, Ch.),—adductor longus—primus—femoris, L.,—langer anzieher des schenkels, G.,—long (or middle) adductor of the thigh: a muscle extending from the spine and body of the os pubis to the middle of the linea aspera of the os femoris.

3. — (*second ou court*) *de la cuisse*, (sous-pubio-fémoral, Ch.), adductor brevis—secundus—femoris, L.,—kurzer anzieher des schenkels, G.,—short (or second) adductor of the thigh: from the lower part of os pubis to upper third of linea aspera.

4. — *(troisième ou long) de la cuisse*, (ischio-fémoral, Ch.),—adductor magnus —tertius—femoris, L.,—grosser anzieher des schenkels, G.,—great (or third) adductor of the thigh: from the ascending ramus and tuberosity of the ischium to the whole length of the linea aspera, internal condyloid ridge and condyle, of the femur.

5. — *du pouce*, (metacarpo-phalangien du pouce, Ch.),—adductor pollicis manus, L.,—anzieher des daumens, G.—adductor of the thumb: extends from the whole length of the 3rd metacarpal bone to the root of the 1st phalanx of the thumb.

6. — *du petit doigt*, (carpo-phalangien du petit doigt, Ch.),—adductor minimi digiti manus, L.,—anzieher des kleinen fingers, G.,—adductor of the little finger: from the os pisiforme to the superior extremity of the 1st phalanx of the little finger.

7. — *du gros orteil*, (calcaneo-sous-phalangien de l' orteil, Ch.),—adductor pollicis pedis—hallucis, L.,—anzieher der grossen zehe, G.,—adductor of the great toe: from the os calcis to the 1st phalanx of the great toe.

ADDUCTION, s. f.,—adductio, f. L.,—anziehung, f. G.,—adduction: die bewegung eines *anziehenden* muskels, G., the action of an *adductor* muscle.

ADÉLIPARIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, abundantly, λιπαρὸς, fat),—adeliparia, f. L.: a name given, by Alibert, to Polysarcie; which constitutes in his *Nosologie Naturelle*, the first genus of the *Ethmoplécoses*.

ADÉMONIE, s. f., (ἀδημονέω, I am grievously tormented)—angor, m., anxietas, f. L.,—angst, f. G.,—anguish of mind, anxiety.

ADÉNALGIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, a gland, ἄλγος, pain),—adenalgia, f. L.,—drüsenschmerz, m.; eine schmerzhafte drüsengeschwullst G. *Pain* seated in a *gland;* a painful swelling of a gland.

ADÉNEMPHRAXIE, s. f. (ἀδὴν, ἐμφράσσω, I obstruct),—adenemphraxis, glandularum obstructio, f. L.,—drüsenverstopfung, f. G.,—glandular obstruction.

ADÉNITE, s. f. *(same)* adenitis, f. L.,—drüsenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of a *gland*.

ADÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f. *(same*, and γράφω, I describe),—adenographia, L.,—die beschreibung der drüsen, G.,—adenography: anatomical *description* of the *glands*.

ADÉNOÏDE, s. f. *(same*, and εἶδος, resemblance),—adenoïdes, glandiformis, L.—drüsenförmig, G.,—glandiform: *shaped* like a *gland*.

ADÉNOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse),—adenologia, f. L.,—die drüsenlehre, G.,—adenology: the *doctrine* of the *glands*.

ADÉNO-MENINGÉE, adj. *(same*, and μήνιγξ, a membrane),—adeno-meningea, L. Pinel designates by the epithet, *adeno-meningeal*, mucous or pituitous fever (fièvre muqueuse ou pituiteuse, F.): because, in his opinion, the *cryptæ* of the gastro-intestinal mucous *membrane* are principally affected in this disease.

ADÉNO-MÉSENTÉRITE, s. f. *(same*, and μεσεντέριον, mesentery),—adeno-mesenteritis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *mesenteric glands*.

ADÉNONCOSE, s. m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, a tumour),—tumor glandularum, L.,—drüsengeschwullst, f. G., a *tumour* formed by a *gland*.

ADÉNO-NERVEUSE, adj., *(same*, and νεῦρον, a nerve),—adeno-nervosa, L.: a term employed by Pinel, to designate the plague; the principal seat of which he places in the *nerves* and *glands* of the armpit and groin.

ADÉNO-PHARYNGITE, s. f. *(same*, and φάρυγξ, pharynx),—adeno-pharyngitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *tonsils* and *pharynx*.

ADÉNOPHTHALMIE, s. f. *(same*, and ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye),—adenophthalmia, f. L.,—augendrüsenentzündung, f. G., inflammation of the *Meibomian glands*.

ADÉNOTOMIE, s. f. *(same*, and τέμνω, I cut),—adenotomia, f. L.,—die zergliederung der drüsen, G., *dissection* of the *glands*.

ADÉNOSCLÉROSE, s. f. (*same*, and σκληρὸς, hard),—induratio glandularum, f., L.,—verhärtung der drüsen, f., G: a name given by Swediaur, to an indolent *induration* of the *glands*, accompanied by tumefaction, not terminating in scirrhus; but continuing during life, or disappearing by resolution or suppuration.

ADÉNOSE, s. f., adenosis, L.: the name of the eighth family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; containing all the chronic diseases of which the *glandular* system forms the especial seat.

ADHÉRENCE, s. f.,—adhærentia, f. L. *(adhæreo*, I adhere),—verwachsung, f. G.,—adherence: the union, or growing together, of parts naturally separate, is thus designated in Pathology. Such union is either congenital or accidental. In the latter case, it is the consequence of an organic process, called adhesive inflammation. L' *adhérence*, de l' arachnoïde,—de la plèvre,—du péritoine,—de la tunique vaginale, F., *adhesion* of the arachnoid,—of the pleura,—of the peritoneum,—of the tunica vaginalis testis,—is the unnatural union of two portions of the internal surface of these serous membranes, previously in contact.

ADHESIF, adj.,—adhærens, adhæsivus, L. *(same)*,—adhesive: that which adheres, itself, or causes to adhere. *Exs.* Emplâtre *adhésif*, F.,—emplastrum *adhæsivum*

(empl. resinæ,—lithargyri cum resina) L.,—harzigtes bleipflaster, G.—common *adhesive* or resin plaster.—Inflammation *adhésive*, F.,—*verwachsende* entzündung, f., G.,—*adhesive* inflammation.

ADHÉSION, s. f.,—adhæsio, f. L.,—adhesion: the manner in which one body or surface is attached to another; the mode of this union: commonly employed as synonymous with *Adhérence*.

ADIANTE, s. f. (ἀδιάντος, dry), a genus of plants,—so named from their impenetrability by moisture,—*Adiantum (Cryptogamia, filices,)* L.,—Frauenhaar, G.,—Maidenhair; containing one European (*A. capillus-veneris*,—venushaar, G.), and many extra-European species. Several of them are employed in French medicine, under the general name of *Capillaire*. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.*, p. 884. Gen, 2194.

ADIAPNEUSTIE, s. f., (α priv., διαπνέομαι, I perspire),—adiapneustia, f. L.,—die unterbrochene hautausdünnstung, f. G.,—suppressed cutaneous perspiration: nearly synonymous with ADIAPHORÈSE, f. F.,—adiaphoresis, f. L., defect of cutaneous perspiration.

ADIPEUX, adj.,—adiposus, L. (*adeps*, fat),—fett, G.,—adipose, fatty. Tissu ou pannicule *adipeux*,—membrane ou toile *adipeuse*, F.—membrana—tunica—tela—*adiposa*, L.,—fetthaut, f. G.,—*adipose* tissue or cellular membrane,—is the peculiar structure, in the cells of which the adipose substance of animals is deposited.

ADIPOCIRE, s. f.,—adipocira, L. (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax),—thierische substanz aus *fett* und *wachs* bestehend, G., an animal substance consisting of *fat* and *wax*,—adipocire. This peculiar substance, first discovered at Paris, in 1786, and called also, in French, *gras des cadavres—des cimetières*, is a soap composed of margaric acid, ammonia, oleic acid, potass, and lime. Certain peculiarities of situation, or long immersion in water, are necessary for the conversion of animal substances into adipocere.

ADIPSIE, s. f. (α priv., δίψα, thirst),—adipsia, f. L.,—durstmangel, m., durstlosigkeit, f. G.,—absence of thirst. *L'Adipsie* constitutes the 1st genus of the family of the Gastroses, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

ADJUVANT, adj.,—adjuvans, L. (*adjuvo*, I assist), adjuvant, auxiliary: a term applied to any substance, (hülfsmittel, n. G.) introduced into a pharmaceutical preparation, with a view of *assisting* the operation of the principal ingredient.

ADNÉ, adj.,—adnatus, L. (*adnascor*, I grow upon),—angewachsen, G.,—adnate, adhering to. In Anatomy, the term, membrane *adnée*, F.—tunica *adnata*, L.,—das *angewachsene* häutlein, G.,—is sometimes applied to the conjunctiva of the eye: and, in Botany, the stipulæ of certain plants, as the Roses, are said to be *adnate*, from their intimate attachment to the petiole; as is an anther, when adherent to the filament in its whole length.

ADOLESCENCE, s. f.,—adolescentia, f. (*adolesco*, I grow),—junglingsalter, n. G.,—adolescence: the period of human life at which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating in the male, about the 25th, in the female, the 21st year. ADOLESCENT, s. m. and adj.,—adolescens, L.,—jungling, jung, G.,—adolescent.

ADOUCISSANT, adj. (*adoucir*, F., to soothe),—demulcens, L.,—besänftigend, schmerzlindernd, G.,—soothing, demulcent: a term applied to remedies formerly supposed to possess the property of "obtunding acrimony," and correcting acidity, "of the humours;" but now regarded as simply soothing irritation of the tissues with which they come in contact.

ADRAGANT, s. f. (a corruption of *Tragacanthe*),—tragacantha, Astragali tragacanthæ—, Astragali cretici—gummi, L.,—tragant, traganth, G.—tragacanth: a gum obtained from several species of Astragalus, as *A. verus*, *tragacantha*, *creticus*, and *gummifer*. It is in thin, wrinkled, worm-like pieces; whitish, semi-transparent, inodorous: demulcent, more effectual than gum Arabic, in allaying cough and pulmonary irritation.

ADRAGANTHINE, s. f., *prunine*, *cerasine*,—Adraganthina, L.,—adraganthine: a scaly substance, dull-white, insipid, inodorous, almost transparent; forming nearly half of gum tragacanth; and existing in many plants, almost invariably combined with another substance resembling gum arabic.

ADSTRICTION. See ASTRICTION.

ADULTE, s. m., and adj.,—adultus, L. (*adolesco*, I grow),—erwachsen, G.,—adult: that which has reached, or relates to, the period when the animal body has acquired its perfect development. The *adult* age,—l'age *adulte*, F.—extends from the 25th to the 50th year in man,—from 21st to 45th, in the human female.

ADULTÉRATION, s. f.,—adulteratio, f. L. (*adulterare*, to adulterate),—verfälschung, f. G.,—adulteration is the art of *adulterating*,—mixing up with noxious or inert ingredients,—various articles of food or medicine. ADULTÉRER, v. a.,—adulterare, L.,—verfälschen, G.,—to adulterate.

ADUSTION, s. f.,—adustio, f. L. (*adurere*, to burn),—verbrennung, f. G.,—adustion, burning: the application and immediate action of *fire* upon the body. In Surgery, cauterii actualis, ut ferri igniti, vel moxæ

accensæ, applicatio, L.,—application of actual cautery, as the hot iron or lighted moxa,—to the animal body. See Cautérisation.

Ad-uterum, s.: a term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, to that portion of the sexual organ in female birds which corresponds with the horns of the uterus in certain mammifera; and during the passage through which, the egg acquires its albumen and shell. This tube—the oviduct—conveys the egg from the ovary to the cloaca, in its exit from the body.

Adventice, adj.,—adventitius, L.,—zufallig, G.,—adventitious, accidental, casual.

Adynamico-ataxique, adj.,—adynamico-ataxicus, L.: a term applied to affections in which the characters of *adynamia* and *ataxia* are united.

Adynamie, s. f. (*α* priv., *δύναμις*, power, strength),—adynamia, debilitas, f. L.,—kraftmangel, m., schwäche, f. G.,—debility, impotence: diminution of the vital powers; prostration of the action of the senses, and of the muscular system.

Adynamique, adj. (*same*),—adynamicus, L.,—schwach, G.: that which results from, or relates to, *Adynamia*. *Exs.* Face *adynamique*, F.,—facies *adynamica*, L.,—the profound alteration of countenance frequently observed on the approach of death. See Face *hippocratique*. Fièvre *adynamique*, F., febris *adynamica*, L., fever, characterized, according to Pinel, by diminution of the cerebral energies and of muscular action. Symptômes *adynamiques*, F.,—symptomata *adynamica*, L., symptoms resulting from, or announcing, the *adynamic* state.

Ædoiodynie, s. f. (*αἰδοῖα*, organs of generation, *ὀδύνη*, pain),—ædoiodynia, f. L.,—ein *schmerz* in den *geschlechtstheilen*, G., *pain* in the *genital organs*.

Ædoiographie, s. f.,—(*same*, and *γράφω*, I describe),—ædoiographia, f. L., *description* of the *genital organs*.

Ædoiologie, s. f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), ædoiologia, s. f., *discourse* or *treatise* on the *genital organs*.

Ædoiopsophie, — Ædopsophie, s. f. (*same*, and *ψόφος*, noise),—œdopsophia, f., L., emissio *sonora* flatuum ex *urethra* vel *vagina*, L.,—ein *hörbarer* abgang von luft aus der männlichen *harnröhre*, oder durch die *vagina*, G.,—an *audible* emission of flatus from the male *urethra*, or the *vagina*.

Ædoiotomie, s. f. (*same*, and *τέμνω*, I cut),—ædoitomia, f. L., *dissection* of the *genital organs*.

Ædoite, s. f. (*same*),—ædoitis, f. L., inflammation of the external *organs of generation*.

Ægagropile, Egagropile, s. m. (*αἴξ*, goat,—*ἄγριος*, wild,—and *πῖλος*, a ball of hair) ægagropilus, m., gemsenkugel, f. G.,—hair-ball: a concretion sometimes found in the stomach and cœcum of the *Solipeda* (*Solidungula*), more frequently in the paunch and rennet of the *Ruminantia*. It is composed of the detritus of plants, calcareous particles, and *hair*, cemented together by intestinal mucus.

Ægilops, s. m.,—*αἰγίλωψ*, (*αἴξ*, goat,—*ὤψ*, eye): ulcère placé au grand angle d' l'œil; reposant sur,—ou penétrant—le sac lacrymal; maladie à laquelle les *chèvres* sont sujettes, F., an ulcer in the great angle of the eye, situated upon, or penetrating,—the lachrymal sac; a disease to which *goats* are subject.—Tuberculum, ut plurimum cum inflammatione, a sacci lachrymalis affectu ortum; majorem oculi canthum obsidens; et sic dictum quia hoc affectu *capræ* sæpe laborant, L., a swelling commonly attended with inflammation; originating from an affection of the lachrymal sac; occupying the greater (internal) canthus of the eye; and so called (Ægilops) because *goats* frequently suffer from this affection.—Geisauge, n., augenwinkelgeschwür, thränensackgeschwür, n. G., goat's-eye: an ulcer in the angle of the eye,—in the lachrymal sac. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *Anchylops*, while yet entire; *Ægilops*, when the abscess has burst. The discharge, he adds, is very acrid; and, if it be not seasonably let out, the subjacent bone becomes carious, and Fistula lachrymalis ensues. See Anchilops.

Ægophonie. See Egophonie.

Ægyptiac, s. m.,—pharmacum ægyptiacum, L.: onguent composé avec le vinaigre, le miel, et le vert-de-gris, F.,—unguentum ex aceto, melle, et ærugine compositum, L.,—eine aus essig, honig, und grünspan bestehende salbe, G., an ointment (or rather liniment) composed, or consisting, of vinegar, honey, and verdigris.

Aérien, adj.,—aërius. L.,—luftig, zur luft gehörig, oder aus luft bestehend, G., aerial, belonging to, or consisting of, *air*.

Aérifère, adj.—aërifer, L. (*aër*, air, *ferre*, to convey),—luftführend ?, G.,—aeriferous: a term applied to those tubes which are destined to *convey air* into the living body; as the windpipe and bronchia of the higher animals, and the tracheæ of insects.

Aérification, s. f.,—aërificatio, f. L. (*aër*, and *facere*, to make),—aerification: the action of *converting* a body into *gas* or elastic fluid.

Aériforme, adj., aëriformis, L. (*same*, and *forma*, form),—luftartig, G.,—aeriform: that which assumes the *form* of *gas* or elastic fluid. Synonymous with *gaseous*.

AÉRODYNAMIQUE, adj. (*ἀὴρ*, air, *δύναμις*, force),—aërodynamica, L.,—luftkraftlehre, aërodynamik, f. G.: a term applied to that part of physics which involves the study of the phenomena dependent upon *atmospheric pressure*.

AÉROGRAPHIE, s. f. (*ἀὴρ*, and *γράφω*, I describe), aërographia, L.,—luftbeschreibung, f. G.,—aerography: *description* of, or *treatise* on, the *air*.

AÉROLITHE, s. f. (*ἀὴρ*, and *λίθος*, stone), —aërolithus, L.,—aërolith, luftstein, meteorstein, m. G.,—aerolite, aerolithe, airstone, meteoric stone: a name improperly given to mineral substances fallen from the atmosphere; whose composition is peculiar, and origin utterly unknown.

AÉROLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *λόγος*,, discourse),—aërologia, f., L.—aërologie, f., die lehre von der luft, G., aerology, *doctrine* of,—*treatise* on,—the *air*.

AÉROMETRIE, s. f. (*same*, and *μέτρον*, measure),—aërometria, f. L.,—aërometrie, luftmesskunst, f., G.,—aerometry: that part of physics which treats of the history of the *physical properties* of atmospheric *air*. AÉROMETRE, F.,—aërometron, L.,—aërometer, luftdichtigkeitsmesser, m. G.,—aerometer: an instrument wherewith to *measure* the density of atmospheric *air*.

AÉROPHOBIE, s. f. (*same*, and *φοβέω*, I fear),—aërophobia, f. L., luftscheu, f. G.: *horror* of the contact of a current of *air*; sometimes observed in the delirium consequent upon inflammation of the brain or its membranes: the term is often incorrectly used to designate dread of light, (*Photophobia*),—a symptom much less rare, and usually accompanying the horror of water in *Hydrophobia*. AÉROPHOBE, adj., —aërophobicus, aërophobus, L.: one experiencing the *dread* of *air*.

ÆSPING, s.—a corruption of aspic, asp? —in Zoology, the Swedish name of a venomous serpent, *Coluber Chersæa*, Linnæus,—*Viper Chersæa*, Daudin,—of the Class *Reptiles*, Order *Ophidiens*, Cuvier,—vipère rouge (red viper), of French—Schwedische viper, of German—writers: found principally in north Europe. It is much smaller, and inflicts a wound more rapidly fatal, than the common European species. Length, 6 inches; abdominal plates, 150; double sub-caudal scales, 34: hence differing from the *vipère rouge* of France and Switzerland,—length, 17 inches; abdominal plates, 155; sub-caudal scales, 36,—commonly referred to the same species.—See Gmelin, *Allg. geschichte der thierischen gifte*, p. 75; Cuvier, *Regne Anim.*, vol. iii, p. 85; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 236.

ÆSTHÈME, s. m.,—*αἴσθημα*,—sensatio, f. L.,—empfindung, f. G.,—sensation.

ÆSTHÉSIE, s. f.,—*αἴσθησις*,—sensibilitas, f. L.,—gefühl, gefühlsvermögen, n. G.,—sensibility.

ÆSTHÉTÈRE, s. m.,—*αἰσθητήριον*,—aistheterium, sensorium commune, n. L.,—der hauptsitz der empfindung, G.,—principal seat of the sensations—common sensorium.

ÆTHER. See ETHER.

ÆTHIOPS. See ETHIOPS.

ÆTIOLOGIE. See ETIOLOGIE.

AFFADISSEMENT, s. m.,—saporis deprivatio, f. L.,—beraubung des geschmacks, f. G.,—the loss of taste,—of the power of discerning the flavour of substances taken into the mouth.

AFFAIBLISSEMENT, s. m.,—debilitatio, f. L.,—schwächung, f. L.,—weakening, diminution of power. *Exs.* — de la vue,—de l' ouie, F., *impairment* of the sight,—of hearing. See AMBLYOPIE, BARYECOIE.

AFFAISSEMENT, s. f.,—collapsus, m., depressio, f. L.,—verringerung, f. G.,—collapse, abatement, diminution of volume or tension,—depression. *Exs.* — du bas-ventre,—des mamelles,—de la cornée, *decrease of tension* of the belly,—of the breasts,—of the cornea;—des forces d' un malade, F., *depression* of the strength of a sick person.

AFFECTIF, adj., that which affects or excites emotion. The *Affective* Faculties (les facultés *affectives*, F.) constitute, in Spurzheim's phrenological arrangement, a distinct Order, including three genera: the Animal Propensities; the Sentiments common to man and the lower animals; and the Affective faculties peculiar to man. See FACULTÉ, INTELLECTUEL.

AFFECTION, s. f.,—affectus, m., affectio, f. L., Affection has two different significations: 1. In Medicine, the deviation of an organ from its natural and healthy state:—2. in common language, an emotion of the mind, joyous or painful. In this two-fold meaning of *disease* and *passion*, the term, *πάθος*, is employed by the Greek writers. Affection, in the *former* case, is commonly further distinguished by the epithets morbid, organic, cerebral, nervous, muscular, and so forth, according to the precise nature or seat of the mischief indicated (*Affection* morbide, organique, cérébrale, nervcuse, musculaire, F.); and is then synonymous with maladie, f. F.,—morbus, m. L. (*νόσος*, of the Greeks),—krankheit, f. G.,—disease. *Ex. Maladie* du cœur,—cordis *morbus*,—*krankheit* des herzens, *disease* of the heart. In the *latter*, it is expressed by passion, f. F.,—passio, f., pathema, n. L., leidenschaft, f. G., passion, emotion. *Ex.* Animi *pathema*,—*pathemata*, pl. — (*παθήμα*—*παθήματα*—*τῆς ψυχῆς*), —gemüths*bewegung*,—*passion* of the mind. Certain modifications of the fundamental qualities of the mind, not resulting from the action of any particular organ destin-

ed for the performance of such function, —as grief, terror, joy, jealousy, and rage, —are, by Gall, designated *Affections*. See Passion.

Afferent, adj.,—afferens, L. (*adferre —afferre*, to convey to): a name given to those lymphatic vessels,—vaisseaux *afferens*, F.,—vasa *afferentia*, L.,—which terminate in a lymphatic gland, and *convey to* it their contained fluid; the free borders of their valves being directed towards the gland: diametrically opposed, in signification, to Deferens.

Affinité, s. f., affinitas, f. L.,—verwandtschaft, f. G.,—affinity: the points of resemblance which various objects exhibit, in form, external characters, and structure;—the tendency or disposition in certain bodies to unite chemically; the power by which the constituent molecules of these bodies are impelled to adhere together, and enabled to preserve their state of union.

Affluence, s. f., Afflux, m., affluxus, m. L. (*affluere*, to flow towards),—zufluss, m. G., afflux: a determination (increased flow) of humours, particularly of blood, to any organ. Affluent, adj., —affluens, L., affluent: flowing towards.

Affusion, s. f.,—affusio, f. L. (*affundere*, to pour upon),—affusion: application of water, by sudden *pouring* out, to a part or whole of the body. —avec l'eau chaude ou l'eau froide, F., *affusion* with warm or cold water.

Agacement, s. m.,—setting on edge: *Ex.* — des dents, F., stupor—hebetatio—dentium, L.: the unpleasant sensation resulting from the contact of acids with the teeth.

Agalactie, s. f. (α priv., γάλα, milk) —agalactia, f. L.,—der mangel an milch, ausbleiben der milch in den brüsten, nach der niederkunft, G., want of milk, absence of milk from the breasts after delivery. Synonymous with Agalaxie.

Agalloche, s. m.,—ἀγάλλοχον:—the resinous and fragrant wood (bois d'aloës, F., —ξυλαλόη—lignum Aloës, L.,—aloëholz, G.), of an East-Indian tree, *Excœcaria agallocha* (*Dioecia, monodelph.; Euphorbiaceæ,*): much prized in China and Japan for the odour which it exhales during combustion; and, in this state, formerly used as a cephalic. It contains an exceedingly acrid juice.

Agalorrhée, s. f. (α priv., γάλα, milk, —ῥέω, I flow), *cessation* of the *flow* of *milk*. See Agalactie; which differs from this, as signifying *absence* of secretion, not *suppression* after it has commenced.

Agami, s, l'oiseau-trompette, in Zoology, a South-American Bird, *Psophia crepitans* (*Grallæ*, Linn.; *Echassiers*, Cuv.; *Alectorides*, Temm.),—der Agami, G., golden-breasted Trumpeter: readily domesticated; evinces strong attachment to man: flesh, an agreeable aliment.

Agamie, s. f., (α priv., γάμος, marriage), —Agamia, f. L.,—Agamie, f. G.—*absence* of *sexual* characters: a term incorrectly substituted by continental Botanists, for that of Cryptogamia: since sexual organs, although not conspicuous, probably exist in the various plants which it is meant to comprehend. Agame, adj.,— agamus, L.,—sexless: *Ex.* Plantes *agames*, F., *geschlechtlose (ohne befruchtungsorgane)* pflanzen, G., *agamous* plants.

Agaric, s. m.,—agaricus, m. L.,— schwamm, blätterschwamm, pilz, m. G., agaric, mushroom: a genus in Botany (*Cryptogamia, fungi*), originally comprehending a great number of species; which have since been distributed into several distinct genera. Some of the plants belonging to this group, are *edible;* many, unwholesome or *poisonous*. Among the *former*, may be enumerated *Agaricus campestris,—edulis*, agaric des champs,—comestible, F., common mushroom; and *A. aurantiacus*, agaric orangé,—oronge, F., orange agaric: among the *latter*, *A. semiglobatus,—virosus*, halbkugelichter blätterschwamm, G., poisonous agaric or toadstool;—*A. piperatus,—fœtens*, agaric fétid, F., pfefferschwamm, G., pepper agaric; —*A. vernus,—bulbosus*, agaric bulbeux, F., frühlingsschwamm, G., bulbous-stemmed agaric;—*A.* (*Amanita*) *muscarius*, agaric fausse oronge, F., fliegenschwamm, G., fly agaric; and *Phallus fetidus,—impudicus*, satyre impudique, F., die wilde morchel, G., stinking morell. See Greville, *Scottish Crypt. Flora*, Edinburgh; Roques, *Histoire des Champignons comest., et vénén.* Paris, 1832. The term, *Agaric*, F. and Br.,—Ἀγαρικόν,—Agaricum, L., is also applied, in Medicine, to two species of the genus Boletus. One of these, *B. laricis*, —agaric blanc ou du mélèze, F.,—lerchenschwamm, G., growing on the *Larix communis,—Europæa*, in Asia and South Europe, appears in commerce, in white pieces, of extraordinary bitterness and acridity; is a violent drastic purgative; recommended by de Haen, against the colliquative sweats of phthisis; but now rarely employed except in veterinary medicine. The other, *B. quercinus,—igniarius*, agaric de chêne,—angulé, amadouvier, F.,— eisenschwamm, feuerschwamm. G., touchwood Boletus, is the substance which supplies the *Amadou* or *Agaric*, of surgeons; employed for the suppression of hæmorrhage from minute vessels. It operates mechanically or as a simple absorbent; and possesses none of the astringent properties formerly attributed to it. See Purton, *Midland Flora*, vol. ii, p. 672.

AGE, s. m.,—ætas, f. L.,—alter, n. G.,—age: the measure of time elapsing between life and death;—presumed natural duration of life in an organized being;—a period of life characterized by a particular state of the organs.

AGEDOITE, s. f.: an immediate principle of vegetables, crystallizable in octaedrons; tasteless, containing azote; insoluble in water; soluble in the sulphuric and nitric acids; and exhaling, when triturated with potass, an ammoniacal odour. It exists in the juice of Liquorice.

AGENESIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *γένεσις*, generation),—agenesis, f. L., sterility; not the impotence resulting from malformation of the sexual organs, nor from deficiency of the sexual appetite.

AGENT, s. m.,—agens, m. L.,—agent, m. G.,—agent: that which acts. *Exs.*—*morbifique*,—*délétère*, F., any agent or power by which organic action is *injured* or *destroyed*;—*hygiénique*,—*thérapeutique*, an agent whereby that action is *maintained*, or *restored* when injured;—*chimique*, any substance or power acting *chemically* on bodies.

AGERASIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *γῆρας*, old age),—agerasia, insenescentia, f. L.: old age unattended by infirmity or complaint. Vieillesse vigoureuse et verte, F.,—senectus vegeta, L.,—ein munteres, kräftiges—grünendes—alter, G., a vigorous—green—old age.

AGEUSIE, AGEUSTIE, s. f.,—*ἀγευστία*—ageustia, f. L.,—geschmacksmangel, m., fehler im sinne des geschmacks, G., *diminution* (or *abolition*) of the sense of *taste*.

AGGLUTINATIF, adj.,—glutinosus (*gluten*, glue),—leimend, G.,—agglutinative: that which *sticks together*, or attaches itself, like *glue*. The common court—and resin-plasters, employed to effect the immediate reunion of simple solutions of continuity, and bring into contact the lips of incised wounds, are familiar *agglutinative* applications,—remèdes *agglutinans*, F.,—*agglutinantia*, L.,—*leim*mittel, G.

AGGLUTINATION, s. f.,—agglutinatio, f. L. (*same*), — zusammenleimung, anheilung, f. G.,—agglutination: the action of *agglutinative* substances;—first grade of the adhesive process. AGGLUTINANT, adj.,—agglutinans, L.,—zusammenleimend, anheilend, G.,—agglutinant. AGGLUTINER, v. a., agglutinare,—zusammenleimen, anheilen, to agglutinate. *Ex.* —les lèvres d'une plaie, F.,—vulneris labia *agglutinantibus* conjungere, L.,—to *stick together*—to unite by *adhesive* applications—the lips of a wound.

AGHEUSTIE. See AGEUSTIE.

AGISSANT, adj.: a term applied to medicine in its therapeutic department.—Thus, when the physician employs active measures requisite for the subduction of a disease, he is said to practice la médecine *agissante*: while, if he limit his exertions to the mere removal of those circumstances which may prevent its favourable termination, he is a follower of la médecine *expectante*. The term is also sometimes used as synonymous with *energetic*. *Ex.* remède *agissant*, F., a medicinal remedy which operates in a *decisive* manner.

AGITATION, s. f.,—agitatio (*agere*, to act), jactitatio, f. L.,—unruhe, heftige bewegung, f. G.,—restlessness, agitation: the incessant movement of a patient in quest of an easy posture; inquietude of mind.

AGLACTATION. See ABLACTATION.

AGLIE, s. f.—*ἀγλίη*—aglia, f. L., a white cicatrix of the cornea.

AGLOSSIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *γλῶσσα*, tongue), aglossia, f. L.,—zungenlosigkeit, f. G., ?—*privation* of the *tongue*. AGLOSSE, adj., aglossus,—zungenlos,—tongueless.

AGLOSSOSTOMOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*α*, *γλῶσσα*,—*στόμα*, mouth, *γράφω*, I describe),—aglossostomographia, f. L.,—die beschreibung eines mundes *ohne zunge*, G., the description of a mouth *without a tongue*.

AGNEAU, s. m.,—*ἀμνός*,—agnus, m. L., lamm, n. G.,—lamb: young of the sheep, *Ovis aries*. Chair *d' agneau*, F.,—caro *agnina*, L.,—*lamm*fleisch, G., *lamb's* flesh.

AGNOIE, s. f. (*α* priv., *γνόω*, I know, *obs.*), agnoia, f. L., unconsciousness: the condition of a sick man who recognizes neither object nor person around him.

AGNUS CASTUS, s. m.: a species of plant, native of south Europe, belonging to the genus *Vitex* (*Didynamia*, *angiosperm.*; *Verbenaceæ*), gatillier, m. F.,—keuschbaum, m. G.,—chaste-tree. The seeds of the *V. agnus castus*, aromatic and pungent, were supposed by the Greeks to exert a controlling influence over the ardours of the sexual passion. Hence the generic and specific names of the shrub. Subsequent experience, on the contrary, sanctions the inference that, in addition to a carminative and emmenagogue, they possess an aphrodisiac, property.

AGONIE, s. f. (*ἀγών*, a conflict),—agonia, f. L.,—agonie, f., todeskampf, m. G.,—agony: the final struggle which precedes death. Also, a term employed to designate sterility,——sterilité, F.,——unfruchtbarkeit, G.,—particularly in the male subject, vel ex vitio membri virilis, vel seminis ipsius pravâ qualitate, vel defectu, L.

AGOUTI, s. m., in Zoology, *Chloromys* (*Cavia*) *aguti*,—ferkelkaninchen, n. G.,—agouti: an American quadruped, (Order *Digitata*, *glires*, Bl.; *Rongeurs*, Cuv.): nearly allied, in structure and habits to the guinea-pig and hare, with flesh resembling that of the rabbit. See Cuvier,

Regne Anim., v. i, p. 221; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 251.

AGREGÉ, adj.,—aggregatus, L. (*aggregare*, to assemble),—angehäuft, G.,—aggregate, gathered together: a term, in Botany, employed in several different significations, but more especially to designate those capitate or compound flowers, cujus flosculi singuli peculiari calici gaudent, omnes tamen communi perianthio, vel communi capite, continentur; as the different species of *Scabiosa*, Scabious, and *Echinops*, Globe-thistle. Some plants are also specifically distinguished by this term: *Calymenia aggregata*, aggr. umbrella-wort.

AGRESTE, adj.,—agrestis, L.,—wild, G. and Br.: an expression generally employed to characterize plants of spontaneous growth in *wild* and *uncultivated* situations. Some British plants so distinguished,—*Veronica* —, *Alopecurus agrestis*,—do not, however, as growing in cultivated grounds, strictly accord with such designation.

AGRIOTHYMIE, s. f. (ἄγριος, ferocious, θυμὸς, character),—agriothymia, insania ferox, f. L.,—wilde gemüthsart, f.; wahnsinn mit mordgier, G.: a ferocious character of mind; insanity with disposition to murder. Swediaur has formed the disposition to acts of cruelty expressed by this term, into a genus of his class, *Paronoiæ*; and indicates three species: *A. ambitiosa*, the irrepressible desire which certain individuals experience, and too frequently indulge, for the subjugation or extermination of their own species;—*A. religiosa*, the diabolical rage which others evince for the destruction of those who profess a religion different from their own; and, lastly, *A. hydrophobica*, the desire of biting which exists in *Rabies*. By Gall and Spurzheim, the habitual manifestation of such a temper of mind has been ascribed to an excessive developement—and its exhibition as the phenomenon of a morbid state, to excitement, temporary or permanent,—of a certain portion of brain termed by them the organ of destructiveness.

AGRIPAUME, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Leonurus* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ*),—Herzgespann, n. G.,—Motherwort; comprehending one British, and several European species. The former, *L. cardiaca*, common motherwort, was once employed in medicine, as a stimulant and sudorific.

AGRIPPA, s. m. (ἄγρα, capture, ποῦς, foot),—Agrippa, m. L.: a term employed to designate — un enfant qui vient au monde par les *pieds*, F.,—ein kind das mit den *füssen* voraus kommt, G.—a child born with the *feet* (not the head) *foremost*; cujus nascendo non caput, sed *pedes primi* exierunt, L. From this circumstance, various celebrated Romans, of antiquity, derived their surname: among others, Marcus *Agrippa*, of the family of Augustus; and Herodes *Agrippa*, son of the first Herod, King of the Jews.

AGRIUS, adj.: a term applied to one of the six species of the genus *Lichen*, (Order *Papulæ*), of Cutaneous diseases, enumerated and described by Willan. See Willan, *Cutan. Diseases*, p. 42; Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 10; Rayer, *Traité*, v. i, p. 574.

AGRYPNIE, s. f.—ἀγρυπνία — (α priv., ὕπνος, sleep),—agrypnia, f. L.,—schlaflosigkeit, f. G., sleeplessness, watchfulness. AGRYPNOCOMA, s. m. (*same*, and κῶμα, stupor), — agrypnocoma, L.: schlaflosigkeit mit grosser neigung zum schlaf, G., —*watchfulness* alternating with *drowsiness* or stupor.

AIDOIAGRAPHIE. See ÆDOIOGRAPHIE.

AIDOIALOGIE. See ÆDOIOLOGIE.

AIDOIATOMIE. See ÆDOIOTOMIE.

AIDOPSOPHIE. See ÆDOPSOPHIE.

AIGE, s. f.: a white speck, from a cicatrix of the cornea, in front of the pupil. Respecting the etymology and precise signification of this term, authors do not agree.

AIGILOPS. See ÆGILOPS.

AIGLE, s. m.,—Αετὸς,—Aquila, m. L.,—Adler, G.,—Eagle: a sub-genus, in Ornithology, belonging to the genus, *Falco*, (Order *Accipitres*, Linn., *Rapaces*, Temm.); and constituting a distinct genus, *Aquila*, in the *Falconidæ*, of later writers. The sub-genus contains eight European species; three of these, *F. chrysäetos, albicilla, haliaetus*,—British. Several products of the former, l' aigle royal—doré F.,—gold-adler, G.,—golden eagle, Br.,—particularly the *bile* and *excrement*, were employed medicinally by the ancients, and retained till lately in French practice. AIGLE DE MER: a species in Ichthyology,—Αλιάετος,? —aquila marina, L.,—meeradler, G.,—sea-eagle, belonging to the genus *Raia*, Linn., —*Myliobatis*, Dum.—Ord. *Chondropteryg.* (*à branchies fixes*, Cuv.),—of cartilaginous fishes. This animal, *Raia aquila*, common in the Mediterranean, attains a very large size. Its flesh, hard, insipid, of unpleasant odour and indigestible, is eaten, when young, by the poor of south Europe.—The liver, voluminous and two-lobed, affords an agreeable aliment, and abounds in oil. The tail is armed with a serrated spine. With this, the animal strikes its prey, and, although it be the conductor of no venomous fluid, sometimes inflicts on man, a painful, ragged, and formidable wound. Another species, *R.* (*Trygon*) *pastinaca*, sting Ray, described as British, is furnished with like weapons on the tail and back. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 256,-269; and Turton's *Linnæus*, v. i, p.

927-8. AIGLE, s. f.,—*αἰγλία*,—aiglia, f. L.: synonymous with AIGE.

AIGRE, adj.,—acidus,—acerbus, austerus, L.,—sauer, scharf, herbe, rauh, G.,—acid, sour, austere, rough. See ACERBE. Applied to a metal which breaks readily under the hammer, it is synonymous with *cassant, fragile*, F.,—fragilis, L.,—zerbrechlich, G.,—fragile, brittle. AIGRE-DOUX, adj.,—ex acerbo suavis, L.,—sauerlich-süss, G.,—sourish-sweet: a compound of sweet and acid or austere. AIGRELET, adj.: synonymous with ACIDULE.

AIGREMOINE, s. f.,—Agrimonia, f. L.,—Odermennig, m. G.,—Agrimony, Liverwort: a genus in Botany (*Dodecandria, digyn.; Rosaceæ*), comprehending one British and several exotic species. The leaves and roots of the former, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*,—agrimonie, leberklette, f. G., common Agrimony, have an astringent taste; but are now rarely employed except in popular medicine.

AIGRETTE, s. f.,—pappus, m. L.,—saamenkrone, G.,—in Botany, the little tuft or plume of hairs or scales which *crowns* the *seeds* of certain genera of plants, particularly those belonging to the great families of the *Compositæ* and *Valerianeæ*.—This *seed-crown* is termed *pilose (hairy)*,—poilu, F.,—pilosus, L.,—haarig, G.,—when composed of simple and non-ramified *hairs*, as in the *Thistles;—plumose, (feathery)*,—plumeux, F.,—plumosus, L.,—federartig, G.,—when ramified on the sides, and presenting minute *plumes* as in the *Dandelion;—squamous (scaly)* squameux, F.,—squamosus, L.,—schuppig, G.,—when formed of minute *scales*, as in the *Sun-flower;* and *marginal*, Br., and F.,—marginalis, L.,—am rande stehend, G.,—when constituting, as in the genera *Anthemis* and *Matricaria*, a small membranous *border* on the summit of the seed.—The pappus is, moreover, called *sessile (sitting)*,—sessil, F.,—sessilis, L.,—ungestielt, G.,—when the hairs composing it, are inserted *immediately* into the summit of the ovary, as in the *Artichoke;* and *stalked*, stipité, F.,—when supported on a *stem* or peduncle,—stipes, L.,—stiel, G.,—as in the *Dandelion*. AIGRETTÉ, adj., papposus, L.,—furnished with a *seed-crown*, or pappus.

AIGU, adj.,—*ὀξὺς*,—acutus, argutus, L.,—hitzig, heftig, spitzig, scharf, G.,—acute, active, severe, sharp, shrill, piercing.—This term, in Medicine and Physics, has divers significations: 1. Applied to a morbid affection, of violent character and usually short duration, it is synonymous with *active*. *Ex.* Une maladie *aigue*, F.,—morbus *acutus*, L.,—eine *hitzige* krankheit, G.,—an *acute* or *active* disease: See ACTIF, and CHRONIQUE: 2.—to the description of pain,—synonymous with *severe, sharp: Ex.* Douleur *vive*,—dolor *acutus*,—ein *heftiger—scharfer*—schmerz,—a *severe—sharp*—pain: See DOULEUR: 3.—of visible forms and objects, it signifies *sharp: Ex.* Angle *aigu*,—angulus *acutus*,—ein *scharfer—spitziger*—winkel,—an *acute* angle; Pointe *aigue*,—cuspis *acuta*,—ein *scharfe* spitze,—a *sharp* point: 4.—of impressions made by the voice of man or other animal on the organ of hearing, it implies *shrill: Ex.* Cri *aigu*,—clamor *argutus*,—ein *scharfes—durchdringendes—geschrey*, a *shrill—piercing*—cry. See CRI.

AIGUILLE, s. f.,—*βελόνη, ῥαφὶς*,—acus, f. L.,—nadel, nähnadel, f. G.,—needle: an instrument in Surgery, composed of gold, silver, platina, or steel,—commonly the latter;—and of various figure and dimensions according to the purposes which it is destined to execute. The following is an enumeration of the different sorts of *needles* principally employed, and their varieties: 1. *Aiguille à acupuncture*, needle for acupuncture; 2. — *à cataracte*, cataract-needle, with its several varieties named after the surgeons by whom they have been invented or introduced; as — de Beer, — de Dupuytren, — de Græfe, — de Hey, — de Himly, — de Langenbeck, — de Scarpa, — de Schmidt, — de Siebold, — de Walther; 3. — *de fistule*, fistula-needle; 4. — *à inoculation*, inoculation-needle; 5. — *à ligature*, ligature-needle, with its varieties, — de Deschamps, — de Paape; 6. — *à seton*, seton-needle; 7. — *à suture*, needle for the suture of wounds. The needle may be straight, *droite;* curved, *courbe;* rounded, *arrondie;* flat, *plate;* triangular, *triangulaire;* furnished with a handle, *emanchée*, protected by a sheath or canula, *engainée*, F. *Aiguille à appareil* is the common sewing-needle used in making bandages; — *aimantée, acus* magnetica, L.,—magnet*nadel*, G., the magnetic *needle*.

AIGUILLON, s. m.,—aculeus, m. L. (*acus*, a needle),—stachel, m. G.,—prickle: in Botany, the pointed process or appendage, with which the trunks or branches of certain plants are armed; which are attached to the epidermis without adhering to the wood, as in the Rose and Gooseberry-tree, and deciduous in the progress of age, not in culture. These circumstances serve to distinguish the *prickle* from the *spine* or *thorn*, a prolongation of the wood itself, not deciduous in age, and changing by culture, into a branch. See ANNEXE, EPINE. The *prickle* is either straight, droit, F.,—rectus, L.,—gerade, G.; or recurved, recourbé,—recurvatus,—rückwärts gekrümmt.

AIGUILLONÉ, adj., aculeatus, L.,—stachelich, G.,—prickly, armed with *prickles*.

Ail, s. m. (from the Celtic, *all*, acrid): a genus in Botany,—*Allium*, L. (*Hexandria, monogyn; Liliaceæ,—Asphodeleæ*),—Lauch, m. G.—Garlick; containing seven British and numerous exotic species, all *edible*. Also, a species in the same genus, *Allium sativum*, L.,—σκόροδον,—knoblauch, G., common garlick, a native of South Europe; but generally cultivated. Its bulb is composed of many smaller bulbs,—gousses d'ail, F.—In external application, it is rubefacient; and, roasted, forms an ingredient in suppurative poultices. Internally, stimulant, diuretic, and vermifuge, it enters into divers pharmaceutical preparations, especially the *vinaigre des quatre voleurs*, of the French. It is also largely consumed as an article of diet, in Southern France, Spain, and Moravia.

Aile, s. f.,—πτερὸν,—ala, f. L.,—flügel, m. G.,—wing: in Zoology, the single or double pair of organs whereby some animals, as Birds and Insects, transport themselves through the air, from place to place. A few others, besides birds, belonging to the vertebrated Classes, as the Bat, *Vespertilio*, the Dragon, *Draco volans*, and the flying-fish, *Exocoetus volitans*, are furnished with *wings*, or expansions of membrane—organs which execute a similar, or nearly similar function. In *Draco*, it consists of a production of integument sustained on the six first false ribs which extend horizontally from the body; and, like that of the flying Squirrel, *Sciurus volans*, serves the animal for a *parachute*, rather than *wing*;—in *Exocoetus*, of an extraordinary development of the pectoral fin. In Anatomy, a part or appendage, situated, in pairs, on the sides of a pairless organ. *Exs. Aile* du nez, F.,—*ala* nasi, L.,—der nasen*flügel*, G.,—the *wing*, or lateral expansion, of the nostril in man, the *Quadrumana*, and some other animals; — du sphénoïde, F.,—*ala* ossis sphenoidei, L.,—*flügel* des keilbeines, G.,—*wing* of the sphenoid bone, constituting the *os alaire* (os *alare*, L.) ou *ptéréal*, *alar* or *wing-like* bone, of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire. In Botany, the membranous expansion or border with which various products or organs of plants, as the *seeds*, are provided, and whereby such seeds, like those of the maple, *Acer*, are sustained in their dispersion through the air; also, the two lateral petals of papilionaceous flowers, as those of the Pea, and Bean or Vetch—*Pisum* and *Vicia*—tribe. Ailé, adj.,—alatus, L.,—geflügelt, G.,—winged: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to the *winged* animals already enumerated: in Botany, to stems, petioles, seeds, or other organs of plants furnished with a membranous expansion; as the *stem* of great Mullein, *Verbascum thapsus*; the *petiole* of Orange, *Citrus aurantium*, and the *seeds* of Elm, *Ulmus campestris*, and Ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*: and also, for specific designation, to certain *species* of plants, as oval-leaved Monkey-flower, *Mimulus alatus*. In Surgery, to an instrument, *Sonde ailée*, invented by Mery; which consists of an ordinary grooved staff furnished on the middle of the convex part, with a plate, concave below, for the protection of the bowel during the operation of dilating (*debridement*, F.) wounds of the belly complicated with intestinal protrusion, by a bistoury introduced along the groove. Aileforme, adj.,—alæformis, L.,—flügelförmig, G.,—wing-shaped. Ailerette, Ailette, s. f., une petite aile, F.,—ala parva, L.,—ein kleiner flügel, G., a winglet or little wing.

Aine, s. f.,—βουβὼν,—inguen, n. L.,—schamleiste, f. G.,—groin: the oblique fold which separates the abdomen from the thigh. *Leisten*beule, f. G., an *inguinal* abscess or bubo. See Bubon, Inguinal.

Air, s. m.,—ἀὴρ,—aer, m. L.,—luft. f. G.,—air: a term formerly applied, not only to the atmosphere, but to every description of gaseous fluid; now exclusively restricted to the former. Atmospheric *air*, —l'*air* atmosphèrique, F.,—*aer* atmosphericus, L.,—die atmosphärische *luft*, G.—a perfectly elastic, excessively mobile, transparent fluid, colourless, tasteless, ponderable, compressible, is composed of 79 parts of nitrogen and 21 of oxygen gas.

Airain,—aes, n. L.—erz, n. G.,—brass: an admixture of copper, zinc, tin, and antimony.

Airelle, s. f., a genus in Botany, *Vaccinium* (*Octandria, monogyn.; Ericeæ, Vaccineæ*), Heidelbeere, f. G.,—Bleaberry, Whortleberry; containing several species with *edible* berries. The fruit of airelle myrtille, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, L.,—heidelbeerstrauch, m. G.,—common bilberry, is much employed in domestic economy: its expressed juice affords a pleasant and refreshing beverage.

Airigne. See Erigne.

Aisselle, s. f.,—μασχάλη,—axilla, f. L.,—achselgrube, f. G.,—arm-pit: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the cavity, or hollow, situated beneath the shoulder-joint, formed by the margin of the *pectoralis major* muscle, anteriorly; posteriorly by that of the *latissimus dorsi*, and containing the axillary artery, vein, nerves, and lymphatic glands: in Botany, blatt—oder ast—achsel,—der winkel welchen die insertion eines blattes oder astes bildet, G.,—the angle formed by the insertion of a leaf or branch—into a branch or trunk. See Axillaire.

Aisthésie. See Aesthésie.

Aitiologie. See Etiologie.

Akinésie. See Acinésie.

Akologie. See Acologie.

Alaise, Alaize. See Alèze.

Alalie, s. f. (*α* priv., *λαλιὰ*, speech), —mutitas, f., loquelæ defectus, m. L.,—sprachlosigkeit, f., verlust der sprache, G., —mutism, dumbness, loss of speech. See Aphonie.

Alambic, s. m. (*al*, augm., *ἄμβιξ*, pot), alembicus, m. L.,—destillirkolben, destillirhelm, m. G.,—alembick: an apparatus employed in distillation; and usually consisting of four pieces,—the retort, *cucurbite*, f.; sand-bath, *baine-marie*, m.; head, *chapiteau*, m.; and worm, *serpentin*, m., F. See these different Articles.

Alantine, s. f. See Inuline.

Albara, Albaras, Albaros. See Alphos.

Albâtre, s. m.,—*ἀλάβαστρον*,—alabastrum, n. L.,—alabaster, G. and Br.,—*calcaire*, calcareous: a variety of carbonate of lime, in compact masses, beautifully white and semi-transparent. — *gypseux*, gypsous: a native variety of sulphate of lime, compact and susceptible of polish.

Albinos, s. m. (*albus*, white),—albino: a term from the Spanish, employed to designate individuals of the human race attacked with *leucétiopie;* who exhibit everywhere a *dead-white* tint of skin; have red eyes, weak vision, and with difficulty discern objects in open day. The albino variety is frequently displayed in the lower animals, as in the white mouse and rabbit.

Albiperle, s. f.: a substance mixed with *adipocire;* discovered in a concretion of the abdominal parietes, by Moretti.

Albose. See Epinyctide.

Albuginé, adj.,—albugineus, L. (*albus*, white), albugineous: an epithet applied to membranes distinguished by their *white* colour. *Exs.* Membrane *albuginée* de l'œil, F.,—membrana *albuginea* (conjunctiva) oculi, L., das *weissen* augenhautchen, G.; — — du testicule,—tunica *albug.* testis,—die eigene haut des hodens. The *albugineous* fibre, fibre *albuginée*,—white, hard, firm, elastic, and insensible, constitutes by its union in fasciculi, and its various disposition, different membranous expansions, as the periosteum, dura mater, sclerotica, the proper coverings of the kidney, spleen, testicle,—the sheaths of tendons, capsules and ligaments of joints, the tendons themselves, and fasciæ. Albugineux, adj.,—albuginosus, L.,—weisslich, G., albuginose: an epithet applied to every part of the animal body into the composition of which the *albugineous* fibre enters.

Albugo, s. f., (*same*) weisser augenfleck, G.: a *white* and perfectly opaque speck, which succeeds inflammation of the cornea; sometimes disappearing spontaneously, but ordinarily incurable. Synonymous with *Albula.* See Néphélion, Leucoma.

Albumen, s. m.: a name given by Gærtner to the accessory body of the embryo existing in the grains of certain plants,—the *périsperme*, of Jussieu, and *endosperme*, of Richard,—eiweiss, n. G.

Albumine, s. m.,—albumen, n. L.: eiweisstoff, m.: eine dem weissen vom ey ähnliche substanz, G., a substance resembling (and in fact forming) the *white* of egg; fluid, transparent, colourless, insipid, heavier than, but soluble in, water; turning green the syrup of violets; coagulable by the action of fire and electricity which convert it into flakes, or a hard, white, coherent mass no longer soluble in water. Extensively diffused, almost invariably in combination with sub-carbonate of soda, through the animal economy. Albumineux, adj.,—albuminosus, L.,—albuminous: containing, or exhibiting the characters of, *albumen.*

Alcalescence, s. f.,—alcalescentia, f. L.,—alkalescence: the development of *alkaline* properties in a body not previously exhibiting them. Alcalescent, adj., alcalescens, L., alkalescent: an epithet applied to such bodies.

Alcali, s. m.,—alcali, alkali, L., G., and Br. (*al*, augm.,—*kali*, the marine plant furnishing soda). From this plant, the name was extended to the product of its incineration, and to all the substances endowed with similar properties. Formerly eight distinct alkalis only were known: of these, seven have since proved to be metallic oxides: the eighth—ammonia—is composed of nitrogen and hydrogen. To these, several new substances, obtained from the vegetable kingdom, and distinguished from the preceding, by the title of *organic alkalis*, have lately been added; as aconitine, atropine, brucine, and others. The researches of modern chemistry are constantly adding to their number. Like the mineral alkalis, they turn green the syrup of violets, and form salts with various acids: but they are, for the most part, completely or nearly insoluble; and they vary greatly in taste. The terms, *alcali fixe*, fixed alkali, and — *volatil*, volatile alkali, were heretofore applied, the former to *potass* and *soda;* the latter, to *ammonia. Potass* and *soda* were, moreover, from their apparently different origins, respectively distinguished by the epithets *végétal*, and *minéral.* Alcaligené, adj., (alcali,—and *γείνομαι*, I engender),—alcaligenus, L.,—alkaligenous: a name given by some chemists, to nitrogen. Alcalin, adj.,—alcalinus, L.,—alkalisch, kalisch, G.,—alkaline.

Alcalimètre, s. m. (*same*,—and *μέτρον*, measure),—alcalimetrum, n. L.,—alkali-

meter: an instrument for *measuring* the precise quantity of *alkali* contained in the soda or the potass of commerce, by that of the sulphuric acid requisite for the saturation of a given weight of these substances.

Alcalinité, s. f.,—alcalinitas, s. f.: the disposition to assume the characteristic properties of an *alkali*. Alcalization, s. f.,—alkalization: the process by which a body acquires these properties.

Alchimie, s. f. (*al*, augm., *chimia*, chemistry),—alchemia, f. L.,—alchemie, f. G.,—alchemy: die vermeintliche goldmacherkunst, G., the pretended (chimerical) art of making gold;—illa Chymiæ pars quæ agit de metallorum transmutatione, L.; das suchen und finden des steins der weisen, G., the search after, and discovery of, the philosopher's stone. Alchimiste, s. m., alchimista, m. L., alchymist, goldmacher, m. G., an adept—a practitioner—in *Alchemy*.

Alcool, Alcohol, s. m., spiritus vini, m. L.,—weingeist, m. G.,—alcohol, spirits of wine: a product of art resulting from the fermentation of sugar, and requiring successive distillations to obtain it in a state of purity. It is the active ingredient of all fermented liquors, one of the most powerful diffusible stimulants, and extensively employed in medicine, domestic economy, and the arts. Highly concentrated, it operates upon the animal economy as a corrosive poison; and, when frequently or habitually abused, even in a state of dilution, is a prolific source of human infirmity, degradation, guilt, and wretchedness. Alcoolique, adj., alcoolicus, L., alcoholisch, G.,—alcoholic, spirituous: containing *alcohol*.

Alcoolat, s. m., alcoolatus, m. L.: a liquid composed of alcohol and any volatile principle: prepared by maceration of aromatic substances in *alcohol*, and subsequent distillation: synonymous with the *spirituous* distilled water—l' eau distillée *spiritueuse* — of the older British and French pharmaceutical formulæ, and with the distilled *Spirits*—as the *Spiritus Cinnamoni*—of the modern *Edinburgh* and *London Dispensatories*.

Alcoolatif, s. m.: an *alcoholic* liniment, lotion, or other *spirituous* remedy.

Alcoolature, s. f.: an *alcoholic* or *spirituous* tincture.

Alcoolisation, s. f.,—alcoolisatio, L.,—alcoholisirung, f. G.,—alcoholization: the development in a liquid, of the characteristic properties of *alcohol*. Alcoolisé, adj.,—alcoolisatus, L.,—alcoholized: an epithet applied to fluids wherein *alcohol* is developed or contained.

Alcoolometre, s. m. (*alcool*, — and μέτρον, measure),—alcoolometrum, n. L.: an instrument whereby to determine the absolute *quantity* of *alcohol* contained in one hundred parts of a mixture of that fluid and water.

Alcornoque, s. m.,—cortex alcornoque, L.,—alcornoc, alcornoque-rind, G.:—the bark of an unknown South American tree lately introduced into Europe; and eulogized as a specific for pulmonary phthisis: it is two or three lines thick; of a reddish colour, cinchona-like smell, and astringent and slightly bitter taste. Supposed, by some, to be the bark of a young cork-tree; but referred by a German writer, to the *Alchornea latifolia*, of Willdenow. See Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, b. i, p. 120. The *Germans* employ this bark in the form of *Extract*,—Alcornoc-Extract, Extractum cabarro alcoronoco.

Alcyon, la salangane,—*Hirundo esculenta*, L.,—Java or esculent Swallow: a species, in Ornithology, belonging to the Swallow genus (Ord., *Passeres*); indigenous in Cochin-China and the Phillipine and Molluca Islands. The nest which this bird constructs with a whitish gelatinous substance secreted by the *cryptæ* of the lower part of the gullet and crop, constitutes, among the Chinese, a highly valued and expensive article of diet; and possesses exceedingly nutritious properties. See Turton's *Linnæus*, v. i, p. 628; Rennie, *Archit. of Birds*, p. 288.

Aléné, adj.,—subulatus, L.,—pfriemenförmig, G.,—subulate, awl-shaped: a term, in Botany, applied to any part of a plant, narrow, hard, and pointed; as the *leaves* of common Juniper, *Juniperus communis*.

Alexipharmaque, s. m., and adj. (ἀλέξω, I repel, φάρμακον, poison),—alexipharmacus, alexipharmacum, L.,—ein gegengift, ein mittel *gegen gift*, n.; als *gegengift* dienend, G.,—a *counter-poison*, antidote, a remedy *against poison*; alexipharmic, operating as a remedy *against poison* introduced into the system.

Alexipyrétique, s. m., and adj. (*same*, —and πυρετὸς, fever), — alexipyreticus, alexipyreticum, L.,—fiebermittel, n.; *gegen* das *fieber* helfend, G.,—fever-medicine, a remedy *against fever*; febrifuge, operating as a remedy *against fever*.

Alexitère, s. m. and adj.,—ἀλεξητήριον, ἀλεξητὴρ,—alexiterium, n. L., an external antidote,—contre-poison externe, F.:—a remedy, particularly against infectious and contagious diseases, ein hülfs—rettungs—mittel, besonders gegen ansteckende krankheiten, G.

Alèze, s. f. (ἀλέξω, I preserve): a piece of linen, many times folded; and drawn under a patient for the preservation of cleanliness in his person and bed.

Algide, adj.,—algidus, L. (*algor*, cold), —sehr—eisig—kalt, G.: a term applied

to intermittent fevers characterized by a continued *ice-like coldness* of the surface.

ALGUES, s. f.,—Algæ, f. L., pl. (Algue, F., Alga, L., sing.,—Φύκος θαλάσσιος,—Meergrass, n. G.,—Seaweed): the title given, in Botany, to the 6th Order in the latest arrangement of Class *Cryptogamia*. It comprehends numerous species of marine and fresh-water plants, floating or attached, which differ widely in form, colour, and texture. "The seeds or sporules consist of minute granules, internal, clustered or scattered, or imbedded in tubercles—peculiar processes arising from the frond." Nothing analogous to the stamens of phænogamous plants, exists in the *Algæ*. Some of the apparently least perfect of them approach so nearly in structure to the lower individuals of the animal creation, that it is impossible to draw a precise line of distinction between them.

The *Algæ* are applicable to divers useful purposes in domestic and rural economy, in medicine, and the arts. Many species, as *Iridæa edulis*, *Ulva lactuca*, and *Rhodomenia palmata*, are edible—some of them accounted great delicacies. *Chondrus crispus*, when bleached, is employed, by the Irish, as a substitute for Isinglass in the composition of *blanc-mange;* and the edible nest of the Salangane (see ALCYON) is by some, said to be composed principally of a sea-weed.—Cattle, at certain seasons of the year, devour the sea-weed with avidity; and it is largely employed as a manure for land in the vicinity of the coast.—The marine *Algæ* furnish Iodine; and two species, *Acanthaphora muscoides* and *Gigartina Helminthochorton*, are employed, in Medicine, as anthelmintics.—The value of the *Algæ* in the manufacture of kelp is notorious.

The *British Algæ* are now distributed by Hooker into 4 Divisions, comprehending 25 Tribes, and 112 Genera. The *European Algæ* have been described and illustrated by Agardh, a Swedish professor (See, in addition to his other works, *Icones Algarum Europæarum*, now in course of publication): the *British, generally*, by Hooker, *English Flora*, vol. v., part i; Loudon, *Encycl. of Plants*, p. 924;—*partially*, by Turner, *Historia Fucorum;* Dillwyn, *British Confervæ;* and Greville, *Algæ Britannicæ Inarticulatæ.*

ALHAGI, or *Agul*, s. m.: a name given by the Arabs, to a sort of *Manna* which exudes spontaneously from a thorny shrub growing in Syria and Persia, *Hedysarum alhagi*, (*Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ*), and concretes in yellow drops. It is less purgative than Calabrian manna; is eaten by the erratic tribes of the deserts; and supposed, by some authors, to have formed the food of the Israelites in their passage across the wilderness.

ALHANDAL, s. f.: the Arabic name of Colocynth. Hence the term trochisques *d' alhandal*, F.,—trochisci *alhandal*, L.,—Koloquinthenkugeln, f. G.,—Colocynth troches.

ALIBILE, adj. (*alo*, I nourish),—nahrend, nahrhaft, G.,—alible: synonymous with *Nutritif.*

ALIBOUFIER, s. m., a genus in Botany, *Styrax*, (*Decandria, monogyn; Ebenaceæ*), L., Storax, G. and Br.; comprehending four exotic species. From two of these, valuable medicinal substances are obtained,—Benzoin, from *S. Benzoin;* and Storax, from *S. officinale.* See BENJOIN, and STYRAX.

ALIÉNATION, s. f.,—alienatio, f. L. (*alienare*, to alienate,—to estrange): *aliénation* d' esprit,—mentale, F., *alienatio* mentis, delirium, L., —*verrückung* des verstandes, f., wahnsinn, m. G.,—*alienation* of mind, madness. See FOLIE. ALIÉNÉ, adj. alienatus, L.: a person mentally deranged. See FOU.

ALIMENT, s. m.,—alimentum, n. L., (*alo*, I nourish),—τροφὴ,—nahrung, speise, f. G.,—aliment, food: any substance, solid or liquid, which, when introduced into the digestive passages—alimentary canal,—may, after having been subjected to the requisite processes, furnish materials for the renovation or increase of the various organs. ALIMENTAIRE, adj.,—alimentarius, L.,—zur speise gehörig, G.,—alimentary: belonging to, or destined to serve as, *aliment.* ALIMENTEUX, adj.,—alens, L.,—nahrhaft, nahrung gebend, G.,—alimental, nutritious, affording *nourishment.*

ALIMENTATION, s. f.,—alimentatio, f. L.,—alimentation: assimilation of food; sort of food employed.

ALIPTIQUE, s. f. (ἀλείφω, I anoint): the art of rubbing and *anointing* the human body to promote a soft and healthy condition of skin,—a branch of ancient medicine unfortunately fallen into disuse in modern practice. ALIPTE, s. m.,—ἀλείπτης,—aliptа, aliptes, unctor, m., vocabatur olim ille qui athletas *inungebat*, L., the man who *anointed* the athletæ or wrestlers was formerly so called,—salbmeister, salbbader, m. G.,—der sclave, bei den Griechen und Römern, der seinen hernn nach dem bade *salben* musste,—the slave, among the Greeks and Romans, whose office it was to *anoint* his master after bathing.

ALISMA, s., Plantain d' eau—Ἄλισμα,—a genus in Botany, *Alisma* (*Hexandria, monogyn; Alismaceæ*),—Froschlöffel, m. G., Water Plantain; containing five British and a few exotic species. The root of one of the former, *A. plantago*, L.,—grosser froschlöffel, G., greater water-

plantain, common in ditches and the borders of ponds and rivers, has been employed as a specific for hydrophobia, especially in Russia.

Alité, adj., lecto affixus, L.,—bettlägerig, G.,—confined to bed, bed-ridden.—Aliter (se), v., lecto se ponere, L.,—bettlägerig werden, G.,—to take to bed,—to become bed-ridden.

Alkekengi, s. m.: a species of plant, belonging to the genus *Physalis (Pentandria, monogyn; Solaneæ)*,—Coqueret, m. F.,—Judenkirsche, f. G., Winter Cherry. The fine, scarlet, cherry-like fruit of this plant, *Physalis alkekengi*, common winter cherry,—a native of South Europe,—contained in a large, inflated, bladder-like calyx, has a slightly acid and bitterish taste; possesses diuretic properties, and is commonly eaten in Spain, Switzerland, and Germany.

Allaitement, s. m.,—lactatus, m. L. *(lacto*, I suckle),—saugen, n. G.,—suckling: the act of nourishing young animals with *milk*. This act is termed maternal, *maternel*, F., when performed by the mother herself; strange, *étranger*, or mercenary, *mercenaire*, when left to a stranger or hireling nurse; and artificial, *artificiel*, when the milk is administered by means of a sponge, bottle, or other instrument. Allaiter, v. a., donner la mamelle,—lactare, L.,—saugen, zu saugen geben, G.,—to suckle, to give suck.

Allantoïde, s. f. (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, εἶδος, resemblance),—allantois, membrana—tunica—allantoïdes,—urinaria,—farciminalis, L.,—wursthäutchen, f. G.,—allantois: a thin, vesicular, transparent, white membrane, destitute of vessels; which exists between the amnion and chorion in the fœtus of certain quadrupeds and the *Cetacea*. It has a connection, by means of the urachus, with the urinary bladder; and contains a watery fluid which has, therefore, been regarded as urine. In the *Bisulca (Ruminantia)* and pig, it is *sausage-shaped*—hence the term *allantois*;—in the hare, rabbit, and guinea-pig, flask-shaped; oval, in the pole-cat. In the *Solidungula (Solipeda)*, it covers the whole internal surface of the chorion, and consequently includes the amnion with the contained foal. It does not exist in man, the *Quadrumana*, and hedge-hog; in the latter animal, in the dog, cat, and some others, it is replaced by a peculiar membrane *(tunica erythroides)* occupying the same situation, yet not connected by an urachus with the fundus of the bladder. (See Erythroïde). The uses of the Allantois are utterly unknown. See *Handbuch der vergleichenden Anatomie*, von Blumenbach, p. 516—Lawrence's *Translation*, p. 467; and Coulson's *Edition*, p. 360.

Alléluia, s. f.: the vulgar name of *Oxalis acetosella*,—weisser Sauerklee, m. G.,—Wood-sorrel. See Oseille.

Alliage, s. m., alligatio, metallorum permixtio, f. L.,—vermischung durch schmelzen, G.,—admixture by fusion,—of a metal with one or more others.

Alliaire, s. f.,—alliaria, L. *(allium*, garlick): the specific name of a plant belonging to the genus Treacle-mustard, *Erisymum*. See Velar. The *E. alliaria*,—knoblauchkraut, n., ramschelwurzel, f. G.,—garlick treacle-mustard, common under hedges, and flowering in May, emits, when bruised, a powerful alliaceous smell; and is diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, and expectorant.

Alliance. See Accouplement.

Allotriophagie, s. f. (ἀλλότριος, strange, φάγω, I devour),—allotriophagia, f., desiderium insolita et non nutrientia devorandi, L.,—die krankhafte begierde, fremdartige gewöhnlich für ungeniessbar gehaltene dinge zu verzehren, G.,—the desire,—the morbid longing,—to devour extraordinary substances commonly regarded as inedible,—innutritious, or even hurtful; for instance, chalk, coal, leather.

Aloès, s. m.,—ἀλόη,—aloe, L. and G.,—aloes: an extracto-resinous substance, the inspissated juice obtained from the leaves of several species of the genus *Aloe (Hexandria, monogyn.; Hemerocalleæ)*. Three principal varieties are distinguished in commerce: 1. *Aloès soccotrin*,—Aloe soccotorina, Aloës spicatæ Extractum, L.,—sokotrinische aloe, G.,—socotrine aloes, extract of spiked aloe,—the product of *A. perfoliata, spicata*, and other species or varieties of the plant: so named because originally obtained from *Socotra*, an island in the gulph of Arabia; and said to be composed of about two thirds of extractive, and one third resin. 2. *Aloès hépatique*, aloe hepatica, barbadensis, L.,—leberaloe, G.,—hepatic or Barbadoes aloes; which derives its name from its liver colour; is obtained from the *A. vulgaris*; and consists of about 52 parts of extractive, 42 of resin, and 6 of an insoluble matter: and 3. *Aloès caballin*,—aloe caballina, L.,—rossaloe, G.,—horse or fetid aloes, ostensibly procured from *A. Guineensis*, but probably an artificial product from the refuse of the preceding species or varieties; far less pure than them; and used exclusively, as the name implies, in veterinary medicine. The *French* and *German Officinal Preparations of Aloes* are a Watery *Extract*, Extractum Aloës Aquâ paratum,—wässeriges Aloeextract; and a simple *Tincture*, Tinctura de Aloë,—Aloetinctur. In addition to these, the *French* have a Tinctura de Aloë composita *(Elixir de longue-vie)* and divers

Pills: Pilulæ de Aloë et Cambogiâ;—et fetidis;—et Kinakinâ;—et Myrrhâ;—ex Aloe et Sapone. ALOÉTIQUE, adj.,—aloeticus, L.: a term applied to every medicine which consists principally of *Aloes*—jede medicin die hauptsächlich aus *Aloe* besteht, G.

ALOGOTROPHIE, s. f. (ἄλογος, disproportionate, τροφὴ, nutrition), alogotrophia, f. L.,—die unverhältnissmässige ernahrung (uebernahrung) eines theils, G.,—the disproportionate nutrition (excessive growth—hypertrophy) of a part,—or organ.

ALONGÉ, adj.,—elongatus, L.—verlängert, G.,—elongated, lengthened: a term applied, in Anatomy, to that prominence on the inferior surface of the encephalon which forms the commencement of the spinal cord,—moelle *alongée*, F.,—medulla *oblongata*, L.,—*verlängerte* mark, G.: in Botany, to parts of plants which exhibit an unusually *lengthened* figure; as the *elongated* peduncles of *Canna gigantea*.

ALONGEMENT, s. m.,—elongatio, f. L., verlängerung, f. G.: the increase of length in a part; as *elongation* of the lower limb in certain dislocations and diseases of the hip-joint.

ALOPÉCIE, s. f.,—ἀλωπεκία, (ἀλώπηξ, the fox, frequently suffering from a like affection),—alopecia, f. L.,—fuchsraude, f., ausfallung der haare wegen flechten, G., falling of the hair consequent on tinea,—or other morbid affection,—morbid denudation,—of the hairy scalp.

ALOSE, s. f.,—θρίσσα,—alosa, f. L.,—alse, schade, f., mutterhäring, m. G., shad, mother of herrings: a species of salt-water fish, belonging to the genus *Clupea*, Order, *Abdominales*, Linn.; *Malacopterygiens, abdominaux*, Cuv.) *edible* like its congener, the herring; but remarkably full of small bones; whence its name in the Greek, (θρίσσος, full of hairs). The modern Greeks call the shad φρίσσα.

ALOUETTE, s. f., κορυδαλὸς,—Alauda, f. L.,—Lerche, f. G.,—Lark: a genus in Ornithology (Ord. *Passeres*, Lin.; *Passereaux, conirostres*, Cuv.), comprizing two British, and several exotic, species. The flesh of the two former—Alouette des champs, and — des bois,—*Alauda arvensis*, et *arborea*,—feldlerche und waldlerche,—skylark and wood-lark,—affords, when well fed and in season, a delicate, digestible, and nutritious article of diet.

ALPHOS, s. m. (ἀλφὸς, white): a term applied to one of the species of the genus *Lepra*, in Willan's arrangement of Cutaneous Diseases. See LÈPRE.

ALTÉRANT, s. m., and adj.,—ἀλλοιωτικὸς,—alterans, L.,—an alterative; alterative: a medicine, or term applied to any medicine, which operates on the system without provoking evacuations of any kind: in the language of the ancient schools, medicamentum quod pravos humores *alterat* et purificat, L.,—arzneymittel das verdorbene säfte *verandert* und verbessert, G., a medicine or remedy which *alters* and purifies the depraved and vitiated humours: also a term in French, synonymous with διψητικὸς,—siticulosus, L.; and applied to any *thirst*-exciting (*durst*-erwekend, G.) substance.

ALTÉRATION, s. f.,—alteratio, f. L.,—veränderung, f. G.,—alteration, change for the worse; the action of *alterative* remedies; (in French)—of substances *exciting thirst*. ALTÉRÉ, adj.,—depravatus, vitiatus, L.,—verdorben, G.,—altered, depraved, vitiated.

ALTÉRER, v. a.,—alterare, L.,—verderben, G., to alter, to modify in an unfavourable manner: in French, causer la soif,—sitim provocare, L.,—to provoke thirst. ALTÉRER (s'), v. n., corrumpi, L.,—to be vitiated, to undergo an alteration for the worse.

ALTERNE, adj.,—alternus, L.,—abwechselnd, G.,—alternate: a term, in Botany, applied to parts of a plant situated *alternately* on both sides of an axis; as the twigs and leaves of the lime-tree, *Tilia Europœa*. Petals are also said to be *alternate* when they correspond with the incisions or slits by which the calyx is divided into a certain number of lobes or teeth.—ALTERNATI-PENNÉ, adj.: a term employed to designate a pinnated leaf,—folium pinnatum, L.,—ein gefiedertes blatt, G., of which the leaflets,—foliola,—die blättchen,—are situated *alternately* on a common petiole or footstalk.

ALTHÆA, s. f.,—Guimauve, f. F.,—Eibisch, m. G.,—Marsh-Mallow: a genus in Botany (*Monadelphia, polyandr.; Malvaceæ*), comprizing one British and many exotic species. The root and leaves of *A. officinalis*,—ἀλθαία,—common marsh-mallow (racine—feuilles de guimauve, F.,—radix—folia Althææ, L.,—eibischwurzel, althäwurzel, f., eibischblätter, n. G.), abound in mucilage, and consequently possess emollient properties. They are much employed in popular medicine; and constitute the principal ingredient, or basis, of various preparations admitted into the British and foreign Pharmacopeiæ; as Syrupus Althææ, L.,—eibischsyrup, G.,—syrup of marsh-mallow,—and unguentum de Althæâ,—eibischsalbe,—ointment of the same. See GUIMAUVE.

ALUINE, s. f. See ABSINTHE.

ALUMINE, s. f., *oxide d' aluminum*,—alumina, f. L.,—alumium-oxyd, G.,—alumina, oxide of aluminum: a white powder, soft to the touch, adhering to the tongue, inodorous and nearly tasteless. A compound of aluminum and oxygen, it

is insoluble in water; but absorbs largely that fluid, and forms with it a white and pulverulent hydrate. It is soluble in potass, soda, and ammonia; combines with most of the acids, and forms with them, compounds of a sweetish styptic taste. It exists commonly in nature, even in a state of purity; and constitutes the basis of clays, boles, mica, and various other mineral substances.

ALUMINIUM, s. m.,—alumium, G.,—aluminum: the metal, of which alumina is an oxide,—the metallic base of *alumina.*

ALUN, s. m., *sur-sulfate d' alumine et de potasse*,—alumen, n., alumen crudum, sulphas acidus aluminæ et potassæ purus, sulphas aluminæ, supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ,—argillæ alcalisatæ, L.,—alaun, n., roher—gemeineralaun, schwefelsaures alumium-oxyd, G.,—alum, crude, common alum, sulphate of alumina, supersulphate of alumina and potass. A powerful astringent, it enters into various *Officinal Preparations*, both for external and internal employment; as Liquor aluminis compositus, L.,—Bate's alaunwasser, G. ?—compound solution of alum, of the London,—and the Pulvis sulphat. aluminæ comp., pulvis stypticus, L.,—kinoalaun zusammenziehendes (styptisches) pulver, G.,—compound powder of sulphate of alumine, restringent powder, styptic powder, of the Edinburgh—Dispensatory.—Two varieties of this salt,—sulphate of alumina and ammonia, and of alumina, potass, and ammonia,—are met with in commerce. *Alun calciné*,—sulphate d' alumine sec, F.,—alumen exsiccatum, ustum, sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum, L.,—gebrannte alaun, G.,—dried, burnt alum,—alum deprived of its water of crystallization by exposure to a strong heat, and afterwards pulverized—is employed externally as an escharotic; internally, eulogized as a remedy for colic. *Alun de roche*, rock alum.

ALUNER, v. a.,—to impregnate a body with *alum* by immersion in an aqueous solution of this salt, or by other process.—ALUNATION, s. f.: the process whereby such impregnation is accomplished.

ALVEOLE, s. m.,—alveolus, loculus, m. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—in Anatomy, a socket or cavity. *Alveoli* dentium—*alveoles* des dents, F.,—zahn*höhlen*, zahn*laden*, G.,—utriusque maxillæ cavitates sunt quibus dentes per gomphosin inseruntur, L., the *alveoli* or teeth-*sockets* are cavities of either jaw in which the teeth are inserted by Gomphosis (immoveable articulation). ALVEOLAIRE, adj.,—alveolaris, L., zur zahnhöhle gehörig, G.,—alveolar, belonging, or relating, to the *sockets* of the teeth: *Ex.* Arcade *alveolaire* de la mâchoire superieure—inférieure, F.,—processus—arcus,—*alveolaris* maxillæ superioris—inferioris, L.,—*zahnhöhlen*fortsatz des oberkiefers—unterkiefers, G.,—*alveolar* process—arch—of the upper and lower jaw-bone.

ALVEOLÉ, adj.,—alveolatus, L.,—zahnfächrig, G.,—alveolated: a term, in Botany, applied to the receptacles of plants, exhibiting cavities disposed in regular order, like the *alveoli* of the teeth, or cells of the honey-comb; in which the base of the flower is inserted, and the seed subsequently contained: as the receptacle of *Onorpodum acanthium*, cotton-thistle, and various other syngenesious plants. See RECEPTACLE.

ALVEO-LABIAL, adj.: the name given by Chaussier, to the *Buccinator* muscle.—See BUCCINATEUR.

ALVIN, adj.,—alvinus, L. (*alvus*, belly),—zum bauche—zu den eingeweiden—zum darmkanal—gehörig, G.,—alvine, intestinal: belonging (or relating) to the belly—to the bowels—the intestinal canal:—*Ex.* Dejections *alvines*, F.,—dejectiones *alvinæ*, L.,—stuhlgange, G.,—*alvine* or intestinal evacuations.

ALYPON, s. m.,—ἄλυπον:—a species in Botany, which belongs to the genus *Globularia* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.; Globularinæ*), *G. alypon*, three-toothed Globularia, or mad-wort; grows on the rocks bordering on the Mediterranean. Its leaves, acrid and disagreeable, operate as a drastic purgative: Frutex terribilis, turbith album, L.,—turbith végétal, F.,—and gut-wort, Br.,—of the older writers.

ALYSME, s. m., inquietude, anxieté,—ἀλυσμὸς (ἀλύω, I am agitated),—alysmus, m., anxietas, f. L.,—unruhe, beänstigung, f. G., restlessness, anxiety. Swediaur has made it a genus of diseases.

AMADOU, s. m.,—agaricum, igniarium, n. L.,—agaric (of surgeons). AMADOUVIER, s. m.,—*agaric de chêne:* the name of the plant, *Boletus igniarius*, L.,—feuerschwamm, eisenschwamm, m. G.,—from which *agaric* is prepared. See AGARIC.

AMAIGRISSEMENT, s. m.,—macies, maceratio, f. L.,—abmagerung, abzehrung, f. G.,—emaciation: wasting of the flesh; the condition of a person who has lost, or is losing, flesh.

AMALGAMATION, s. f. (ἅμα, together, γαμέω, I unite),—amalgamatio, f. L.,—verquicken, n. G.,—amalgamation: a process, in Metallurgy, which consists in the extraction of gold and silver from their ores by means of mercury. AMALGAME, s. m.,—amalgama, n. L.,—amalgam, G. and E.: the combination of mercury with one or more metals. AMALGAMER, v. a.,—amalgamiren, G.,—to amalgamate: das quecksilber mit andern metallen vermischen, G.,—mercurium cum aliis miscere metallis, L.

AMANDE, s. f., —πυρὴν,—nucleus, m. L.,—kern, m. G.,—kernel: in common language, a term applied to every fruit contained in the interior of a shell: in Botany, to the part of the seed immediately covered by its proper integument, or epispermis. Sometimes, the kernel is formed of a single body, the embryo, which, at the moment of germination, expands, is developed, and constitutes the young plant; as in the haricot, *Phaseolus vulgaris:* or it may consist, as in the Castor-oil-plant, *Ricinus communis*, of the embryo or essential part, and of an accessory body, the endosperm, which does not increase during germination, and is finally absorbed. See ENDOSPERME. Also, the French term for the fruit (ἀμυγδάλη,—amygdala, f., amygdalus, m. L.,—mandel, f. G.) of the AMANDIER, s. m., *Amygdalus communis*, L. (*Icosandria, monogyn.; Rosaceæ*), mandelbaum, m. G.,—almond tree, a native of the East, but universally cultivated in the temperate regions of Europe. There are two principal varieties of the almond:—the *sweet*, amande douce, F.,—amygdala dulcis, L.,—süss mandel, G.; and the *bitter*, amande amère,—amygdala amara,—bitter mandel. The unpleasant flavour of the latter results from the presence of hydrocyanic acid. Both varietes yield abundantly, on expression, a very fine oil,—huile d' amandes, F.,—oleum amygdalæ, L.,—mandelöl, G.,—extensively employed for pharmaceutical purposes. Another common *Officinal Preparation* of the almond is the *Emulsion*,—Amandé, lait d' amande, F.,—lac—mistura—emulsio amygdalæ, L.,—mandelmilch, G. In addition to it, the *French* have divers other emulsions of which this constitutes the bulk: See EMULSION: and the *Germans*, an oily emulsion,—oelichte mandelmilch,—emulsio amygdalæ oleosa, L.; a *Syrup*,—mandelsyrup,—syrupus amygdalinus, L.; a *Paste* and *Bran*,—mandelseife,—mandelkleien,—pasta—furfur—amygdalarum. L.; and a *Concentrated Water* of bitter almonds,—concentrirtes bittermandeln-wasser,—aqua amygdalarum amar. concentrata, L.; of which hydrocyanic acid obviously forms the active principle. In common, and even professional language, the tonsil,—ἀντιὰς, παρίσθμιον,—tonsilla, L., is also termed, *amygdale*, F.,—*amygdala*, L.,—ohren*mandel*, G.,—*almond* of the ear. See AMYGDALE.

AMANITA, s. m., *Oronge*,—Αμανίτης—*Amanita*, f. L.: a genus in Botany (*Cryptogamia, fungi*), comprizing several *edible*, but, for the most part, *poisonous*, plants, formerly ranged under *Agaricus*. See AGARIC. The genus,—a sub-genus in Loudons *Encyclopedia*, p. 986,—contains, according to French writers, all those species of agaric whose stem, or pedicle, is tumid at the base; and which are completely enclosed in a *volva* previously to their perfect developement. This definition will include, in addition to the *A. muscaria* and *nivalis*, of Greville, his *Agaricus bulbosus*, and several other bulbous-stemmed fungi. Greville, on the other hand (*Scott. Cryptog. Flora*, v. i, pl. 18,—54), restricts his genus *Amanita* to species whose cap is "furnished with a stem and *volva* (wrapper), and bears on its inferior surface straight sporuliferous *lamellæ* (gills). Stem either with a ring-like veil, or naked." See also ORONGE.

AMARANTHACÉES, s. m.,—*Amaranthaceæ*, L.,—a natural Order, in Botany, comprizing dicotyledonous, apetalous, and generally herbaceous plants. In some countries, the leaves of several species of *Amarantus*,—Ἀμάραντος,—Amaranthe, F.,—Sammetblume, G.—Velvet-flower, one of the principal genera, are eaten boiled like spinage.

AMARINITE, s. f.: the generic name applied to a certain number of the immediate principles of vegetables; composed of carbon united with hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions requisite to form water; they are all solid, crystalline, bitter, inodorous, deliquescent, soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether.

AMAUROSE, s, f.,—ἀμαύρωσις, (ἀμαυρὸς, dark),—amaurosis, gutta serena, L.,—der schwarze staar, amaurose, f. G.,—amaurosis: paralysis of the retina, characterized by loss of sight, the eye retaining its transparency; and ordinarily by dilatation and immobility of the pupil. The causes of the disease are various: its cure, like that of all the other *Neuroses*, is difficult, frequently impracticable.

AMBIDEXTRE, adj.,—ambidexter, L., (*ambo*, both, *dexter*, right),—ἀμφιδέξιος,—egalement adroit des deux mains, F.,—mit beiden händen gleich geschickt, G.,—equally expert with both hands,—ambidexterous: a qualification very requisite for a surgeon to possess.

AMBLOME, s. f., AMBLOSE, s. m.,—ἄμβλωμα, ἄμβλωσις,—abortus, m. L.,—eine unzeitige geburt, fehlgeburt, f. G.,—an untimely birth, abortion. AMBLOTIQUE, s. m. and adj.,—ambloticus, L.,—that which provokes abortion: *Ex.* Medicamens *amblotiques*, F.,—remedia *abortiva*,—*amblotica*, L.,—*frucht-treibende* mittel, G.,—medicines which *cause abortion.*

AMBLYHAPHIE. See ANHAPHIE.

AMBLYOPIE, s. f.,—ἀμβλυωπία, (ἀμβλὺς, obscure, ὤψ, eye),—amblyopia, f. L.,—die stumpfsichtigkeit, das stumpfe oder schwache gesicht, G.,—obscure or weak vision: a term applied by modern writers, to the first stage of amaurosis, ordinarily

characterized by dilatation of the pupil, and invariably accompanied by the inability to discern minute or dark objects.

Ambre, s. m., *blanc, jaune.* See Succin. — *noir.* See Jayet. Ambre gris, s. m., —ἄμβρα, ?—ambra grisea, L.,—ambra, G., —ambergris: a substance specifically lighter than water; opaque, ash-coloured, ordinarily speckled with black and white points, soft, tenacious, flexible, insipid, fragrant, fusible and volatilizable by heat; insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, and the oils; and forming with the caustic alkalis, a kind of soap. Ambergris is found, sometimes in very large masses, floating in the ocean, and is believed to be a morbid concretion from the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, a spermaceti whale. It was formerly used in Medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiac; but its employment is now restricted to that of a perfume. Dr. Ure examined a concretion from the intestines of the human female, which very closely resembled common ambergris; and has no doubt that cholesterine from altered bile is the true origin of ambergris in the whale, as well as of this morbid (human) concretion. See Ure, *Dictionary of Chemistry*, Art. Ambergris, and Intestinal Concretion.

Ambré, adj., relating to amber. *Exs.* Couleur,—odeur *ambrée*, F.,—colour and smell of *amber.* See Succin.

Ambreate, s. m.,—ambreas, m. L.,—ambreate: a salt formed by the combination of *ambreic* acid with a salifiable base. This acid, *Acide* Ambreique, F.,—acidum *ambreicum*, L.,—is solid, yellowish, and less fusible than *ambreine* from which it is obtained by treatment with nitric acid.

Ambreine, s. f.,—ambreina, f. L.,—amberstoff, m. G.: a fatty substance, sublimeable and decomposeable by fire; which constitutes the greater part of *Ambergris*, and appears to form only a variety of *Cholesterine*, as the ambreic is supposed to differ but little from the cholesteric acid.

Ambrette, s. f.: in Botany, the name of a plant, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*, L., (*Monadelphia, polyandr.; Malvaceæ*),—bisamblume, f. G.,—musk Hibiscus, which furnishes the seeds called *Abelmosch.* With these seeds, a powder, named *poudre de Chypre*, and employed as a perfume, is prepared in the East. They are said also to be mixed, in Egypt, with the coffeeberry, in order to impart to the beverage which it supplies, their peculiar odour. See Abelmosch.

Ambulance, s. f. (*ambulare*, to move about): the combination of everything requisite, in men and *materiel*, for the constitution of *moveable* hospitals, which are destined to follow the army, to take up the wounded; and afford facilities for dressing them, performing the more urgent operations, on the field of battle, and conveying the patients to hospitals in the rear. An *Ambulance* is composed of a surgeon, several assistants, sub-assistants, and other persons attached to the hospital-service; of chests containing materials for dressing, surgical instruments, and drugs; and of a carriage for the conveyance of the wounded, The honour of the first institution of the *Ambulance* is claimed by Baron Larrey. See his *Mémoires de Chirurgie Militaire.* Ambulant, adj., —ambulans, L.,—umherziehend, G.,—moving about: *Exs.* Hôpital *ambulant*, a *moving* hospital; Erysipèle *ambulant*, E. *erraticum*, *erratic* Erysipelas, of Willan and Bateman.

Amenie, s. f. (α priv., μὴν, month),—amenia, f. L.: the condition of a woman who has *never menstruated*, or has *ceased* to *menstruate.*

Amenomanie, s. f. (*amœnus*, cheerful, μανία, madness),—amenomania, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the Latin and Greek, employed to designate the variety of *madness* attended with an extraordinary *flow of spirits,—pleasurable monomania.*

Aménorrhée, s. f. (α priv., μὴν, month, ῥέω, I flow),—amenorrhœa, f. L.,—amenorrhöe, f., *verstopfung* des *monatlichen* weiblichen *flusses*, G.,—*obstruction* of the *menstrual evacuation* in woman.

Amentacé, adj.,—amentaceus, L. (*amentum*, a catkin),—kätzchenähnlich, kätzchentragend, G.,—amentaceous: a term, in Botany, applied to the flowers which are disposed in *catkins*, as those of the alder, birch, chestnut, elm, oak, poplar, and willow. See Chaton. All the plants with flowers thus disposed, were arranged by Jussieu, in one Natural Order termed *Amentaceæ.* Succeeding botanists have very properly divided the family into several; as the *Betulaceæ*, *Cupuliferæ*, *Juglandeæ*, *Salicineæ*, *Ulmaceæ*, and others.

Amertume, s. f.,—πικρία,—amaritudo, f. L.,—bitterkeit, f. G.,—bitterness. Amer, s. m. and adj.,—πικρὸς, πικρὸν—amarus, amarum, L.,—bitter, G. and E. Sel *amer*, F.,—sal *amarum*, L.,—ein *bitteres* salz, G.,—a *bitter* salt.

Améthodique, adj. (α priv., μέθοδος, method),—amethodicus, L.,—unmethodisch, G.,—immethodical,—*without method.*

Amétrie, s. f. (α priv., μέτρον, measure),—ametria, f. L.,—irregularity.

Amiantacé, adj.,—amiantaceus, L.:—a term applied to a species of *Tinea* which surrounds the base of the hairs with a pellicle resembling *Amianthus*, a variety of Asbestos.

Amidine, s. f.,—amydine: a yellowish-white, friable substance, in irregular fragments, semi-transparent, inodorous, tasteless; soluble in warm water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by leaving the paste of *starch* to itself, with or without heat.

Amidon, Amidonite, s. m.,—ἄμυλον, ἀμυλίον,—amylum, n. L.,—starke, f. G.,—starch: a well-known substance, white, tasteless, combustible; soluble in warm water, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether; convertible, by the action of sulphuric acid, into sugar. It is an immediate principle of vegetables, widely diffused throughout nature; forming the basis of several alimentary substances derived from the vegetable kingdom; essentially nutritive, and emollient when largely diluted.

Ammi, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Ammi (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*, Ammey, G.—Bishops-Weed; comprizing a few European species; one of which, *A. majus*, furnishes aromatic seeds, formerly employed as stimulant and carminative.

Ammochosie, s. f. (ἄμμος, sand, χῶσις, collection),—ammochosia, f. L.,—sandbad, n. G.,—sand-bath. See Bain.

Ammodyte (terrestre), in Zoology, an Ophidian Reptile,—*Coluber Ammodytes*, Linnæus, *Vipera Amm.*, Lacépède,—Vipere à museau cornu, F.,—Ἀμμοδύτης, κεγχρίας,—Ammodytes, Cenchrias, L.,—ammodyteschlange, sandnatter, f. G.: *venomous*. It inhabits Illyria, the eastern countries, and south Europe. Length from eighteen inches to two feet. Nose terminated by an erect wart (rostro verrucâ erectâ terminato): Poison-fangs resembling, in aspect and structure, those of the common adder: Abdominal plates, 142; double subcaudal scales, 32. The epithet, *terrestre*, is employed to distinguish it from the Ammodyte (marine), Anguille de sable, F., *Ammodytes tobianus*, L., Sandaal, sandfisch, tobiasfisch, G.,—sand-eel, sand-fish, sand-launce, a fish constituting the only species of its genus in the Sub-class Osseous, and Order *Apodal*, Linn.: of very splendid colours; burying itself in the sand on the recess of the tide: *edible*. See Gmelin, *Allg. Geschichte der thierschen Gifte*, p. 62; Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. i, p. 346—351.

Ammoniac, ad.j,—ammoniacus, L.,—ammoniac: an epithet formerly applied to a salt now called *Hydrochlorate (Muriate) of Ammonia*. Ammoniacal, adj., ammoniacalis, L.,—ammoniacal: that which relates to, contains, or exhales the odour of, *Ammonia: Ex.* Sel,—savon—*ammoniacal;* vapeur *ammoniacale*, F., *ammoniacal* salt,—soap; — vapour. Ammoniacé, adj.—ammoniacus, L., containing *Ammonia*.

Ammoniaco-Magnesien, adj.,—ammoniaco-magnesicus, L.,—ammoniaco-magnesian: a term applied to salts containing *ammonia* and *magnesia*.

Ammoniaque (gomme),—Ammoniacum gummi, L.—Ammoniak, G.—gum Ammoniacum: a gum-resin, said to be obtained, by incision, from the *Heracleum gummiferum*, of Willdenow *(Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*. Some French writers describe it as the product of an umbelliferous plant, *Bubon gummiferum:* while, by the authors of the *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, page lxxi, it is noted as "Gummi Resina originis incertæ, forsan ex umbelliferâ."—Internally employed, gum Ammoniacum operates as an expectorant, antispasmodic, and, in large doses, purgative; externally, as a discutient and resolvent. It constitutes the principal ingredient of several *Officinal Preparations* of the *Germans:* as the Ammoniaktinctur, *Tinctura Gummi Ammoniaci;* Ammoniaksyrup, Ammoniaczuckersaft, *Syrupus Ammoniaci;* Ammoniakpillen, *Pilulæ ex Ammoniaco;* Ammoniakmilch, *Lac ammoniacale;* Ammoniakseife, *Sapo gummi Ammoniaci*; and Ammoniakpflaster, *Emplastrum de Ammoniaco.* It enters also into the composition of the *Emplastrum de gummi-resinis*, and *Empl. de Hydrargyro compositum*, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa.*

Ammoniaque, s. f.,—Ammoniaca, f. L.,—Ammonium, G., Ammonia; an alkaline gas, colourless, transparent, elastic, of penetrating odour, and acrid and urinous taste: composed of three parts hydrogen, and one nitrogen: conjectured to possess, like potass and soda, a metallic base, *Ammonium:* very soluble in water. *Ammonia*, in various forms and combinations, is extensively employed in medicine; and operates as a powerful diffusible stimulant: *poisonous*, when administered internally in a pure state; externally, *escharotic.*

Ammoniate, s. m.,—Ammonias, m. L.,—Ammoniate: a name given, by Klaproth, to the compounds of *Ammonia* with a metallic oxyd: synonymous with Ammoniure.

Ammonium, s. m.,—Ammonium, L. and E.: the name given to the supposed metallic base of *Ammonia.* See Ammoniaque.

Ammoniure, s. f.,—Ammoniuretum, n. L.,—Ammoniuret. See Ammoniate.

Amnésie, s. f. (α priv., μνῆσις, memory), amnesia, oblivio, f. L.,—der verlust des gedächtnisses, G.,—loss of memory.

Amnios, s. f.,—ἄμνιον,—amnion, L. and F.,—schaafhaut, m. G.: a serous membrane, delicate, almost transparent; of ovoid figure, containing the *foetus in utero* and *Liquor Amnii:* also, in Botany, the innermost membrane (der keimsack, G.) of a seed.

Amniotique, Amnique, adj.,—amnioticus, amnicus, L.,—amniotic, amnic: the names applied to a white, inodorous acid, assuming the aspect of shining needle-shaped crystals, of a slightly acidulous flavour, scarcely soluble in cold water, but dissolving readily in boiling water and alcohol; which exists in the fluid of the allantois of the cow. Amniotate, s. m.,—Amniotas, m. L.,—Amniotate: the salt formed by the combination of *amniotic* acid with a salifiable base.

Amome, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Amomum*, n. L. (*Monandria, monogyn.; Scitamineæ,—Amomeæ*),—Amomum, n., Kardamomen, f. G.,—Cardamoms; containing several medicinal plants, as *A. cardamomum,—granum paradisi*, and—*zingiber.*—See Cardamomum, Graines de paradis, and Gingembre. Amomées, s. f.,—*Amomeæ*, L.: a natural Order of plants more commonly designated by the name of *Cannés*, F., *Canneæ*, L.

Amorphie, s. f.,—*ἀμορφία* (*α* priv., *μορφὴ*, form),—amorphia, deformitas, f. L.,—missgestaltung, missbildung, f. G.,—deformity, malformation. Amorphe, adj., *difforme, informe,—ἀμορφὸς*,—amorphus, L.—amorphisch, missgestaltet, missgebildet, G.,—mis-shapen, *without form.*

Amourettes, s. f.: a popular name for the ovaries of the domestic Mammifera.

Amphémérine, Amphimérine, adj.,—*ἀμφήμερος, ἀμφημέρινος*, — amphemerinus, quotidianus, L.,—täglich, alltägig, G.,—daily, quotidian, returning every day.—*Ex.* *Πυρετὸς ἀμφημέρινος*,—febris *quotidiana*, L.,—*alltägige* fieber, G., a fever which returns *every day*,—fièvre qui revient *chaque jour*, F.,—a *quotidian* intermittent.

Amphiarthrose, s. f.,—*ἀμφιάρθρωσις*, ?—amphiarthrosis, L., and E.,—amphiarthrose, f. G.: a kind of articulation, partaking of the characters of Diarthrosis and Synarthrosis, and allowing only an obscure and scarcely perceptible motion between the surfaces of the bones which compose it. Of this description, is the mixed or half-moveable articulation,—das gemischte oder halbbewegliche gelenk,—halbgelenk, G.,—which exists between the bones of the metacarpus, metatarsus, and those—the vertebræ—of the spinal column.

Amphibie, s., — *ἀμφίβιον* (*ἀμφὶ*, both, *βίος*, life),—amphibion, amphibium, n. L.,—amphibie, f., amphibium, n., ein thier, das sowohl auf dem *lande* als in *wasser leben* kann, G.,—animal æquè in *terris* ac in *aquis vivens*, L.,—an amphibious animal,—one that *lives* equally well upon *land* and in *water*. The *Amphibia*, — Amphibies, Amphibiens, F.,—including the Reptiles and Serpents,—constitute the 3rd Class of Vertebrated Animals in the system of Linnæus, and the 4th,—an uniting link between the Reptiles and Fishes,—of the *Osteozoaires*—Vertebrata—of Blainville. It comprehends only the *Batracian*, or Frog tribe, in his arrangement: while the *Chelonian, Saurian, Ophidian*,—tortoises, lizards, and serpents, — remain in the Class, *Reptiles.* See Batracien. Amphibie, adj., Amphibius, L., beydlebig, G.,—amphibious: possessing the characteristic properties of an *amphibium*,—the power of *living* in *air* and *water;* belonging, or relating to, the *Amphibia.*

Amphiblestroïde, s., and adj. (*ἀμφίβληστρον*, a fishing-net,—*εἶδος*, resemblance), —amphiblestroïdes, retiformis, L.,—netzförmig, netzartig, G.,—retiform, net-like: a term applied to the retina—*amphiblestroïdes* (tunica) oculi, L.,—die *netzhaut* im auge, G.,—the *retiform* membrane of the eye,—from the *mesh-like* disposition of its numerous vessels.

Amphismèle, Amphismile, s. f.,—(*ἀμφὶ*, on both sides, *σμίλη*, scalpel),—amphismela, amphismile, f., cultellus anceps anatomicus, *utrinque acie* præditus, L., *zweyschneidiges* incisionsmesser, G., couteau *tranchant de deux cotés*, F., a dissecting knife with *two* cutting *edges.*

Amphistome, s. m. (*ἀμφὶ*, and *στόμα*, mouth): a name given by Rudolphi, to a genus of intestinal Worms; the different species of which principally infest quadrupeds and birds: the *Strigea* (Strigée, F.), of other Naturalists. See Cuvier, *Regne Anim.*, v. iii, p. 263.

Amplexicaule, adj.,—amplexicaulis, L. (*amplector*, I embrace, *caulis*, stem),—stengelumfassend, G.,—stem-clasping: a term, in Botany, applied to all those parts of a plant which are attached circularly *round* the *stem* so as completely to *embrace* it: especially the leaves, as those—den stengel umfassenden blätter, G.—of *Papaver somniferum:*—and to designate some species of plants with leaves similarly attached, as *Lamium amplexicaule*, Henbit Deadnettle. The stipulæ of the *Magnoliæ* and *Fici* are also, from this circumstance, termed *amplexicaules.*

Ampoule, s. f.,—ampulla, f. L. (literally a *bubble, bottle*, or *bladder*),—blase auf der haut, G.: a tumour formed by effusion of serum between the epidermis and rete mucosum of the integuments of the hands and feet, in consequence of friction or pressure. Appearing in other parts of the body, the swelling assumes the name, in French, of *Bulle, Cloche*, or *Phlyctène.* See these Articles.

Amputation, s. f.,—Amputatio, f. L. (*amputare*, to cut, or lop, off),—Abschneidung, Ablösung, f. G.,—Amputation: the operation of removing by a cutting instrument, from the body any projecting soft

part, or the whole, or portion, of a limb.—In the first case, it is more correctly termed excision, extirpation, resection. Amputation may take place at any point between the two extremities—dans la continuité, F., in the continuity—of a limb or member; or at the articulation, dans l' article,—dans la contiguité des membres. It may be circular,—*circulaire*,—as when the integuments and muscles are circularly divided: or performed so as to constitute the flap operation, *amputation à lambeaux*, F.,—ablösung mit den fleischlappen, G. AMPUTAR, v. a.,—amputare, L., —abschneiden, abnehmen, ablösen, G.—Membrum (aut aliam corporis partem de corpore) *resecare*, L.,—*ablösen* ein glied, G., —to *amputate* a limb.

AMYÉLIE, s. f. (α priv., μυελὸς, marrow),—amyelia, f. L.,—*deficiency*, partial or total, of the spinal *marrow*.

AMYGDALE, s. f.,—παρίσθμιον,—tonsilla, f. L.,—mandel, halsmandel, ohrenmandel, m. G.,—tonsil, almond of the throat,—of the ear: a name applied, in Anatomy, to two reddish, oval bodies, situated between the pillars of the fauces, formed by a collection of follicles, and secreting abundantly a mucous fluid. See AMANDE.—The term, *Amygdale*, is also given to a round protuberance existing on the inferior surface of the cerebellum. AMYGDALITE, s. f.,—amygdalitis, f. L., die entzündung des mandels, G.,—inflammation of the tonsil. See ANTIADITE.

AMYGDALIN, adj.,—amygdalinus, L.,—mandelartig, G.,—a term applied to any substance consisting principally of, or containing, *almond: Ex.* Savon *amygdalin*, F. sapo *amygdalinus*, L.,—*mandelseife*, G.,—*almond* soap; ἔλαιον ἀμυγδάλινον,—oleum *amygdalinum*, L.,—*almond*-oil.

AMYLACÉ, adj.,—amylaceus (*amylum*, starch),—ἄμυλος,—amylaceous: of the nature of, or relating to, *starch*.

AMYXIE, s. f. (α priv., μύξα, mucus),—amyxia, f. L.,—schleimmangel, m., der *mangel* normalen *schleims*, G., *deficiency* of the natural *mucus*.

ANABOLE, s. f.,—ἀναβολὴ (ἀνὰ, upwards, βάλλω, I throw),—sursum evacuatio, materiæ *rejectio* per *superiora*, L.,—*auswerfen* nach *oben* (besonders durch erbrechen), G., *evacuation upwards* (particularly by vomiting). Of like signification, are ANAGOGE, s. f., ἀναγογὴ (ἀνὰ, and ἄγω, I conduct); and ANAPHORE, s. f.,—ἀναφορὰ (ἀνὰ, and φέρω, I convey).

ANABROCHISME, s. m., — ἀναβροχισμὸς (ἀνὰ, across, βρόχος, a noose),—anabrochismus, m., modus extrahendi pilos palpebrarum inversos, qui oculum irritant, L.: an operation which consists in seizing, with a running *noose* formed by a hair, the inverted eye-lashes which irritate the eye, in *Trichiasis*;—das ausreissen der augenliederhaare mittelst einer passenden *schlinge*, G.,—snatching out of the eyelashes by means of a *loop* or *noose*.

ANABROSE, s. f.,—ἀνάβρωσις (ἀναβρώσκω, I corrode),—anabrosis, erosio, f., partis alicujus in corpore, ab humoribus acribus, *erosio*, L.,—zerfressen, n. G.,—corrosion, erosion.

ANACARDE, s. m.,—Malacca Bean: the fruit of the Anacardier, m. F., *Anacardium orientale*, of Linnæus,—*Avicennia tomentosa*, of succeeding Botanists. The *fruit* contains a white *edible* kernel: the *pericarp*, an acrid juice employed in the manufacture of ink and in the marking of linen. See ACAJOU.

ANACATHARSE, s. f.,—ἀνακάθαρσις, (ἀνακαθαίρειν, to purge upwards), anacatharsis, f., purgatio, seu evacuatio, per superiora, L.,—das reinigen nach oben, G.,—purgation, or evacuation, upwards: das ausleeren von unreinigkeiten durch husten oder erbrechen, evacuation of impurities by cough or vomiting. ANACATHARTIQUE, s. m. and adj.,—anacatharticus, L.,—*Anacathartica*, — φάρμακα ἀνακαθαρτικὰ,—remèdes *anacathartiques*, F.,—nach *oben ausleerende* mittel, G.—sunt medicamenta quæ per *superiora purgant*, L., *anacathartics* are remedies or medicines which *evacuate upwards* — durch erbrechen oder durch lungenauswurf,—by vomiting or by expectoration.

ANACHREMPSIE, s. f., *crachement*,—ἀνάχρεμψις,—anachrempsis, exspuitio, f. L., —ausräuspern, n. G.,—spitting. ANACHREMPTIQUE, adj.,—anachrempticus, L., —*ausräuspern* bewirkend, oder damit verbunden, G.,—that which causes *spitting*, or is connected with it.

ANACONCHYLISME, s. m.,—ἀνακογχυλισμὸς, — anaconchylismus, gargarismus, m. L.,—gurgeln, n., das ausspühlen des rachens, G., — gargling, washing — clearing —of the throat. Den rachen durch *gurgeln* reinigen, to clear the throat by *gargling*.

ANADROME, s. f.,—ἀναδρομὴ (ἀνὰ, upwards, δρέμω, I run),—anadrome, *refluxus* humorum, vel etiam materiæ arthriticæ, ad *superiora*, L.:—ein hastiges *aufsteigen* des bluts zum *kopfe*; das *uebergehen* einer rose von den untern theilen auf das *gesicht*; oder der gichtbeschwerden über den *kopf*, G.,—a sudden *ascent* (determination) of blood to the *head*; the *transit* (metastasis) of an erysipelas from the lower parts (of the body) to the *face*; or of gout-affections to the *head*.

ANÆMIE. See Anémie.

ANÆSTHÉSIE. ANAISTHÉSIE. See ANESTHÉSIE.

ANAGRAPHE, s. m.,—ἀναγραφὴ (ἀναγράφω, I write out),—formule, recette, F.,—

medicamentorum præscriptio, L.,—recept, n. G.,—formula, medical prescription.

ANAGYRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Anagyris*, L. and G. (*Decandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ*); the leaves of one species of which, *A. fœtida*,—bois puant, F.,—stinkbaum, m., das stinkende Anagyris, G.,—stinking bean-trefoil, a shrub, growing in South Europe, are bitter and purgative.

ANAL. See ANUS.

ANALEPSIE, s. f.,—ἀνάληψις (ἀναλαμβάνω, I restore),—analepsis, renutritio, f. L.,—wiederzunehmen, n., besserung, genesung, erholung, f.: die wiederherstellung eines durch krankheit abgezehrten körpers, G.,—recovery: the restoration of a body wasted by disease. Also, the support of a fractured limb by means of a suitable apparatus.

ANALEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*), —analepticus, recuperatorius, L.,—stärkend, herzstärkend, nervenstärkend, G., —analeptic, restorative. *Analeptica* (φάρμακα ἀναληπτικὰ,—die schnell *stärkende* mittel, *erquickungs*mittel, G.,—*Analeptics*) sunt medicamenta quæ vires resocillant, L. Those articles of diet are also termed *analeptic* (alimens *analeptiques*, F.) which *accelerate* the progress of *convalescence* by furnishing materials to nutrition, and exciting the action of the organs of digestion.

ANALGÉSIE, s. f.—ἀναλγησία (α priv., ἄλγος, pain),—analgesia, f. L.,—schmerzlosigkeit, f. G.,—*absence* of *pain*.

ANALOGIE, s. f.,—ἀναλογία,—analogia, f. L.,—analogie, übereinstimmung, f., die ähnlichkeit bestimmter verhältnisse verschiedener dinge, G.,—analogy, accordance: the resemblance, in certain relations, of things—or objects differing from each other. ANALOGIQUE, adj.,—ἀνάλογος,—analogicus, L.,—analog, analogisch, verhältnissmässig, G.,—analogical. ANALOGISME, s. m.,—ἀναλογισμὸς,—analogismus, L. and G.,—analogism: the method of proceeding by *Analogy*.

ANALOSE, s. f.,—ἀνάλωσις (ἀναλίσκω, I consume),—tabes, consumptio, f. L.,—auszehrung, f. G.,—consumption, decline.

ANALYSE, s. f.,—ἀνάλυσις (ἀναλύειν, to resolve),—analysis, f. L.,—analyse, zerlegung, f. G.,—Analysis, in Medicine, is the successive and comparative examination of all the phenomena of structure and function of the animal organs in the healthy and diseased states: in Chemistry, the separation of the simple substances, or supposed simple substances, which constitute a compound body. ANALYTIQUE, adj.,—analyticus, L.,—analytisch, zergliedernd, G.,—analytical: that which relates to *Analysis*.

ANAMNÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀνάμνησις (ἀναμιμνήσκω, I recal to memory),—anamnesis, recordatio, reminiscentia, f. L.,—anamnese, rückerinnerung, f.: die berücksichtigung vorhergegangener umstände, G.,—recalling, reminiscence, recollection of past circumstances, return of memory. ANAMNESTIQUE, adj.,—ἀναμνηστικὸς,—anamnesticus, L.,—zur rückerinnerung gehörig, G.,—anamnestick: that which recals, or causes to recollect, or which strengthens the memory: *Exs.* Signe *anamnestique*, F., an *anamnestic* or *mnemonic* sign; Medicamina *anamnestica*, L.,—φάρμακα ἀναμνηστικὰ,—die *gedächtniss-stärkende* mittel, G.,—medicines which *invigorate* the *memory*. *Anamnestics* (die Anamnestik, G.) are the learning of the *former* circumstances of a sick person, as far as they are important for the knowledge of his present condition, —die lehre von den *frühern* umständen eines kranken, insofern solche für die beurtheilung des gegenwärtigen zustandes von wichtsigkeit sind, G.

ANANDRIE, s. f.,—ἀνανδρία (α priv., ἀνὴρ, a man),—anandria, f. L., unmannlichkeit, f., das männliche unvermögen, G.,—impotence in the male. ANANDRE, s. m., and adj.,—ἄνανδρος,—anandrus, parum virilis,—ein castrat, castrirt,—an eunuch, a castrated male; impotent, suffering from *sexual inability*. ANANDRIARE, adj.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Decandolle, to flowers composed wholly of integuments and numerous pistils, *without stamens*.

ANAPHRODISIE, s. f.,—ἀναφροδισία (α priv., Ἀφροδίτη, the Grecian name of Venus),—anaphrodisia, f., *ineptitudo* ad congressus *venereos*, L.,—der *mangel* an reiz und empfänglichkeit für die *geschlechtslust*, G.,—*absence* of the *venereal* appetite, *want* of inclination for *sexual* pleasures.—ANAPHRODISIAQUE, adj.,—anaphrodisiacus, L.,—anaphrodisiac: *Ex.* Remèdes *anaphrodisiaques*, F.,—remedia *anaphrodisiaca*, L.,—mittel zur *milderung* oder *vertilgung* des *zeugungstriebes*, G.,—remedies for *mitigation* or *extinction* of the *sexual* passion.

ANAPHRODITE, s. m., and adj. (*same*), —ἀναφρόδιτος,—anaphrodites, L.,—ohne zeugungstrieb, G.,—anaphrodite: qui *n'éprouve pas* de desirs *voluptueux*, F.

ANAPLÉROSE, s. f.,—ἀναπλήρωσις,—(ἀναπληρόω, I fill up),—repletio, f. L.,—anfüllung, ausfüllung, f. G.,—repletion, filling up: in Surgery, the *supply* of deficient—or the *restitution* of lost—parts of the body (see PROTHÈSE); *filling up* of a wound accompanied by loss of substance. ANAPLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—ἀναπληρωτικὸς,—anapleroticus, L. *Anaplerotica*,—die *ausfüllende* mittel, G.,—sunt medicamenta vulnera carne *implentia*; et deficientia in corpore, quantum possibile, *restituentia*.

ANARRHÉE, s. f.,—ἀνάῤῥοια (ἀνὰ, upwards, ῥέω, I flow),—anarrhœa, f. L.,—hinauffliessen, n., das *aufsteigen* der säfte zu den *obern* theilen; die *congestion* des

bluts *zum kopfe*, G.,—*afflux* of the humours to the *upper parts; congestion* of blood to the *head.* Of like signification is ANARRHOPIE, s. f.,—*ἀναῤῥοπία*, (*ἀνὰ*,—and *ῥέπω*, I tend),—anarrhopia sanguinis, L. ANARRHOPIQUE, adj.,—anarrhopicus, L.,—an *congestion* des bluts *zum kopfe* leidend, G.

ANASARQUE, s. f.,—*ἀνασάρκα* (*ἀνὰ*, throughout, *σάρξ*, the flesh),—hydropisie générale du tissu cellulaire, F.,—anasarca, f. L.,—anasarka, n., hautwassersucht, f.: die ansammlung von wasser im zellgewebe, G.,—anasarca: collection of water in the cellular membrane, general dropsy. Anasarca may be either a primitive or secondary affection. It is ordinarily the latter; and then most commonly results from a morbid condition of an important internal organ, as the heart, lungs, or liver, or some profound affection of the brain or nervous system. Organic diseases of the heart, probably, constitute its most frequent source. It is then incurable. By writers in general, it is distinguished into *active* and *passive* (*sthénique* et *asthénique*, F.), as dependent upon *excess* or *defect* of vital action. The fluid, poured out in Anasarca, contains albumen, mucus, the muriates of soda and potass, sulphate of soda, the phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia. Partial effusion of serum into the cellular membrane is termed *Œdema.* See ŒDÈME.

ANASTOMOSE, s. f.,—*ἀναστόμωσις* (*ἀνὰ*, through, *στόμα*, mouth),—anastomosis, inosculatio, f. L.,—zusammenmündung, vereinigung, f. G.,—anastomosis, inosculation, union: *Ex. An*— ou *inosculation* des vaisseaux, F.,—*inosculatio* vasorum, L.,—*einmündung* der gefässe, G.,—*inosculation* of vessels: the communication between two vessels emanating from different trunks, or, at least, not proceeding from the same branch. See ABOUCHEMENT. ANASTOMOTIQUE, adj.,—*ἀναστομωτικὸς*,—anastomoticus,—anastomotic: *Ex.* Branche *anastomotique*, F.,—ramus *anastomoticus*, L.,—an *inosculating* branch. Applied to remedies,— médicamens *anastomotiques*, F. (*φάρμακα ἀναστομωτικὰ*, of the Greek—remedia *anastomotica*—deobstruentia, of Latin—writers),—which were supposed to operate by *dilating* the *orifices* of obstructed vessels, the term is now obsolete.

ANASTROPHIE, s. f.,—*ἀναστροφὴ* (*ἀναστρέφω*, I invert),—anastrophe, inversio, f. L.,—umkehrung, f. G.,—inversion, extraversion of any part or organ: *Exs.* — de l' utérus, — de la vessie urinaire, F.—*inversio* uteri,—vesicæ urinariæ, L.,—die *umkehrung* des uterus, — der harnblase, G.,—*inversion* of the womb, — of the urinary bladder. This term should, probably, be written, ANATROPIE, *ἀνατροπὴ*,—eversio, L., (*ἀνατρέπω*, I evert).

ANATOMIE, s. f.,—*ἀνατομὴ*, *ἀνατομία* (*ἀνατέμνω*, I dissect),—anatome, anatomia, dissectio, f. L.,—die anatomie, zergliederung, zergliederungskunst, f. G., — anatomy, dissection, the art of dissecting—organized bodies, in order to ascertain the number, figure, site, relations, connections, and structure of the various parts and organs which enter into their composition, and into which they may be reduced by mechanical analysis (durch mechanische zerlegung, G.).

Anatomy may be divided into two great branches: *human*, *L' Anatomie* de *l' homme*,—du corps *humain*, F.,—*Anatomia* corporis *humani*, L.,—die *Anatomie* des *menschen*,—des *menschlichen* körpers, G.,—the *Anatomy* of *man*,—of the *human* body,—the great foundation of all medical and surgical knowledge; and *Comparative*,—*comparée*, F.,—*Anatomia comparata*, L.,—die *vergleichende Anatomie*,—*zergliederung* der *unteren* thiere, G.,—*comparative Anatomy*, *dissection* of the *lower* animals,—a part of the science especially calculated to elucidate the more obscure points of human physiology; and constituting the only solid basis of zoological arrangements. Upon this principle, the great zoological work—*Règne Animal*—of Cuvier, is constructed.

Human Anatomy admits of a further division into Descriptive, Physiological, and Pathological or Morbid. The *First*, *Anatomie descriptive*, F.,—*die beschreibende Anatomie*, G.,—has, for its objects, a mere anatomical description of the various organs and viscera composing the human body: of such nature are the works—entitled *Traité*—and *Manuel*—*d' Anatomie descriptive*—of Bichât and Cloquet. The *Second*, *Anatomie physiologique*, F.,—*Anatomia physiologica*, L.,—*die physiologische Anatomie*, G.,—involves an examination of the animal organs, requisite for the correct understanding of their various functions in the healthy state. The *Third*, *Anatomie pathologique*,—*Anatomia pathologica*,—*die pathologische Anatomie*,—investigates the alterations which the different organs exhibit in consequence of disease, and congenital malformations in their structure. *Medical Anatomy*,—*Anatomia medica*, L.,—*die medicinische Anatomie*,—includes, like the *Cours d' Anatomie Médicale*, of Portal, all the three preceding branches, with especial reference to the situation of the various internal organs, as regards the exterior of the body, and the nervous connections existing between them. *General Anatomy*,—*Anatomia generalis*, L.,—*die allgemeine Anatomie*, G.,—examines all that the various tissues exhibit in common, and their differences, in the organs to the composition of which they

contribute. Its applications to physiology and pathology are admirably illustrated in the *Anatomie Générale*, and *Traité des Membranes*, of Bichât, and the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel.

Surgical Anatomy,—Anatomie chirurgicale, F.,—die *chirurgische Anatomie*, G.,—finally, contemplates the various organs, especially the blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles, in their intimate relations to each other; and minutely determines the regions which they severally occupy, with respect to the surface of the body, and their vulnerable points, at every period of life, and in every change of position. A profound and accurate knowledge of it is essential to the operative Surgeon. See *Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck*, by the late Allan Burns, of Glasgow.

ANATOMIQUE, adj.,—*ἀνατομικὸς*,—anatomicus, L.,—anatomisch, zur zergliederungskunde gehörig, G.,—anatomical, belonging to the science of *anatomy*.

ANATOMISER, v. a.,—*ἀνατέμνειν*,—dissequer, F.,—dissecare, animalium corpora incidere, L.,—zergliedern, G.,—to *anatomize*, to *dissect* the bodies of animals.

ANATOMISTE, s. m.,—*ἀνάτομος*,—anatomicus, anatomus, prosector, m. L.,—anatom, zergliederer, m. G.,—an anatomist: one occupied in *dissecting* animal bodies.

ANATRÉSIE, s. f.,—*ἀνάτρησις*,—perforatio, f. L.,—trepanation, f.,—die durchbohrung des schädels, G.,—*perforation* of the skull,—with the trephine.

ANATRIBE, ANATRIPSIE, s. f.,—*ἀνάτριψις*,—anatripsis, frictio, f. L.,—anreiben, einreiben, n. G.,—friction. ANATRIPSOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse),—anatripsologia, f. L.,—anatripsologie, f., die lehre vom *einreiben* der arzeneymittel in die äussere haut, G.,—the doctrine of friction with remedies on the surface—of the body. ANATRIPTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—anatripticus, anatripticum, L. The term, *Anatriptica*,—die anatriptik, G.—is used to designate the cure of diseases by *anatriptic* remedies, or *friction*,—cura morborum medicaminibus *anatripticis*, L.,—die heilart durch *einreibungen*, G.

ANAUDIE, s. f.,—*ἀναυδία* (*α* priv., *ἀυδὴ*, voice),—anaudia, f. L.,—sprachlosigkeit, f., ein höher grad von heiserkeit, G.,—loss of voice, an extreme degree of hoarseness.

ANCHILOPS, s. m.,—*ἀγχίλωψ* (*ἄγχι*, near, *ὤψ*, eye),—anchilops, f. L.,—augenwinkelgeschwullst, f. G.,—an inflammatory tumour (abscess) situated in the inner angle of the Eye. See ÆGILOPS.

ANCHOIS, s. m.,—*Ἐγκρασίχολος* (*ἐν τῷ κρατὶ χολὴ*, bile in the head),—Encrasicholus, m. L.,—Anchove, Anschove, f. G.,—Anchovy: in Ichthyology, formerly a species of the *Clupea*, or Herring Genus, of Linnæus; but now the type of a new genus, *Engraulis*, belonging to the *Malacopterygii, Abdominales*, of Cuvier, and distinguished from *Clupea*, by the long straight maxillaries, and smooth belly. See CLUPÉE. The Anchovy, *E. encrasicholus*, a migratory fish, common in the European seas, is usually eaten, pickled, as a seasoning to other food. It is highly stimulant and aphrodisiac; and said, like fish in general, to be injurious in cutaneous diseases. Some naturalists assert that the *γάρον* of the Greeks,—*garum* of the Romans,—was prepared from the intestines of this animal. The *head*, of an exceedingly *bitter* taste,—hence the Greek name,—is invariably rejected in its preparation. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i, p. 373.

ANCISTROÏDE, adj.—*ἀγκιστροειδὴς* (*ἄγκιστρον*, a hook, *εἶδος*, form),—ancistroides, L., hooklike. See ANCYROIDE.

ANCONÉ, s. m. (*ἀγκὼν*, the elbow): the name of a small triangular muscle of the forearm (épicondylo-cubital, Ch.),—anconeus, L.,—kleiner knorrenmuskel, der kleine streckmuskel des vorderarms, G.;—which extends from the outer condyle of the humerus to the posterior border of the ulna. By some anatomists, it is termed *parvus*, to distinguish it from the Triceps extensor cubiti,—*Anconeus major*, L.,—der dreiköpfige armmuskel, G.; and *quartus*, by others who regard the three portions of the last-mentioned, as distinct muscles under the respective titles of *Anconeus* longus,—langer kopf;—externus, äusserer kopf;—and internus seu brachialis externus,—innerer kopf. See TRICEPS. ANCONÉ, adj., anconeus, L.,—zum ellnbogen gehörig, G.,—belonging to the *elbow*.

ANCYLOBLÉPHARON. See ANKYLOBLÉPHARON.

ANCYLOMÈLE. See ANKYLOMÈLE.

ANCYLOMÉRISME. See ANKYLOMÉRISME.

ANCYLOSE. See ANKYLOSE.

ANCYLOTOME. See ANKYLOTOME.

ANCYROÏDE, adj.,—*ἀγκυροειδὴς* (*ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, *εἶδος*, resemblance),—ancyroïdes, L.,—ankerförmig, hakenförmig, G.,—anchor-shaped: a term applied to the coracoid process,—processus *ancyroïdes*, L.—of the scapula, from its *resemblance* to a *hook* (see CORACOÏDE); and to the digital cavity—posterior horn—of the lateral ventricle of the brain, from its *curved figure*.

ANDRANATOMIE, s. f.,—*ἀνδρανατομὴ*,—(*ἀνὴρ*, man, *ἀνατομὴ*, dissection),—andranatomia, f. L.,—die *zergliederung* einer *männlichen* leiche, G.,—*dissection* of a *human* body. Syn. with ANDROTOMIE.

ANDROGYNE, adj.,—(*ἀνὴρ*, man, *γυνὴ*, woman),—androgynus, semi-virilis, semifœmineus, L.,—mannweiblich, G.,—androgynous. This term, in Botany, has a sense completely different, as applied to a

single flower, or to a whole plant. In the *former* case, it is synonymous with *hermaphrodite*, and signifies that in one floral envelope, both kinds of sexual organ—stamen and pistil—are present. In the *latter*, it is equivalent to *monoecious*, and announces the existence of male and female flowers in the same plant. It is also sometimes employed as signifying common to—intended at the same time for—*both sexes*,—*beiden geschlechtern* gemeinschaftlich,—für *beide geschlechter* zugleich bestimmt, G.: *Ex.* λατρὰ ἀνδρόγυνα,—balnea *androgyna*, L.,—bäder, worin zugleich *männer* und *frauen* baden, G.,—baths wherein *men* and *women* bathe together. Substantively used, ἀνδρογύνης, ἀνδρόγυνος, —androgyna, hermaphroditus, m. L.,—ein zwitter,—mannweib, G.,—an hermaphrodite. See HERMAPHRODITE. Etiam, sic vocantur (*androgynæ*,—eunuchi) quibus *excisa* sunt membra *virilia*, L.

ANDROMANIE, s. f.,—ἀνδρομανία,—(ἀνὴρ, —and μανία, fury),—andromania, f. L.,—manntollheit, f. G.,—man-madness. Synonymous with NYMPHOMANIE.

ANDROPHAGE, s. m., and adj.—ἀνδροφάγος, (ἀνὴρ,—and φάγω, I eat),—androphagus, L.,—ein menschenfresser,—canibal, G.,—a man-eater, cannibal: androphagous.

ANDROPHOBIE, s. f. (ἀνὴρ,—and φόβος, dread),—androphobia, f. L.,—die mannerscheu, G.,—*hatred*—or rather *dread*—of the *human* race.

ANDROTOMIE, s. f.,—ἀνδροτομὴ (ἀνὴρ,— and τέμνω, I cut),—androtomia, f. L. See ANDRANATOMIE.

ANDRUM, s. m.: a swelling of the scrotum, connected with Elephantiasis,—ein grosser wasserfleischbruch mit Elephantiasis verbunden, G.,—endemic in south Asia, and described by Kœmpfer.

ANE, ânesse, s. f.,—ὄνος,—asinus, m., asina, f. L.,—esel, m., eselinn, f. G.,—ass (male and female): in Zoology, a species belonging to the genus *Equus*. See CHEVAL. Onagre, âne sauvage, F.,—ὄναγρος, —onager, m. L.,—wilder esel, G.,—the wild ass. Anon,—ὀνάριον,—asellus,—junger esel,—ass-colt. The *asses milk*—lait de l' *ânesse*, F.,—lac *asininum*, L.,—die *esels*milch, G.,—is a favorite remedy in weakness and emaciation of the system consequent on acute diseases, in pulmonary phthisis, and in atony or irritation of the chylopöietic organs; especially when attended with constipation. See LAIT. The *flesh*,—chair des *ânes*, F.,—caro *asinina*, L.,—das *esels*fleisch, G.—especially that of the young animal, is still eaten, as a delicacy, in the East; and constitutes the basis of the celebrated Bologna sausage. Every other part and product,—even the *cerumen* and *excrements*,—of the animal were employed in ancient medicine. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. i., p. 386.

ANÉANTISSEMENT, s. m.,—extinctio, ad nihilum redactio, f. L.,—vernichtung, f., G.,—extinction, annihilation: an hyperbolical expression, vulgarly employed to denote extreme depression,—die tiefste demüthigung, G.,—exhaustion, from excessive fatigue, of mind or body.

ANÈBE, adj., impubère,—ἄνηβος (α priv., ἥβη, puberty),—impuber, L.,—unmündig, unmannbar, G.,—one that has not attained puberty, under age, unmarriageable.

ANÉMASIE, ANÉMOSE, s. f. Syn. with

ANÉMIE, s. f. (α priv., αἷμα, blood),—anmæia, f. L.,—blutmangel, m. G.,—deficiency of blood: a disease in which the blood appears to have lost its natural colour, consistence, and exciting properties, and is deficient in quantity for the purposes of life; condition of the body after profuse loss of blood.

ANÉMOGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἄνεμος, the wind, γράφω, I describe),—anemographia, f. L., —die beschreibung der winde, G.,—anemography: that part of physics which has for its object the *description* of the *winds*.

ANÉMOMETRE, s. m. (ἄνεμος,—and μέτρον, measure),—anemometrum, n. L.,—windmesser, m. G.,—anemometer: an instrument for *determining* the force and velocity of the *wind*. ANÉMOMETRIE, s. f.,—anemometria, f. L.,—the *art* of *employing*, —ANÉMOMETROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*description* of,—such instrument.

ANÉMONE, s. f., Ἀνεμώνη (quia flos a *ventis* facilè propellitur):—in Botany, a genus of plants,—*Anemone*, (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Anemone, windblume, G.,—Anemone, Wind-flower, —containing four British—and many exotic—species, herbaceous, generally acrid and vesicant. One of the latter, (strongly resembling, in character, the British *pulsatilla*), schwarze küchenschelle, G.,—meadow Anemone,—is employed medicinally: an *Extract* and *distilled Water* of it,—ein Dickauszug—und destillirtes Wasser—der schwarzen küchenschelle,—constitute *Officinal Preparations* of it, with the *Germans*. Three of the British species, *A. nemorosa*,—die waldanemone, weisse windblume, G.,—Wood-anemone,—*ranunculoides*,—hahnenfusartige Anemone, gelbes Waldhahnlein,—yellow Wood Anemone, —and *pulsatilla*, küchenkraut, windkraut, n., Osterblume, f., G.—Pasque-flower Anemone,—l'anémone pulsatille, F.,—are ranked, by Gmelin and Orfila, among the vegetable *poisons*. See *Pflanzengifte*, p. 267, 705; and *Leçons de Médecine légale*, v. iii., p. 202.

ANÉMONINE, s. f.—anemonina, f. L.,—anemonin, anemonensubstanz, f. G.,—anemonine: a crystallizeable substance disco-

vered, by Funke, in several species of *Anemone*, particularly the *pratensis*, *pulsatilla*, and *nemorosa*; and regarded as constituting the active principle of these plants.

ANÉMOSCOPE, s. m. (ἄνεμος,—and σκοπέω, I survey),—anemoscopium, n. L.,—windzeiger, m. G.: an instrument which indicates the *direction* of the *wind*.

ANENCÉPHALE, s. and adj. (α priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain),—anencephalus, L.,—ohne hirn, G.,—anencephalous: *Ex.* Fœtus *anencéphale—privé* de l' *encéphale*, F.,—ein fœtus *ohne hirn*, G.,—a fœtus *without brain*.

ANÉPITHYMIE, s. f. (α priv., ἐπιθυμία, desire),—anepithymia, f. L.,—*diminution*, or *abolition*, of the physical *appetites* or *desires*: according to Kraus, absence both of desires and aversion,—der mangel an begierde und abscheu, G.

ANÉRÉSTHISIE, s. f. (α priv., ἐρέθισις?, irritability),—anerethisia, inirritabilitas, f. L.,—reizlosigkeit, f.—der mangel an reizbarkeit, G.,—inirritability, *absence* or *defect* of (the natural) *irritability*.

ANÉSIE, s. f.,—ἄνεσις, (ἀνίημι, I relax),—remissio, f. L.,—remission, amelioration of symptoms. ANÉTIQUE, adj.,—ἀνετικὸς, —aneticus,—anetic: *Ex.* φάρμακον ἀνετικὸν, —remède *anétique*, F.,—a remedy which *diminishes* the intensity of symptoms.

ANET, ANETH, s. m.,—Ἄνηθον,—a genus, in Botany, *Anethum* (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*),—der Dill, das Dillkraut, G., —Dill,—containing but few species:—also, a species of this genus, *A. graveolens*, common Dill, an annual, and native of south Europe; the *seeds* of which,—*Anethi* semina, L.,—*dill*samen, G.,—acrid, aromatic and carminative, are employed in medicine. The *Officinal Preparations* of this plant, with the *Germans*, are a *distilled Water*, Dillwasser, Aqua anethi; and *Oil*, Dillöl, Oleum anethi. The *Fennel*, formerly included in this, is now removed to the genus *Meum*, by Smith, and to *Fœniculum*, by Hooker. See FENOUIL.

ANEURYSMAL, ANÉVRISMAL, ANÉVRYSMAL, adj.—aneurismaticus, L.,—aneurismatische, zum pulsadergeschwullst gehörig,—aneurismal, relating to aneurism: *Ex.* Sac *anévrysmal*, F.,—saccus *aneurismaticus*, L.,—ein *aneurismatischer* sack, G., —an aneurismal sac. See ANÉVRYSME.

ANÉVRISMATIQUE, ANÉVRYSMATIQUE, adj. Synonymous with ANEURYSMAL.

ANÉVRYSME, ANEURYSME, s. m.,—ἀνεύρυσμα (ἀνευρύνω, I dilate),—aneurisma, aneurysma, n. L.,—aneurisma, anevrysma, n., pulsadergeschwullst, f., die erweiterung einer arterie, G.,—aneurism, swelling, dilatation of an artery. Aneurism may be defined, a tumour, formed by arterial blood, from dilatation, rupture, or division, of the coats of an artery. The term has been also applied, by some writers, to dilatation of the cavities of the heart, and even to enlargement of the organ from thickening of its parietes.

Aneurism shews itself under three different forms: 1. that of *true* aneurism, —*vrai*, F.,—aneurysma *verum*, L.,—das *wahre* anevrysma, G.,—formed by dilatation, circumscribed or diffused, without breach, of all the coats of an artery. In the *former* case, it constitutes the variety called *circumscribed*, — circonscrit, — circumscriptum, — umschreibene; — in the *latter*, the *diffused*,—diffus,—diffusum,—ausgebreitete,—of *true* aneurism: 2. *false* or *spurious*, — *faux*, — *spurium*, — das *falsche* anevrysma,—formed by a breach of two or all of the arterial tunics, and presenting two varieties;—the *circumscribed*, in which the blood, escaping through a rupture of the internal and middle coats, converts the external coat of the vessel into an aneurismal sac;—and the *diffused*,—where the external coat, also, has subsequently given way, and the blood been poured out into the surrounding cellular structure: 3. *mixed* aneurism, — *mixte*, — *mistum*,—das *gemischte*, —which likewise comprehends two varieties; one, the *internal*, consisting of an hernia-like protrusion of the internal, through a wound or rupture of the middle and external coats of an artery;—and the other, *external*, produced by rupture of the dilated coats of true aneurism, and consequent diffusion of its contents through the circumjacent membrane.

Besides these principal forms, there is *Aneurism by Anastomosis*,—anévrysme par anastomose, F.,—das anastomotische anevrysma, G.,—apparently caused by aneurismal dilatation of the extreme vessels of a part, and extravasation of blood into the distended cells of the cellular structure.

Aneurismal Varix, — Varice anévrysmale, F.,—das anevrysmatische Venengeschwulst, G.,—is said to exist, when, from the transfixion of a vein, and penetration of the subjacent artery, by a lancet, or other sharp instrument, and consequent adhesion of the two vessels, a direct communication has been established between them; and the blood, flowing from the artery into the vein, dilates the coats of the latter into a sac. If, however, from the obliquity of the wound or other circumstance, such communication be not direct, but take place through the medium of an aneurismal sac formed by dilatation of the wounded artery, and interposed between the vessels, the disease is termed *Varicose Aneurism*, — variqueux, F., — aneurysma varicosum, L.—das varikose anevrysma, G.

Aneurisms, from their situation, are, lastly, distinguished into *internal* and *ex-*

ternal. To the *former*, belong aneurisms of the cerebral, and especially of the basilar, arteries,—probably a frequent source of fatal apoplexy,—and of the thoracic and abdominal aorta: to the *latter*, aneurisms of the temporal and carotid arteries, and of the larger arterial trunks of the extremities. For a minute description of the varieties, formation, and distinguishing characters, of the disease, consult Hodgson's *Treatise;* and Art. *Aneurism*, in Cooper's *Surgical Dictionary.*

ANFRACTUOSITÉ, s. f.,—anfractus, gyrus, m. L.,—anfractuosity: a winding, or curvature, varying in extent and figure, of any part of the body: *Ex.*—cérébrales, F.,—*gyri* cerebrales, L.,—die *windungen* des gehirns, G.,—*anfractuosities*—convolutions—of the brain.

ANGÉIAL, ANGÉIEUX, adj. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel),—vascularis, L.,—vascular: abounding with—full of—minute *vessels.*

ANGÉIOGRAPHIE, ANGIOGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and γράφω, I describe),—angeio—angio-graphia, f. L.,—die beschreibung der gefässe, G.,—angiography: that part of anatomy which consists in the *description* of *vessels.*

ANGÉIOHYDROGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—ὕδωρ, water, and γράφω),—angeiohydrographia, f. L., *description* of—ANGIOHYDROLOGIE, s. f., *doctrine* of—and ANGÉIOHYDROTOMIE, s. f., *dissection* of—the *lymphatic vessels*,—die *beschreibung*,—die *lehre*—und die *zergliederung*—der *lymphatischen gefässe*, G.

ANGÉIOLOGIE, ANGIOLOGIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and λόγος, discourse),—angiologia, f. L.,—angiologie, f., die gefässlehre, G.,—angiology: *doctrine* of the *vessels* of organized bodies. ANGÉIOLOGISTE? s. m.,—angiologus, m. L.,—angiologe, m. G.,—angiologist: one who occupies himself with *angiological* subjects. ANGIOLOGIQUE, adj.,—angiologicus, L.,—zur gefässlehre gehörig, G.,—belonging to *angiology.*

ANGÉIOPATHIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and πάθος, disease),—angiopathia, f. L.,—das gefässleiden, eine krankheit der gefässe, G.,—vascular disease, a morbid affection of the vessels. ANGÉIOPATHIQUE, adj.,—angiopathicus, L.,—mit gefässleiden behaftet, G.,—angiopathic, affected with—or relating to—*vascular disease.*

ANGÉIOPLÉROSE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and πλήρωσις, repletion),—angioplerosis, vasorum repletio, f. L.,—gefässüberfüllung, f., eine überfüllung der gefässe, G.,—undue fulness—overloading—of the vessels.—ANGÉIOPLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—angioplerotic us, L.,—an gefässüberfüllung leidend, G.,—suffering from such state of *vascular congestion.* See PLÉTHORE.

ANGÉIORRHAGIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ῥήγνυμι, I flow with force),—hemorrhagie active, F.,—angiorrhagia, f., sanguinis profluvium, n. L.,—angiorrhagie, f., die gefässzerreissung, G.,—excessive flow of blood, hemorrhage from excess of action: a term preferred, by Kraus, to hemorrhage: "Das wort ist viel wahrer, passender und bezeichnender, als das gewöhnlich gebrauchte "Hæmmorrhagia." ANGÉIORRHAGIQUE, adj.,—angiorrhagicus, L.—an gefässzerreissung leidend, G.,—suffering from *active hemorrhage.*

ANGÉIORHÉE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ῥέω, I flow),—hemorrhagie passive, F.,—angiorrhœa, f. L.: flux sanguin par *defaut*,—as the preceding is, par *excès*—de force.

ANGÉLIQUE, s. f.,—a genus, in Botany, —*Angelica*, L., and E. (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*),—die Angelika, Engelkraut, n., Engelwurz, f. G.,—containing two British and several exotic species. The *Stalks* of one of the former,—*A. archangelica*, garden A.,—candied with sugar, possess an agreeable aromatic flavour, and are excitant and stomachic: blanched in water, they serve as food to the Norwegian and Laplander. The *Seeds* have a warm and acrid taste. The *Root*,—racine de l'angélique, F.,—radix Angelicæ, L.,—Angelikwurzel, G.,—is principally employed in medicine; and, by the Laplanders, considered of great efficacy in pectoral affections. The *Germans* have an *Extract*,—Angelikwurzel extract; a *Tincture*,—tinctur; a *compound*—and *compound camphorated*—*Spirit* (zusammengesetzter—und zusammengesetzter kampherhaltiger—Angelikwurzelgeist) of this root. The other British species,—*A. sylvestris*,—l'angélique sauvage—des bois, F.,—wildes engelkraut? G.,—wild Angelica, possesses, in an inferior degree, the virtues of its congener.

ANGEMPHRAXIE, ANGIEMPHRAXIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἐμφράσσω, I obstruct),—angemphraxis, *vasorum obstructio*, f. L.,—die *verstopfung* der *gefässe*, G.,—*obstruction* of *vessels.*

ANGIECTASIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and ἔκτασις, extension),—angiectasia, f. L.,—angiektasie, f., die *gefässausdehnung*, G.,—*dilatation* of *vessels.*

ANGINE. s. f.,—angina, f. L. (*angere*, to suffocate),—συνάγχη,—die bräune,—halsentzündung, G.—angina, quinsy: a term applied to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fauces, pharynx, larynx, and even œsophagus and bronchia. The affection is distinguished, from its seat, into angina of the aeriferous and of the alimentary tube,—*angine* du conduite aérifère, et du conduite alimentaire, F. The *former*, is subdivided into laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial,—*ang.* laryngée, trachéale, bronchique, F.,—laryngea, trachealis, bronchica, L.,—and characterized by pain in *inspiration:* the *second*, into

guttural (faucial), pharyngeal, œsophageal, —gutturalis, pharyngea, œsophagea, L.,— marked by pain in *deglutition*. See LARYNGITE, TRACHÉITE, BRONCHITE, AMYGDALITE, PHARYNGITE, ŒSOPHAGITE. *Angine externe*. See OREILLONS. — *gangreneuse, maligne*,—Angina gangrenosa, maligna, L.,—inflammation of the pharynx, simple, or complicated with laryngitis, and terminating in gangrene. — *membraneuse, polypeuse*,—Angina membranacea, polyposa, L. See TRACHÉITE. — *œdemateuse*,—œdematosa, L.: an œdematous swelling of the membrane of the glottis, consequent on chronic laryngitis. See LARYNGITE. — *sèche*,—angina sicca, L. —chronic inflammation of the pharynx, with sense of heat and dryness, occurring in some chronic affections of the stomach and lungs. — *squirrheuse*,—angina squirrhosa, L.,—dysphagia resulting from *scirrhous* alteration of the pharynx or œsophagus. — *de poitrine*,—angina pectoris, L. See STERNALGIE.

ANGINEUX, adj.,—anginosus, L.,—zur bräune gehörig, G.,—belonging—or relating—to *Angina: Ex.* Scarlatine *angineuse*, F.,—scarlatina *anginosa*, L.

ANGIO-ASTHÉNIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἀσθένεια, weakness),—angio-asthenia, f. L., atonie der gefässe, G.,—*atony* of the *vessels*.

ANGIOLEUCITE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and λευκὸς, white),—angioleucitis, f. L.,—inflammation des *vaisseaux blancs*, F.,—entzündung der *lymphatischen gefässe*, G.,—inflammation of the *white*—lymphatic—*vessels*, lymphatic inflammation.

ANGIOPYRE, ANGIOPYRIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and πῦρ, fever),—angiopyria, f. L.: a term given, by Alibert, to *inflammatory fever*; which constitutes the 6th genus of his family of *Angioses*.

ANGIOSE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον),—angiosis, f. L.: the 6th family in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; comprehending all the diseases which have their origin in the *blood-vessel* system.

ANGIOSPERMIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and σπέρμα, seed): in Botany, according to Linnæus, the second Order of Didynamia,— bei Linnee, die zweite Ordnung der Didynamie,—the 14th Class of his sexual system; and comprehending all the didynamious plants with seeds contained in a pericarp, or *seed-vessel*. ANGIOSPERME, adj.,—angiospermicus, angiospermus, L.,— den saamen in gefässen habend, mit saamengefässen versehen, G.,—angiospermous, having their *seeds* in—provided with —a *seed-vessel: Ex.* Plantes *angiospermes*, F.,—plantæ *angiospermæ*,—quæ *semen* in *capsulâ* peculiari *reconditum* ferunt, L.,— *angiospermen*,—die pflanzen mit *saamen* in *capseln*, G.,—plants with their *seeds* in a distinct *capsule*. See GYMNOSPERMIE.

ANGIOTÉNIQUE, adj. (ἀγγεῖον,—and τείνω, I stretch),—angiotenicus, L.,—angiotenic: proceeding from *tension* of the coats of a *vessel*. This term is applied, by Pinel, to all diseases characterized by fulness, strength, and rapidity of pulse, without apparent local lesion.

ANGIOTOMIE, ANGÉIOTOMIE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον,—and τέμνω, I dissect),—angiotomia, f. L.,—gefässzergliederung, f., die untersuchung des baues der gefässe, G.,—*dissection*—examination of the structure—of the *vessels*—of an organized body. ANGIOTOMISTE, s. m.,—angiotomus, m. L.,— angiotom, m., ein gefässzergliederer, G., —angiotomist: a *dissector* of *vessels*.

ANGITE, s. f. (ἀγγεῖον),—angitis, f. L.: inflammation of *vessels*.

ANGLE, s. m.,—γωνία,—angulus, m. L., —winkel, m. G.—angle: the incidence of two lines, straight or curved, one upon the other. In anatomical description, the term is very commonly employed: *Exs. Angle* de l'œil, (κανθὸς),—des lèvres, F.,— canthus, *angulus* oculi,—oris, L.,—augen*winkel*, mund*winkel*, G.,—angle of the eye, — of the lips or mouth;— de la mâchoire inférieure, F.,—*angulus* maxillæ inferioris, L.,—der *winkel* des unterkiefers, G.: the angle formed by the ascending branch,— branche montante, F.—ramus, L.—unterkieferast, G.—with the horizontal branch or body—körper, G.—of the lower jaw in man and other of the vertebrated animals. See MACHOIRE.

ANGOISSE, s. f.,—ἀγωνία,—angor, m., anxietas, f. L.,—angst, f. G.,—anguish, anxiety.

ANGUILLE, s. f.—*de mer*,—*électrique*,— *de haie*. See MURÈNE, CONGRE, GYMNOTE, COULEVRE.

ANGULAIRE, adj.—γωνιώδης,—angularis, L.,—winkelig, G.—angular: that which belongs to—or *exhibits—angles*.— (Some lexicographers assert that the *latter* condition should be expressed by the term *anguleux*, F.,—angulosus, L.): *Exs.* Apophyses *angulaires*, F.,—processus *angulares*, L.,—die *winkeligen* fortsätze—des stirnbeines, G.,—*angular* processes—of the frontal bone. *Os angulaire*,—angular bone: the name of one of the pieces which form the body of the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles. See Cuvier, *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*, v. iii., p. 12. *Angulaire de l'omoplate* (trachélo-scapulaire, Ch.),—angularis—levator—scapulæ, L.—aufheber des schulterblattes, G.: a muscle, extending from the transverse processes of the first four cervical vertebræ to the posterior superior angle of the scapula.

ANGUSTURE, s. f.,—cortex Angustura, L.,—Angusturarinde, Cusparabaumrinde, G.,—Angustura or Cusparia-Bark: the product of an elegant South-American e-

vergreen tree,—*Bonplandia trifoliata* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Diosmeæ*), three-leaved Bonplandia, formerly *Cusparia febrifuga*,—Cusparabaum, G.,—bitter, aromatic, tonic; little inferior to the bark of Cinchona. *German Officinal Preparations:* an *Extract*, Angusturaextract,—and *Tincture*, —tinctur. *Angusture ferrugineuse.* See BRUCINE, and FAUSSE *Angusture.*

ANHAPHIE, s. f.,—better ANAPHIE (*α* priv., *ἁφή*, touch),—anaphia, f., tactus imminutus,—abolitus, m. L.,—gefühlosigkeit, f., mangel des fühlvermögens, m. G.,—*diminution*, or *loss*, of the sense of *touch.*

ANHÉLATION, s. f.,—anhelatio, f. L. (*anhelo*, I pant),—keichen, n. G.,—anhelation: a term expressive of a peculiar mode of respiration, synonymous with *Ensoufflement;* symptomatic of lesion, direct or indirect, of the pulmonary functions. Sometimes employed as synonymous with *Asthma.* ANHÉLEUX, adj.,—anhelosus,—keichend,—anhelose: *Ex.* Respiration *anhéleuse*, F.,—*quick—panting*—respiration.

ANHYDRE, adj. (*α* priv., *ὕδωρ*, water),—anhydrous: a term, in Chemistry, applied to a salt,—sel *anhydre*,—when containing *no water* of crystallization.

ANIMAL, s. m.,—animal, n. L. (*anima*, life),—*ζῶον*,—thier, n. G. An *animal* is usually defined to be an organized body endowed with sensibility and voluntary motion; *possessing an interior sac* or *cavity* for the reception and assimilation of alimentary substances, and executing the process of nutrition from the first moment to the close of life. The *second* condition is, probably, that which most unerringly characterizes the animal body. It is difficult, however, to frame a definition so comprehensive and so accurate as to embrace the whole animal series, to the exclusion of certain plants which exhibit some of the characteristics of animal life; and to fix the precise boundary which divides the animal from the vegetable kingdom. ANIMAL, adj., animalis,—animalisch, thierisch,—animal: *Ex.* Règne *animal*, F.,—regnum *animale*, L.,—das *thierreich*, G.,—the *animal* kingdom (for the best arrangement and divisions of which, see *Le Règne Animal*, by Cuvier), including the whole series of animal creation, from Man to the last of the Zoophytes.

ANIMALCULE, s. m.,—*ζωδάριον*,—animalculum. n. L.,—thierchen, n. G.,—animalcule: a minute animal visible only by the aid of a microscope; as the *Infusoria.*—ANIMALCULISME, s. m., animalculism: the hypothesis employed to explain, by the intervention of spermatic or other *animalcula*, the process of animal procreation, or the diffusion of contagious, infectious, and epidemic diseases. ANIMALCULISTE, s. m.,—animalculist: a Physiologist, or Pathologist, who advocates the theory of *Animalculism.*

ANIMALISATION, s. f.,—animalisatio, f. L.,—animalization: the passage from the condition of a vegetable, or unorganized substance, to that of *animality;* conversion of food into the *animal* substance,—die veränderung der speisen in *thierische* substanz, G.

ANIMALITÉ, s. f.,—animalitas, f. L.,—animality: the possession of those attributes and faculties which characterize *animal* substances; condition of *animal* existence, zustand des *thierischen* wesens, G.

ANIMATION, s. f., animatio, f. (*anima*), L.—beseelung, f. G.—animation: the mysterious union of soul and body; endowment with the *vital* principle. For suspended *animation*, see ASPHYXIE. ANIMÉ, adj., flushed: a term employed, in Pathology, to denote redness, with turgescence, of the human countenance.

ANIME, s. m., Resina anime, L.,—animeharz, kourbarillharz, n. G.,—gum anime: a resinous exudation from the trunk and roots of the *Hymenæa Courbaril* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ*),—leathery-leaved Locust-tree, a native of Brazil.—The Indians feed upon the sweet *filamentous substance*, purgative when fresh, which envelopes the four seeds contained in the bean-like pod. The *Resin*, itself, of which there are two varieties,—East-Indian and South-American,—forms, when dissolved in highly rectified spirit, the finest known varnish: emitting a fragrant odour during combustion, it is frequently burned in the chamber of asthmatic and catarrhal patients. A solution of it in alcohol or oil, makes a good Embrocation. It yields, on distillation, an essential oil useful in paralysis, spasm, and tendinous contractions. The *Leaves*, administered in decoction, are anti-flatulent and aperient: the *inner Bark*, a powerful vermifuge. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.* p. 346, Gen. 972.

ANIS, s. m., a species in Botany,—*ἄνισον*, —*Pimpinella anisum*, L.,—gemeiner anis, G.,—common anise, a native of the Levant. The *Seeds*,—semences d' *anis*,—semina *anisi*,—*anis*samen,—stimulating and carminative, are said to promote the secretion of milk and semen,—lactis ubertatem præstare, venerem stimulare, L. *French Officinal Preparations*, an *essential Oil* and *distilled Water;* *German*, an *Oil*, *Water*, and *Spirit*,—Anisöl, Aniswasser, Anisgeist. See BOUCAGE. *Anis étoilé.* See BADIANE.

ANKYLOBLÉPHARON, s. m.—*ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον* (*ἀγκύλη*, contraction, *βλέφαρον*, eyelid),—ancyloblepharon, n. L.,—ankyloblepharon, n., die verwachsung der augenlieder, G.,—*adhesion*, congenital or accidental, of the *eyelids* to each other.

ANKYLOGLOSSE, s. m.,—*ἀγκυλόγλωσσον*,

(ἀγκύλη,—and γλῶσσα, the tongue),—ancyloglosson, ankyloglossum, n. L.,—die zu starke verwachsung der zunge mittelst des zungenbändchens,—the too close *adhesion* of the *tongue*, by means of the *frænum linguæ;* verwachsung der zunge auch mit andern theilen,—mit dem grunde des mundes, oder gar mit dem gaumen, G., — *adhesion* of the *tongue* to other parts, as the floor of the mouth, and even the gums: also, according to Blanchard, an individual, — ancyloglossus, m., — qui *frænulum (linguæ) prælongum* habet, L.

ANKYLOMÈLE, s. f. (ἀγκύλος, bent, and μήλη, a sound),—sonde recourbée, F.,—ancylomele, L.,—eine gekrümmte sonde, G.,—a *curved sound.*

ANKYLOPS. See ANCHILOPS.

ANKYLOSE, s. f.—ἀγκύλωσις (ἀγκύλη),—ancylosis, ankylosis, f. L.,—ankylose, f. G.,—anchylosis: immobility, or stiffness, of a diarthrodial articulation. See ACAMPSIE. *True Anchylosis*,—vraie, F., vera, L., wahre, G.,—resulting from mutual adhesion of the articular surfaces, is incurable: in the *spurious*,—fausse,—spuria,—falsche,—depending on rigidity of the adjacent soft parts, the curability will be determined by the nature of the original disease. ANKYLOTIQUE, adj.,—ancyloticus,—mit ankylose behaftet,—anchylotic: connected with *anchylosis.*

ANKYLOTOME, s. m.—ἀγκυλοτόμον (ἀγκύλη,—and τέμνω, I cut),—ancylotomus, m. L., couteau ou bistouri courbe, F.,—scalpellum quo *linguæ frænulum rescinditur*, L.,—ein gebogenes messer damit man (den kindern) die *zunge löset*, G.,—a curved knife, bistoury, or scalpel, with which the *lingual* frænum (of children) is *divided.*

ANNEAU, s. m.,—ἀγκύλιον,—annulus, m. L.,—ring, m. G. and E.,—has diverse significations. In Anatomy, it implies a circular orifice traversed by tube, vessel, or other organ: *Ex. Anneau* inguinal—abdominal, F.,—*annulus* inguinalis,—abdominalis, L.,—leisten*ring*, G.,—inguinal or abdominal *ring*, terminating exteriorly the inguinal canal,—canalis inguinalis,—leistenkanal,—and giving passage to the spermatic cord,—saamenstrang, G.,—with the tunica vaginalis testis,—die gemeinschaftliche häute des hodens,—and the cremaster muscle,—hodenmuskel—in the male; and to the ligamentum rotundum uteri,—das runde mutterband,—in the female. In Pathology, certain ulcerations of the cornea: in Surgery, a *ring-like* instrument, enclosing a blade and spring; formerly employed in opening the abscesses of timid patients. ANNULAIRE, adj., annularis,—ringförmig,—annular, encircled by a *ring*, or *ring-shaped:* an epithet applied to the 4th finger of the human hand,—δάκτυλος παράμεσος, or δακτυλιώτης,—digitus *annularis*, — *gold*finger, G., — *ring*finger, because the *ring* is usually worn upon it: also to various ligaments, and to a portion of the cerebral organ formed by a junction of the crura cerebri and cerebelli, on account of their figure: *Exs.* Ligamens *annulaires*, F.,—ligamenta *annularia*, L.,—*ring*bänder, G.,—*annular* ligaments, as those of the wrist; Protuberance *annulaire*,—tuber *annulare* (pons Varolii,—die Varolische brücke),—*annular* protuberance—of the brain.

ANNELIDES, s., in Zoology: the 1st Class of the *Articulata*, in Cuvier's arrangement,—*vers à sang rouge*, F.,—the only invertebral animals possessing red blood,—contains three Orders: *Tubicolæ*, *Dorsibranchiæ*, and *Abranchiæ*. Of the genera belonging to these Orders, the inhabitants of the *Serpula* and *Sabella*,—the *Nereis* and *Aphrodita*,—*Lumbricus* and *Hirudo*,—afford respectively illustrations.—See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 182,; Coulson's *Blumenbach*, p. xlvii.

ANNEXE, s. f.,—appendix, f. L.,—anhang, ansatz, m. G., appendage: an accessory part or organ. See ACCESSOIRE.—In Anatomy, the *appendages* of the eye,—*annexes* de l'œil,—are the eyelids,—paupières, F.,—palpebræ, L.,—die augenlieder, G.; and eye-brows,—sourcils,—supercilia,—die augenbraunen: those of the womb,—de l'utérus,—the broad ligaments,—ligamens larges,—ligamenta lata,—die breiten mutterbänder;—and the Fallopian tubes,—trompes,—tubæ Fallopii,—die muttertrompe. Geoffroy St. Hilaire also gives the name of sternal *appendages*,—*annexes* sternales,—to the superior and inferior pieces (hyo—and hypo—sternal) of the sternal bone. In Botany, the principal *Appendages* of plants—fulcra, L.,—are, the stipule, floral leaf, thorn, prickle, tendril, gland, and hairs. See STIPULE, BRACTÉE, EPINE, AIGUILLON, CIRRHE, GLANDE, POIL.

ANNUEL, adj.,—annuus, L.,—einjährig, G.,—annual. An *annual*,—plante *annuelle*, — eine *einjährige* pflanze, — is a plant which does not live beyond one year. Sown in spring, it acquires perfect development, during summer; and, having matured its seed, dies in autumn: employed also as the specific designation of certain plants: *Ex. Capsicum annuum*, common Capsicum.

ANODYN, s. m. and adj., ἀνώδυνος (α priv., ὀδύνη, pain),—anodyne, pain-stilling: *Ex.* φάρμακα ἀνώδυνα,—remèdes *anodyns*, F.—*anodyna*, remedia *anodyna*, L.,—*schmerzstillende* mittel, G.,—*anodyne* remedies.

ANODYNIE, s. f.,—ἀνωδυνία,—anodynia, indolentia, insensibilitas, f. L.,—schmerzlosigkeit, gefühllosigkeit, f. G.,—absence of pain, insensibility.

ANOIE, s. f.,—ἄνοια (α priv., νόος, mind),—anoia, imbecillitas, dementia, f. L.,—der blodsinn, die verstandesschwäche, verstandeslosigkeit, G.,—mindlessness, idiocy, imbecillity—loss—of intellect. Ἀνόητος,—*void of understanding.*

ANOLIS, s., *roquet*, in Zoology, a Saurian Reptile, *Anolis bullaris*, Daud., *Lacerta bullaris*, Linn., grey Lizard: inhabits the West-Indian islands and adjacent continent; and formerly celebrated for its *anticancerous* properties. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i., p. 437.

ANOMALACIE, s. f. (α priv., νόμος, rule, λακίζω, I break through),—anomalacia, f. L.: in Botany, the title of the 25th and last Class of Richard's system, corresponding with the *Polygamia*, of Linnæus.

ANOMALIE, s. f.,—ἀνωμαλία (α priv., ὁμαλὸς, equal),—anomalia, f. L.,—anomalie, ungleichmässigkeit, regelwidrigkeit, abweichung von der regel, f. G.,—anomaly, inequality, irregularity, exception, deviation from rule. ANOMAL, adj.,—ἀνώμαλος,—anomalus, L.,—anomalisch, ungleichmässig, regelwidrig, G.,—anomalous, irregular: *Ex.* Symptôme *anomal*, maladie *anomale*, F.,—an *anomalous* symptom,—disease. In Botany, Tournefort calls *anomalous*, the flowers,—fleurs *anomales*, F.,—flores *anomali*, L.,—die *anomalischen* blumen, G.,—which he could refer, as those of the genera *Viola* and *Utricularia*, to no determinate figure.

ANOMIE, s., *pelure-d'-oignon*: the shell of an acephalous Mollusca (Ord., *Testacea*; Fam. *Ostraceæ*), *Anomia ephippium*, Linn.: common on the shores of the Mediterranean, and British channel. This shell,—a toothless, inequivalve bivalve,—is exceedingly delicate, and often as transparent as the *peel of onion.* The animal—named *Echion*, by Poli—attaches itself to submarine bodies, *crustacea*, and shells,—frequently those of the oyster; which latter it resembles in its *edible* properties. Phosphorescent: and hence named *éclair* (lightning) by the fishermen of Rochelle.

ANOMOCÉPHALE, s. m. (α priv., νόμος, rule, κεφαλὴ, head),—anomocephalus, m. L.: the generic name under which Geoffroy St. Hilaire comprehends all animals with a *mis-shapen head.*

ANOMPHALE, s. m., and adj. (α priv., ὀμφαλὸς, navel),—anomphalus, L.,—ohne nabel, G.,—anomphalous, *without* a *navel.*

ANONES, ANONACÉES,—Anonaceæ, L.: a natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens: fruit of many genera belonging to it, as *Annona*, Custard-Apple, *edible.*

ANOPSIE, s. f. (α priv., ὤψ, eye),—anopsia, cæcitas, f. L.,—blindheit, f., der mangel des gesichts, G.,—*loss* of *sight.*

ANORCHIDE, adj. (α priv., ὄρχις, testicle),—anorchides, L.,—ohne hoden, G. *Anorchus*, L.,—ἄνορχος,—substantively employed, according to Kraus, ein Mann *ohne hoden*—*privé de testicules.*

ANOREXIE, s. f.,—ἀνορεξία (α priv., ὄρεξις, appetite),—anorexia, anorexis, f. L.,—anorexie, appetitlosigkeit, f., der mangel an esslust, G.,—anorexy, loss of appetite. ANORECTIQUE?, adj.,—anorecticus, L.,—mit mangel an esslust behaftet, G.; *Anorectus*, adj., L.,—ἀνόρεκτος,—mangel an esslust leidend,—connected with—suffering from—*Anorexy.*

ANORGANOGÉNIE, s. f. (α priv., ὄργανον, organ,—γένος, origin),—anorganogenia, f. L.: the study of the *origin* of *inorganic* bodies; as minerals. ANORGANOGNOSIE, s. f. (α,—ὄργανον,—and γινώσκω, I know),—anorganognosia, f. L.,—die kenntniss, G.,—the *science*—ANORGANOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*same*, and γράφω, I describe),—anorganographia, f. L.,—die beschreibung, G.,—the *description*—ANORGANOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse),—anorganologia, f. L.,—die lehre, the *doctrine*—der unorganischen naturkörper,—of *inorganic* natural bodies.

ANORMALIE, s. f. (*ab*, out of, *norma*, rule),—abnormitas, f. L.,—unregelmässigkeit, f. G.,—irregularity, exception to the common rule. ANORMAL, adj.,—abnormis,—unregelmässig,—irregular.

ANOSMIE, s. f. (α, priv., ὀσμὴ, smell),—anosmia, f., odoratûs defectus, m. L.,—geruchlosigkeit, f. G.,—*diminution* or *loss* of the sense of *smell.* Synonymous with ANOSPHRÉSIE, s. f. (α priv., ὄσφρησις, sense of smell).

ANSERINE, s. f.,—a Genus, in Botany,—*Chenopodium* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Chenopodeæ*),—der Gänsefuss, G.,—Goosefoot,—containing numerous European and exotic species: some of them employed in Medicine and domestic economy. Among the *medicinal*, are two European species,—*Ch. botrys* and *vulvaria*,—botrys and vulvaire, F.;—and two exotic,—*Ch. ambrosioïdes*,—thé du Mexico, F.,—Mexicanisches traubenkraut, G.;—and *Ch. anthelminticum*,—A. anthelmintique, F.,—Mexican and American Goosefoot: the last, as its specific name indicates, *vermifuge.* The leaves of several common species, such as *Ch. bonus Henricus*,—bon-Henri, F.—English Mercury, are eaten as *spinage.*

ANSERINE, adj.,—anserinus (*anser*, a goose),—anserine. *Pes anserinus*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate the ramification of the facial nerve,—nerf facial, F.,—portio dura 7mi paris cerebri, L.,—antlitznerve, G.,—after its passage through the stylo-mastoid orifice, and emergence from the parotid gland, upon the cheek: in Medicine, to the condition of the skin,—peau *anserine*, F.,—*goose*-skin,—during the cold stage of fever.

ANTACIDE, ANTI-ACIDE, s. m., and adj., —antacidus, antacidum, L.,—antacid: a term applied to substances which possess the property of *neutralizing* gastric *acid: Ex.* Remèdes *antacides*, F.,—*antacida*, L., —*säurewidrige—säuretilgende* mittel, G.,— *antacid* remedies. See ABSORBANS.

ANTAGONISTE, s. m., and adj.,—ἀνταγωνιστὴς (ἀντὶ, against, ἀγωνίζω, I strive),— antagonista, m., musculus alteri musculo, in actione oppositus, L.,—gegenkämpfer, widerstreber, m. G.,—antagonist: a name given to muscles *opposed*, in their action, to other muscles. ANTAGONISME, s. f.,— ἀνταγώνισμα,—antagonismus, L., and G., der wechselkampf, G.,—the action of *antagonist* muscles.

ANTALGIQUE, ANTI-ALGIQUE, adj.,— (*same*, and ἄλγος, pain),—antalgicus, L.,— schmerzstillend, G.,—antalgic: calculated to *allay pain*. Synonymous with ANODYN.

ANTAPHRODISIAQUE, ANTI-APHRODISIAQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and Ἀφροδίτη, Venus),—antaphrodisiacus, L.,—gegen den geschlechtstrieb wirkend, G.,— antaphrodisiac: operating to *repress* the *sexual appetite*. Syn. with ANTAPHRODITIQUE,—antaphroditicus,—antaphroditic.

ANTAPOPLECTIQUE, ANTI-APOPLECTIQUE, adj. (*same*, and ἀποπληξία, apoplexy),—antapoplecticus, L.,—useful in the *treatment* or *prevention* of *Apoplexy*.

ANTARTHRITIQUE, ANTI-ARTHRITIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἀρθρῖτις, a morbid affection of a joint, gout),—antarthriticus, L.,—anti-arthritic: *Ex.* Remèdes *antarthritiques*, F.,—*antarthritica*, L., —die gichtmittel,—mittel *gegen* die *gicht*, G.,—remedies *against gout*.

ANTASTHMATIQUE, ANTI-ASTHMATIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ,—and ἆσθμα, asthma),—antasthmaticus, L.,—anti-asthmatic: *Ex.* Remèdes *antasthmatiques*, F., —*antasthmatica*, L.,—die mittel *gegen engbrüstigkeit*, G.,—remedies *against asthma*.

ANTATROPHIQUE, ANTI-ATROPHIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, α priv., τροφὴ, nourishment),—antatrophicus, antatrophus, L.: *Ex. Antatrophica*, L.,—die mittel *gegen* die *darrsucht*, G.,—remedies *against atrophy*, or emaciation.

ANTÉMÉTIQUE, ANTI-ÉMÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἐμετικὸς, emetic),—antemeticus, L.,—anti-emetic: *Ex. Antemetica*, L.,—die mittel *gegen* das *erbrechen*, G.,—remedies *against vomiting*.

ANTÉPHIALTIQUE, ANTI-ÉPHIALTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἐφιάλτης, night-mare),—antephialticus, L.,—antephialtic: *Ex.* Remèdes *contre* le *cauchmar*, F.,—*antephialtica*, L.,—die mittel *gegen* das *alpdrücken*, G.,—remedies *against nightmare*.

ANTÉPILEPTIQUE, ANTI-ÉPILEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἐπιλημψία, epilepsy),—antepilepticus, L.,—anti-epileptic: *Ex.* Remèdes *antépileptiques*, F.,—*antepileptica*, L.,—die mittel *gegen* die *fallsucht*, G.,—remedies *against* epilepsy.

ANTÉVERSION, s. f., anteversio, f. (*ante*, before, *vertere*, to turn) L.,—anteversion: that form of diplacement of the womb, in which the fundus of the organ is directed *anteriorly*, and the cervix, backwards. See RÉTROVERSION. It ordinarily occurs during pregnancy, before the 4th month, and results from pressure exercised by the viscera, or by inordinate contraction of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, on the womb, in a capacious pelvis.

ANTHECTIQUE, ANTI-HECTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—anthecticus, L., anti-hectic: *Ex.* Remèdes *contre* la fièvre *hectique*, F.,— *anthectica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* die *schwindsucht*, G.,—remedies against *hectic fever*, or phthisis.

ANTHÉLIX, s. m.,—ἀνθέλιξ,——anthelix, L., G., and E.,—der gegenbogen im äussern ohre, G.,—the counter-curve in the external ear: an eminence in the auricular cartilage, situated in *front* of the *helix*, and extending from the concha to the groove of the helix, where it terminates in a bifurcation. ANTHÉLITRAGIEN, s. m., and adj., anthélitragique,—anthelitrageus, antitragicus, L.,—muskel der gegenecke, G.: a small muscle of the external ear, extending from the cartilage, which supports the antitragus, to the antihelix.

ANTHELMINTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, ἕλμινς, a worm),—anthelminticus, L.,—anthelmintic: *Ex. Anthelmintica*, L.,—*wurm*mittel, n., die *wurmwidrige* mittel, G.,—worm-medicines: remedies *against* intestinal *worms*. See ANTI-SCOLIQUE, ANTI-VERMINEUX.

ANTHÉMORRHAGIQUE, ANTI-HÉMORRHAGIQUE, adj. (*same*,—and αἱμορραγία, hemorrhage),— anthæmorrhagicus, L.,— antihemorrhagic: a term applied to remedies *against hemorrhage*.

ANTHÈRE, s. f. (ἀνθηρὸς, in full bloom),— anthera, f. L.,—staubbeutel, m. G.,—anther: in Botany, an essential part of the stamen, or male organ, of phænogamous plants; sometimes sessile, but usually supported on a shaft—the filament. See ETAMINE. It consists, in most cases, of two membranous cells which contain the fecundating dust, or pollen,—saamenstaub, m. G. In some plants, however, it exhibits only one,—in others, it has four cells: hence, the terms one—, two—, and four-celled *anther*,—*anthera* uni—, bi—, quadri-locularis, L.,—ein—, zwei—, vier-fächrige *staubbeutel*, G. Each cell is usually marked with a longitudinal suture for the escape of the pollen. In other cases, the emission is accomplished simply by a pore, situated either at the summit or base of

the anther. ANTHÉRAL, adj.,—antheralis, L.,—zum *staubbeutel* gehörig, G.,—belonging to an *anther*.

ANTHOLOGIE, s. f.,—*ἀνθολογία* (*ἄνθος*, a flower, *λόγος*, a discourse,—or *λέγω*, I cull),—anthologia, f. L.,—anthologie, f., die blumenlehre oder blumenlese, G.,—anthology, *discourse* upon—or *gathering* of—*flowers*. ANTHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—anthologicus,—anthologisch,—anthological.

ANTHORE, s. m.: in Botany, an European species of *Aconitum*,—*A. anthora*, L.,—wholesome Wolfs-bane. See ACONIT.

ANTHRACINE, s. f. (*ἄνθραξ*, carbuncle),—anthracina, f. L.: varieté de cancer, F.,—a variety of Cancer,—characterized by blackness of the degenerated structure, or the presence of *Melanosis*.

ANTHRACOMÉTRE, s. m. (*ἄνθραξ*, carbon, *μέτρον*, a measure),—anthracometrum, n. L.,—anthrakometer, n., kohlenstoffmesser, m. G.,—anthracometer: in Chemistry, an instrument employed to determine the *quantity* of *carbonic acid* contained in a mixture of several gases.

ANTHRACOSE, s. m. (*ἄνθραξ*),—anthracosis, f., carbunculus oculi, m. L.,—augencarbunkel, augenbrand, augenliederbrand, m. G.,—carbuncle of the eye or eyelids.

ANTHRAX. See CHARBON, CLOU, FURONCLE, JAVART.

ANTHRÈNE, s., in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous Insects,—the *Byrrhus*, of Linnæus; *Anthrenus*, of modern Entomologists. Two species, *Anthrène* du boucage, et destructeur, F.,—*A. pimpinellæ*,—*musæorum*, L.,—commit great depredations, in the larva state, on cantharides, castor, musk, and other dried animal substances, as zoological and anatomical preparations. Sulphur—and tobacco-fumigations, and dressing with an alcoholic solution of oxymuriate of quicksilver, are the best remedies for the evil when existing; perfect exclusion from air, its only effectual preventive.

ANTHROPIATRIQUE, s. f. (*ἄνθρωπος*, man, *ἰατρική*, medicine), anthropiatrica, f. L.,—anthropiatrik, menschenheilkunde, f. G.,—human medicine: the art of *treating human diseases*. Synonymous with ANTHROPOTHÉRAPIE, s. f., F., and G.,—anthropotherapia, f. L. (*ἄνθρωπος*,—and *θεραπεία*, treatment of a patient).

ANTHROPOCHIMIE, s. f. (*same*, and *khimia*, Arab., chemistry),—anthropochemia, f. L., the chemistry of man,—that part of science which has for its object the knowledge of the results of *chemical* analysis of the various structures of the *human body*.

ANTHROPOGÉNIE, s. f.,—*ἀνθρωπογονία*—(*same*, and *γεννάω*, I procreate),—anthropogenia, f. L.,—die erzeugung des menschen, G.,—the *procreation* of *man*.

ANTHROPOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*same*, and *γράφω*, I describe),—anthropographia, f., L.—anthropographie, f. G.,—anthropography: according to Kraus, die *beschreibung*—naturgeschichte—des *menschen*,—die anatomische *beschreibung* des *menschenkörpers*, G.,—the *description*—natural history—of *man*,—*description* of the *human body*: according to the older writers, the whole mass of knowledge, constituting human anatomy and physiology;—to the modern French, the exposition of those peculiarities in the structure, and mode of action, of the organs, which distinguish *man* from the lower animals. ANTHROPOGRAPHE, ? s. m.,—anthropographus, m. L.,—anthropograph, m., ein anatomischer schriftsteller, ein lehrer der anatomie, G.,—an anthropographer, an anatomical writer, a teacher of anatomy. ANTHROPOGRAPHIQUE, adj., anthropographicus, L.,—anthropographisch, G.,—anthropographic: belonging to *anthropography*.

ANTHROPO-MAGNETISME, s. m.,—anthropo-magnetismus, m. L.,—animal magnetism.

ANTHROPOMÉTRIE, s. f. (*same*, and *μέτρον*, a measure),—anthropometria, f. L.,—anthropometrie, f., die *messung*—die bestimmung der maassverhältnisse der einzelnen theile—des *menschlichen körpers*, G.,—anthropometry: the *admeasurement*,—determination of the proportions in size, of the different parts—of the *human body*. ANTHROMÉTRIQUE, adj., anthropometricus, L.,—anthropometrisch, die anthropometrie betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—anthropometrical: concerning, or belonging to, *Anthropométrie*.

ANTHROPOMORPHOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, *μορφή*, form, and *λόγος*, discourse),—anthropomorphologia, f. L.,—die lehre von der menschengestaltung, G.,—the *science* of the *figure* of the different parts of the *human body*. Synonymous with ANATOMIE. ANTHROPOMORPHE, adj.,—anthropomorphus,—*menschengestalt* habend,—anthropomorphous: possessing the *human figure*.

ANTHROPONOSOLOGIE, s. f. (*same*,—*νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, discourse),—anthroponosologia, f. L.,—anthroponosologie, f., die *lehre* von den *krankheiten* des *menschen*, G.,—anthroponosology: *doctrine* of the *diseases* of *man*. ANTHROPONOSOLOGISTE,? s. m.,—anthroponosologus,—anthroponosolog,—anthroponosologist. ANTHROPONOSOLOGIQUE,—anthroponosologicus,—anthroponosologisch,—anthroponosological.

ANTHROPOPHAGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *φάγω*, I eat),—anthropophagia, f. L.,—anthropophagie, f., die menschenfresserei, G.,—*feeding* upon *human* flesh; the act of cannibalism. ANTHROPOPHAGE, s. m., and adj.,—anthropophagus,—ein menschenfresser; menschenfressend,—a *man-*

eater; devouring human flesh. See ANDROPHAGE.

ANTHROPOSOMATOLOGIE, s. f. (ἄνθρωπος,—σῶμα, body, and λόγος, discourse),—anthroposomatologia, f. L.,—die *beschreibung* des *menschlichen körpers*, G.,—*description* of the *body* of *man*. Syn. with ANATOMIE.

ANTHROPOSOPHIE, s. f. (*same*, and σοφία, knowledge),—anthroposophia, f. L.,—anthroposophie, f. G.,—*science* of the nature of *man*.

ANTHROPOTOMIE, s. f. (*same*, and τέμνω, I cut),—anthropotomia, f. L.,—anthropotomie, f., die *zergliederung menschlicher leichen*, G.,—anthropotomy, the *dissection* of *human bodies*. ANTHROPOTOMISTE, s. m., ——anthropotomus,——anthropotom, ein menschenzergliederer,——anthropotomist: a dissector of human bodies. ANTHROPOTOMIQUE,—anthropotomicus,—zur *menschenzergliederung* gehörig, die *menschenzergliederungskunde* betreffend, —belonging to the *dissection*—concerning the *art* of *dissection*—of the *human body*. See ANDRANATOMIE, ANDROTOMIE.

ANTHYPNOTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, and ὕπνος, sleep),—anthypnoticus, L.: *Ex.* Remèdes *anthypnotiques*, F.,—*anthypnotica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* den *schlaf*, G.,—remedies *against sleep*.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAQUE, ANTI-HYPOCHONDRIAQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ὑποχονδριακὸς, hypochondriac),—anthypochondriacus, L.: *Ex.* *Anthypochondriaca*, L.,—mittel *gegen* die *hypochondrie*, G.,—remedies *against hypochondriasis*.

ANTHYSTÉRIQUE, ANTIHYSTÉRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ὑστερικὸς, hysterical): *Ex.* Remèdes *anthystériques*, F.,—*anthysterica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* die *hysterie*, G.,—*anti-hysterical remedies*.

ANTIADITE, s. f. (ἀντιάδες, tonsils),—antiaditis, f. L.,—mandelnentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation* des *amygdales*, F.,—of the *tonsils*. See AMYGDALE, ANGINE.

ANTIADONCES, s. m. (ἀντιάδες,—and ὄγκος, tumour),—antiadoncus, m. L.,—tonsillen—mandeln-geschwulst, f. G.,—gonflement des tonsilles, F.,—swelling of the tonsils. See AMYGDALE.

ANTIBRACHIAL, ANTÉBRACHIAL, adj., —antebrachialis, L. (*antebrachium*, the fore-arm): *Ex.* Extremité *antébrachiale* de l'humérus, F.,—*antebrachial* (ulnar) extremity of the humerus.

ANTI-CACHECTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, — καχεξία, cachexy, bad habit of body),—anticachecticus, L.,—antikachektisch, G.,—anti-cachectic.

ANTI-CACOCHYMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and κακοχυμία, a bad state of the humours),—anticacochymicus, L.,—anticacochymic.

ANTI-CARCINOMATEUX, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and καρκίνωμα, cancer),—anticarcinomatosus, L.,—anti-carcinomatous: *Ex.* *Anticarcinomatosa*, L.,—mittel *gegen* den *krebsgeschwür*, G.,—remedies *against carcinoma*. Of like signification is the French term, ANTI-CANCEREUX, adj.,—anticancerosus, L.,—anti-cancerous.

ANTICARDE, s. m. (ἀντὶ, before, καρδία, the heart),—scrobicule du cœur, F.,—anticardium, n., scrobiculus cordis, m. L.,—herzgrube, f. G.,—the *præcordial* region.

ANTI-CATARRHAL, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, κατάῤῥοος, catarrh),—anticatarrhalis, L.,—anti-catarrhal: *Ex.* *Anticatarrhalia*, L.,—mittel *gegen katarrh*, G.,—remedies *against catarrh*.

ANTI-CAUSOTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and καῦσος, ardent fever),—anticausoticus, L.: *Ex.* Remèdes *anticausotiques*, F.,—*Anticausotica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* das *brennfieber*, G.,—remedies *against ardent fever*.

ANTI-COLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and κωλικὸς, subject to colic),—anticolicus, L.,—anti-colic: *Ex.* *Anticolica*, L.,—mittel *gegen Koliken*, G.,—remedies *against colic*.

ANTI-DARTREUX. See ANTI-HERPÉTIQUE.

ANTI-DIARRHÉIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and διαῤῥέω, I flow through),—antidiarrheicus, L.: *Ex.* *Antidiarrheica*, L.,—remedies *against diarrhœa*.

ANTI-DINIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and δῖνος, vertigo),—antidinicus, L.,—antivertiginous: *Ex.* Remèdes *antidiniques*, F.,—*Antidinica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* den *schwindel*, G.,—remedies *against vertigo*.

ANTIDOTE, s. m.,—ἀντίδοτον (*same*, and δίδωμι, I give),—antidoton, antidotum, n. L.,—antidot, gegengift, n. G.,—antidote, counter-poison: a remedy administered with the view of *preventing*, or rendering innoxious, the *operation* of *poisons*, whether internally or externally applied. Strictly speaking, there is no real antidote. Those agents,—φάρμακα ἀντίδοτα,—*antidota*, L.,—*gegenmittel*, G.,—will be found most effectual which most promptly evacuate the deleterious substance; or, combining chemically with it, render it inert. ANTIDOTAIRE, s. m., recueil des *antidotes*,—antidotarium, n. L.,—ein aufzählung von *gegenmitteln*, G.,—a collection of *antidotes*.

ANTI-DYSENTÉRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and δυσεντερία, dysentery),—antidysentericus, L.,—anti-dysenteric: *Ex.* Remèdes *anti-dysentériques*, F.,—antidysenterica, L.,—*ruhr*mittel, mittel *gegen* die *ruhr*, G.,—remedies *against dysentery*.

ANTI-FÉBRILE. Synonymous with ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE.

ANTI-GALACTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, —and γάλα, milk),—antigalacticus, L.: *Ex.* Remèdes *anti-galactiques*, F.,—*antigalactica*, L.,—remedies *against* the secretion of *milk*.

ANTI-GALEUX. See ANTI-PSORIQUE.

ANTI-GOUTTEUX. See ANTARTHRITIQUE.

ANTI-HÉMORRHOÏDAL, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ,—αἱμοῤῥοΐδες, hemorrhoids),—anti-hemorrhoïdalis, L.,—anti-hemorrhoidal: operating *against* the *piles*.

ANTI-HERPÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἕρπης, herpes),—antiherpeticus, L.,—anti-herpetic: *Ex.* Remèdes *contre* les *dartres*, F.,—*antiherpetica*, L.,—remedies *against tetter*.

ANTI-HYDROPHOBIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*,—ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, dread),—antihydrophobicus, L.,—anti-hydrophobic: operating *against hydrophobia* or rabies. Synonymous with ANTI-LYSSE,—antilyssus, L. (*same*, and λύσσα, rabies).

ANTI-HYDROPIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ὕδρωψ, dropsy),—anthydropicus, L.,—anti-dropsical: *Ex.* Remèdes *anti-hydropiques*, F.,—*anthydropica*, L.,—mittel *gegen wassersucht*, G.,—remedies *against dropsy*.

ANTI-ICTÉRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ἴκτερος, jaundice),—anticterícus, L.,—anti-icteric: operating *against jaundice*.

ANTI-LAITEUX, s. m., and adj.,—antilacteus, L. Syn. with ANTI-GALACTIQUE.

ANTILOBE, s. m.,—ἀντιλόβιον?—antilobium, n., pars auris *contra posita* λοβῷ, L.,—anti-lobe: the eminence (tragus) of the external ear, placed *opposite to the lobe*.

ANTI-LOÏMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, λοιμὸς, the plague),—antiloimicus, L.,—pestwidrig, G.: *Ex. Antiloimica*, L.,—pestmittel, mittel *gegen* die *pest*, G.,—remedies *against* the *plague*.

ANTILOPE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, (*Mammalia*, *Bisulca*, Bl.; *Mammifères*, *Ruminants*, Cuv.), Antilope, f. G.,—Antelope,—containing many species,—two of them, European. The *horns* of one species, *A. saiga*, an inhabitant of south Poland and Russia, resemble tortoise-shell, and are employed in the construction of surgical instruments. Another, *A. leucoryx*,—*gazella*, Lin.,—the real *oryx* of the ancients,—Algazel, F.,—so frequently furnishes the once celebrated substance, *Bezoar*, as to have acquired the title of *Gazelle du bézoard*: although the production is common to all the goats and gazelles of the African and Asiatic mountains. See BÉZOARD. The *flesh* of the various species of *Antelope* constitutes a nutritious and digestible article of diet. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. i., p. 484.

ANTI-MELANCHOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ,—and μελαγχολία, melancholy),—antimelancholicus, L.,—anti-melancholic: operating *against melancholy*.

ANTIMONANE. See CHLORURE D' ANTIMOINE.

ANTIMONIATE, s. m.,—antimonias, m. L.,—antimoniate: a salt formed by the combination of *antimonic* acid with a salifiable base. ANTIMONITE,—antimonis, L.,—antimonite: the combination of *antimonious* acid with such a base.

ANTIMOINE, s. m.,—Antimonium, Stibium, n., L.,—Antimon, Spiessglanz, Spiessglanzmetall, n. G.,—Antimony: a solid metal, commonly found in combination with sulphur, and then forming Sulphuret of *Antimony*,—Στίμμι?—Sulphure d'*Antimoine*, F.,—Sulphuretum *Antimonii*, L.,—schwarzes schwefel*spiessglanz*, schwefel*antimon*, G.,—usually called crude Antimony,—Antimonium crudum, L.,—roher spiessglanz, G.,—to distinguish it from the pure metal, which rarely exists in nature. Antimony is capable of uniting with oxygen in three definite proportions, according to Berzelius,—four, according to Ure. ANTIMONIEUX, adj.,—antimoniosus, L.,—antimonious: Acide *antimonieux*, F.: the term applied to the *deutoxide* of Antimony, of Berzelius, and to the *tritoxide*, of Ure: as ANTIMONIQUE, adj. (Acide *antimonique*,—acidum *antimonicum*, L.,—*antimonic* acid),—to the *peroxide* of both chemists. See Ure's *Chem. Dictionary*, Art. *Antimony*; and Schwartze, *Pharmakol. Tabellen*, v. ii., p. 146.

The principal *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: a *White Oxide*, Oxidum Stibii album, *P. Pharm.*,—Weisses Spiessglanzoxyd, Schweisstreibender Spiessglanz (Ant. diaphoreticum), G.; a *James' Powder*, pulvis de Phosphate Calcis et Stibio compositus, *P. Ph.*,—Jamespulver, Jakob's fiebervertreibendes pulver, G.; a *Tartarized Antimony*, Tartras Potassæ Stibiatus, *P. Ph.*,—Brechweinstein, Spiessglanzweinstein, Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, G.; a *Wine*, Vinum emeticum,—stibiatum, *P. Ph.*,—Huxham's Spiessglanzwein, G.; and a *Red* and *Yellow Hydrosulphuret*, Hydrosulfuretum rubrum Stibii sulfurati, *P. Ph.*,—Braunrother Spiessglanzschwefel, (Kermés minérale, F.,) G., and Hydrosulfuretum luteum Oxidi Stibii Sulfurati, *P. Ph.*,—Goldfarbener Spiessglanzschwefel, (Sulphur Antimonii auratum) G. See OXYD, POUDRE, TARTRATE, VIN, HYDROSULFATE. *Antimonialia*, L.,—*spiessglanz*mittel, G.,—*antimonial* remedies.

ANTI-NÉPHRÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidney),—antinephriticus, L.,—anti-nephritic: *Ex. Antinephritica*, L.,—mittel *gegen nierenentzündung*,—*gegen nierenkrankheiten*, G.,—remedies *against inflammation*,—*against diseases*, of the *kidney*.

ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ach),—antiodontalgicus, L.,—gegen zahnschmerz wirkend, G.,—anti-odontalgic: calculated to *relieve tooth-ach*.

ANTI-PARALYTIQUE, s. m., and adj.

(ἀντὶ,—and παράλυσις, palsy),—antiparalyticus, L.,—antiparalytisch, G.,—anti-paralytic.

ANTIPATHIE, s. f.,—ἀντιπάθεια (*same*, and πάθος, affection),—antipathia, aversio, f. L.,—widerwille, m., antipathie, f. G.,—antipathy, aversion: an affection referred to Class i, Order iv, of Copland's arrangement; and defined by him as an "Internal horror and distress on the perception of particular objects, with great restlessness, or with fainting." See *Diction.* of *Pract. Medicine*, p. 70. ANTIPATHIQUE, adj.,—ἀντιπαθὴς,—antipatheticus,—antipathisch, zur *antipathie* gehörig,—belonging (or relating) to *antipathy.*

ANTI-PESTILENTIEL, s. m., and adj.,—anti-pestilential. Synon. with ANTI-LOÏMIQUE.

ANTI-PHARMAQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φάρμακον, poison),—antipharmacum, n. L.—gegengift, n. G.,—a counter-poison: *Ex. Antipharmaca*, L.—remèdes *contre* les *poisons*, F.,—*gegengifte*, G.,—remedies *against poison.* See ALEXIPHARMAQUE, ANTIDOTE.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation),—antiphlogisticus, L.,—anti-phlogistic: *Ex. Antiphlogistica*, L.,—*antiphlogistische* mittel, G.,—*anti-inflammatory* remedies.

ANTI-PHTHISIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and φθίσις, phthisis),—anti-phthisicus, L.,—anti-phthisical: *Ex. Antiphthisica*, L.,—remèdes *contre* la *phthisie*, F.,—mittel *gegen Schwindsucht*, G.,—remedies *against phthisis.*

ANTI-PLEURÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πλευρῖτις, pleurisy),—antipleuriticus, L.,—anti-pleuritic: *Ex. Antipleuritica*, L.,—mittel *gegen Pleuritis*, G.,—remedies *against pleurisy.*

ANTI-PODAGRIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and ποδάγρα, gout in the foot),—antipodagricus, L.: *Ex. Antipodagrica*, L.—mittel *gegen* das *Podagra*, G.,—*anti-podagric* remedies. See ANTI-ARTHRITIQUE.

ANTI-PROSTATA, s. f. (ἀντὶ, before, *prostata*, the prostate): a term applied, by Littre, to a follicle with numerous excretory ducts opening into the urethra. The name, *anti-prostate*,—glandulæ *anti-prostatæ*,—has since been conferred upon Cowper's glands. See ACCESSOIRE.

ANTI-PSORIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, ψώρα, itch),—antipsoricus, L.: *Ex. Antipsorica*,—remèdes *contre* la *gale*, F.,—mittel *gegen* die *Krätze*, G.,—remedies *against itch.* Syn. with ANTI-GALEUX.

ANTI-PUTRIDE, s. m., and adj.,—anti-putridinosus, L.,—fäulnisswidrig, G.,—anti-putrid.

ANTI-PYIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πύον, pus),—antipyicus, L.,—anti-purulent: *Ex.* Remèdes *anti-pyiques*, F.,—*anti-pyica*, L.,—mittel *gegen eiterung*, G.,—remedies calculated to *avert* or *diminish* suppuration.

ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, —and πυρετὸς, fever),—antipyreticus, L.,—fieberwidrig, G.,—anti-febrile, febrifuge: *Ex. Antipyretica*, febrifuga, L.,—fiebermittel, mittel *gegen fieber*, G.,—fever-medicines. See ANTI-FÉBRILE.

ANTI-PYROTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and πῦρ, fire),—antipyroticus, L.,—anti-pyrotic: *Ex. Antipyrotica*, L.,—mittel *gegen Verbrennungen*, G.,—remedies *for burns.*

ANTI-SCOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and σκώληξ, worm). See ANTI-VERMINEUX.

ANTI-SCORBUTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—antiscorbuticus, L.,—anti-scorbutic: *Ex.* Remèdes *contre* le *scorbut*, F.,—*antiscorbutica*, L.,—mittel *gegen* den *Scorbut*, G.,—remedies against *scorbutus* or *scurvy.*

ANTI-SCROFULEUX, or—SCROPHULEUX, s. m., and adj.,—antiscrofulosus, antistrumosus, L.,—anti-scrofulous, anti-strumous: *Ex. Antiscrofulosa*, L.,—remèdes *contre* les *scrofules*, F.,—Scrofelnmittel, mittel *gegen* die *Scrofeln*, G.,—remedies *against Scrofula.*

ANTI-SEPTIQUE, s. m., and adj. (ἀντὶ, against, σηπτὸς, putrid),—antisepticus, L.,—antiseptisch, G.,—anti-septic: *Ex. Antiseptica*, L.,—*fäulnisswidrige* mittel, G.,—*anti-septic, anti-putrid* remedies.

ANTI-SPASMODIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*same*, and σπασμὸς, spasm),—antispasmodicus, L.,—krampfstillend, G.,—anti-spasmodic. Of like meaning, in its general acceptation, is ANTI-SPASTIQUE,—antispasticus, L. (ἀντὶ,—and σπάσις, convulsion).

ANTI-STERNUM, s. m.,—ἀντίστερνον,—antisternum, n. L.,—der dem *brustbein gegenüberstehende* theile des rückgrats, G.,—the dorsal region, situated *opposite to* the *sternum*, or breast-bone.

ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, ANTI-SIPHYLITIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—antisyphiliticus, L.,—antisyphilitisch, G.,—anti-syphilitic, calculated to *remove Syphilis:* a term obviously more correct than ANTI-VÉNÉRIEN, adj.,—antivenereus, L.,—anti-venereal,—synonymous with it.

ANTI-THÉNAR, s. m.,—antithenar, L.: a name applied, by Winslow, to a portion of the Adductor muscle of the thumb; which is then distinguished as the *Semi-interosseus Pollicis*, L.,—der halbe zwischenknochenmuskel des daumens, G.;—and to the *Flexor poll. brevis*,—Gegenklopfer.

ANTI-TRAGUS, (ἀντὶ, over against, τράγος, the tragus) antitragus, m. L.,—gegenbock, m. G.:—an eminence of the external ear, situated *opposite to*, and a little below, the *Tragus.* ANTI-TRAGIEN, adj.,—antitrageus, L., situé sur l' *anti-tragus*, F.

ANTI-VARIOLIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἀντὶ*, against, and *variola*, small-pox),—antivariolosus, L.,—anti-variolous: *Ex.* Remèdes *anti-varioliques*, F.,—*antivariolosa*, L.,—mittel *gegen* die *blattern*, G.,—remedies *against small-pox.*

ANTI-VERMICULAIRE, ANTI-VERMINEUX, s. m., and adj.: miserable compounds of the Greek *ἀντὶ*,—and Latin, *vermis*, a worm,—antiverminosus, L.: Synonymous with ANTI-SCOLIQUE, ANTHELMINTIQUE.

ANTI-VÉROLIQUE. Synonymous with ANTISYPHILITIQUE.

ANTODONTALGIQUE, ANTODONTIQUE. Syn. with ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE.

ANTI-ZYMIQUE, s. m., and adj. (*ἀντὶ*,—and *ζύμη*, leaven),—antizymicus, L.,—calculated to *prevent fermentation.*

ANTRE, s. m ,—*ἄντρον*,—antrum, n. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—cavern: in Anatomy, a cavity deeply situated in the substance of a bone; as l'*antre* d'Highmore, F.,—*antrum* Highmorianum, L.,—die grosse schleim*höhle* des oberkeifers, G.,—great cavern *(antrum)* of the superior maxillary bone.

ANUS, s. m.,—*πυγὴ, πρωκτὸς*,—anus, podex, m. L.,—after, hintere, m. G.: the circular orifice situated at the lower extremity of the rectum,—das äusserste des mastdarms, G.,—by which the residue of the alimentary mass is expelled. French writers term the external opening which sometimes results from wound of the lower bowel, or from gangrene, consequent upon strangulated hernia, and affords issue to the fæces, *Anus accidentel—anormal*;—that which is made by the Surgeon, in cases of imperforation or deficiency of the rectum, *Anus artificiel.* ANAL, adj.,—analis, L.,—anal: belonging to the *Anus.*

ANXIETÉ, s. f. See ADÉMONIE.

ANXIS, s. m.—(*ἄγχω*, I strangulate),—constrictio, f. L.,—einklemmung, beklemmung, f. G.,—constriction.

AOCHLÉSIE, s. f.,—*ἀοχλησία*,—aochlesia, tranquillitas, f. L.,—ein ruhige, kummerlose zustand, G.,—a state of rest.

AORTE, s. f.,—*ἀορτὴ*,—aorta, f. L.,—aorta, die grosse pulsader,—schlagader, G.: the large artery which emerges from the left—hence called *aortic*—ventricle of the heart, about the level of the 5th dorsal vertebra; and, having made a curve towards the left, descends along the spine; and, opposite the 4th or 5th lumbar vertebra, bifurcates to form the two common iliacs. In this course, the *Aorta* is distinguished into two portions, the *thoracic*, —*aorte* thoracique,—and *abdominal*,—abdominale, F.,—*aorta* thoracica,—abdominalis, L.,—brust*aorta*, unterleibes-*aorta*, G.,—determined by the point at which the vessel passes through the *aortic* opening,—ouverture *aortique*, F.,—hiatus *aorticus*, L.,—of the diaphragm. AORTIQUE, adj.,—aorticus, L.,—aortic: belonging to, or arising from, the *Aorta.*

AORTÉVRISME, s. m.,—aorteurysma, n. L.,—die aortenweitung, krankhafte erweiterung der *aorta*, G.,—aortic aneurism, morbid dilatation of the *Aorta.*

AORTITE, s. m.,—aortitis, f. L.,—die *aorten*entzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *Aorta.*

APALLAGE, s. f.,—*ἀπαλλαγὴ* (*ἀπαλλάσσω*, I deliver),—appallage, L.,—befreiung, f., die genesung von eine schweren krankheit, G.,—recovery from severe disease; passage d'une maladie a la santé, F.

APANTHROPIE, s. f.,—*ἀπανθρωπεία*,—apanthropia, f. L.,—trübsinn mit menschenscheu, G.,—melancholy, with dread of man, and propensity to live in solitude. APANTHROPIQUE, adj.,—*ἀπάνθρωπος*: a term applied to one who *shuns mankind.*

APARTHROSE, s. f. (*ἀπαρθρόω*, I mutilate),—aparthrosis, f. L.,—abgliederung, f., *abnahme* der glieder in den gelenken, G.,—*amputation* of limbs at the joints.

APATHIE, s. f.,—*ἀπάθεια* (*α* priv., *πάθος*, affection),—apathia, insensibilitas, f. L.,—die apathie, gefühllosigkeit, unempfindlichkeit, f. G.,—apathy, insensibility, profound indifference. APATHIQUE, adj.,—*ἀπαθὴς*,—apathicus,—apathisch, gefühllos, ohne leidenschaft,—apathetic, insensible, void of emotion.

APÉCHÈME, s. m.,—*ἀπήχημα*,—contre-coup, m., contre-fissure, f. F.,—apechema, contra-fissura, f. L.,—gegenbruch, m., der gegenspalt in einem verletzten knochen, G.,—*contre-coup*: the *counter-fissure* in an injured bone.

APELLE, s. m.,—*λειπόδερμος*,—apella, m. L.,—beschnittener, ein mensch ohne vorhaut, G.,—is cujus *præputium* est *abscissum.* Sic etiam dicitur (homme, dans lequel le *prépuce* est trop *court* pour couvrir le gland, F.), cujus *præputium* ita *contractum* est ut glandem tegere nequeat, L.

APEPSIE, s. f.,—*ἀπεψία* (*α* priv., *πέψις*, digestion),—apepsia, f. L.,—apepsie, f. G., —indigestion. APEPTIQUE, adj.,—apepticus, L.,—apeptic: suffering from *indigestion.* Ἄπεπτος,—apeptus, L.,—ungekocht, unverdaut, unreif, unverdanlich, G.,—uncooked, undigested, unripe, indigestible.

APÉRITIF, s. m., and adj.,—aperitivus, aperiens *(aperire*, to open), L.,—öffnend, abführend, G.,—aperitive, aperient: *Ex.* Remèdes *apéritives*, F.,—*aperientia*, L.,—*öffnungs*mittel, G.,—*aperient* remedies.

APETALE, adj., (*α* priv., *πέταλον*, a petal),—apetalus, L.,—ohne blumenkronenblätter, G.,—apetalous, without petals: an epithet applied to plants which are *destitute* of a corolla, and, consequently, of *petals*; as the Common Mulberry, *Morus nigra.*

APHAGIE, s. f. (α priv., φάγω, I eat),—aphagia, f. L.,—aphagie, f., das *unvermögen* zu *schlucken*—zu *essen*, G.,—*inability* to *swallow*,—to *take food.*

APHÉRÈSE, s. f.,—ἀφαίρεσις,—aphaeresis, f. L.,—wegnahme, f. G.,—removal: das *weg*—oder *abnehmen* eines überflüssigen oder verdorbenen theils, G.,—the *removal* (by surgical operation) of a superfluous or injured part.

APHILANTHROPIE, s. f. (α priv., φιλανθρωπία, love of mankind),—aphilanthropia, f. L. Nearly syn. with APANTHROPIE.

APHONIE, s. f.,—ἀφωνία (α priv., φωνή, voice),—aphonia, f. L.,—aphonie, stimmlosigkeit, f. G.,—loss of voice. APHONE, ? adj.,—ἄφωνος,—aphonus,—stimmlos, lautlos,—voiceless: suffering from *Aphonia.*

APHORISME, s. m.,—ἀφορισμός,—aphorismus, m. L.,—aphorism, G. and E.: a sentence, or general maxim, enunciated in few words: *Ex.* Les *Aphorismes* d'Hippocrate, F.,—Ἱπποκράτους Ἀφορισμοὶ,—Hippocratis *Aphorismi*, L.,—the *Aphorisms* of Hippocrates. APHORISTIQUE, adj.,—ἀφοριστικός,—aphoristicus,—aphoristisch,—aphoristic, exhibiting the characters of *aphorism: Ex.* Style *aphoristique*, F.,—an *aphoristic*—concentrated, concise—style of literary composition.

APHRODISIAQUE, s. m., and adj.,—ἀφροδισιακός (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus),—aphrodisiacus, L.,—aphrodisiac: *Ex. Aphrodisiaca*, L.,—*zum beischlaf reizende* mittel, G.,—sunt remedia, quæ ad *venerem incitant.*

APHRODISIASME, s. m.,—ἀφροδισιασμὸς *(same)*,—aphrodisiasmus, m. L.,—liebesgenuss, m. G.,—acte *venerien*, F.,—ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης,—congressus *venereus*, actus copulationis, L. APHRODITIQUE, ? adj.,—ἀφροδίσιος,—aphrodisius,—aphroditicus,—zur *physischen liebe* und deren genuss gehörig, G.,—aphroditic: pertaining to *physical love* and its enjoyment: *Exs.* Morbus *aphrodisius*, syphilis, L.,—lustseuche, f. G.; Phrenitis *aphrodisia*, erotomania, f. L.,—liebeswuth, f., *verliebter* wahnsinn, G.,—*amor*, insanus ardensque, et *coeundi* desiderium.

APHROSYNE, s. f.,—ἀφροσύνη (α priv., φρήν, mind),—aphrosyne, f. L.,—unvernunft, f., wahnsinn, m., irrereden, n. G.,—loss of reason, mental derangement.

APHTHE—APHTHES, s. f.,—ἄφθαι, pl.,—aphtha—æ, f. L.,—aphthe—aphthen, pl.—fasch, n., mehlhund, m., mundschwämmchen, f. pl.,—mundsohr, mundsöhre, G.,—thrush: a small, whitish, superficial ulcer, or ulcers, appearing on the internal membrane of the mouth,—sometimes of the pharynx and œsophagus, and even the stomach and bowels. APHTHEUX, adj.,—aphthosus, L.,—aphthous: relative to, or complicated with, *Aphthæ.*

APHYLLE, adj.,—ἄφυλλος (α priv., φύλλον, a leaf),—aphyllus, L.,—blattlos, G.,—leafless: a term, in Botany, applied to the *stems* of certain plants *without leaves*,—ohne blätter, G.,—as those of *Salicornia*; and to the *corollæ* of others which, like *Lilium*, are destitute of a calyx,—ohne kelchblätter,—*without calyx-leaves.*

APILEPSIE, s. f.,—apilepsis, f. L. Synonymous with APOPLEXIE.

APLESTIE, s. f.,—ἀπληστία,—voracitas insatiabilis, L. See ADDÉPHAGIE.

APNÉE, s. f.,—ἄπνοια (α priv., πνέω, I respire),—apnœa, f. L.,—athemlosigkeit, erstickung, f. G.,—loss of breath, suffocation. Synonymous with APNEUSTIE, s. f.,—ἀπνευστία,—apneustia, f. L.,—similarly derived; and with ASPHYXIE. Ἄπνευστος, adj.,—apneustus, apnoicus,—athemlos,—breathless: suffering from *Apnœa.*

APNÉOLOGIE, s. f. (ἄπνοια,—and λόγος, discourse),—apneologia, f. L.,—*treatise* on the different species of *Apnœa.*

APNOESPHYXIE, s. f. (α priv.,—πνοή, respiration,—σφύξις, pulse),—mors apparens, L.,—suspension de la respiration et du pouls, F.,—ein scheintod mit athem—und pulslosigkeit, G.,—apparent death, with *cessation* of *respiration* and *pulse. Asphyxia*, according to Swediaur.

APOCATHARSIE, s. f.,—ἀποκάθαρσις,—apocatharsis, f. L.,—die völlige reinigung, besonders des darmkanals, G.,—complete expurgation, especially of the bowels. APOCATHARTIQUE, adj.,—ἀποκαθαρτικὸς,—apocatharticus,—vollkommen reinigend.

APOCENOSE, s. f.,—ἀποκένωσις,—apocenosis, f. L.,—entleerung, f. G.,—evacuation: APOCENOSES: a term applied to the Order of *Morbid Fluxes*, in the Class *Locales*, of Cullen.

APOCOPE, s. f.,—ἀποκοπὴ (ἀπὸ, from, κόπτω, I cut),—abscission, F.,—apocope, extirpatio, f. L.,—wegschneiden, n., ablösung, f. G.,—abscission, extirpation, amputation.

APOCYÉSIE, s. f.,—ἀποκύησις,—apocyesis, parturitio, f. L.,—gebären, n., geburt, f. G.,—parturition, bringing forth young.

APODE, adj. (α priv., πούς, foot),—apodes, pede privatus, L.,—fusslos, G.,—apodal, footless: a term applied, in Anatomy, to animals *destitute of feet*, from original defect of structure,—perhaps, from mutilation? in Zoology, to animals naturally footless. Thus the *larvæ* of dipterous *insects*, as the blow-fly, and those of many of the *Hymenoptera*, as the bee and wasp, and the whole Order of Ophidian *reptiles* (serpents) are strictly *apodal.*—The 3rd Order of *Fishes* (1st Osseous), of Linnæus, and the 4th (3rd of the soft-finned), of Cuvier, are also, from the absence of *ventral fins*, designated *Apodes: Ex.* Common Eel. See ABDOMINAL.

APOGALACTISME, s. m.,—ἀπογαλακτισμὸς (ἀπὸ, from, γάλα, milk),—apogalactis-

mus, m. L.,—sevrage, m. F.,—die entwöhnung von der mutterbrust, G.,—the act of *weaning*, removal from the mother's breast. See ABLACTATION.

APOHYAL, s. m.: a name given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the first pieces of the *anterior*, or styloid, cornua of the *hyoid* bone. See *Philosoph. Anat.*, pl. 3—4.

APONÉVROGRAPHIE, s. f. (ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurosis, γράφω, I describe),—aponeurographia, f. L.,—*description* of the *aponeuroses* or *fasciæ*. APONÉVROLOGIE, s. f. (*same*, and λόγος,),—aponeurologia, f. L., —and APONÉVROTOMIE, s. f. (*same*, and τέμνω, I cut),—aponeurotomia, f. L.,—respectively signify a *treatise* upon, and *dissection* of, the *fasciæ*.

APONÉVROSE, s. f.,—ἀπονεύρωσις (ἀπὸ, from, νεῦρον, a tendon),—aponeurosis, f. L., —breite sehnichte haut, flechsenhaut, f. G.,—fascia: a white, firm, dense membranous expansion composed of fasciculi of albugineous fibres. APONÉVROTIQUE, adj.,—aponeuroticus,—flechsig,—aponeurotic: belonging to, or presenting the characters of, *aponeurosis*.

APOPHLEGMATISME, s. m.,—ἀποφλεγματισμὸς,—apophlegmatismus, m. L.,—die *entfernung* des *schleims* aus dem körper, G.,—*evacuation* of *mucus* from the body. APOPHLEGMATISANT, adj.,—apophlegmatizans, L.: *Ex.* Remèdes *apophlegmatisans*, F.,—*apophlegmatizantia*, L.,—*schleimausleerende* mittel, G.,—remedies which *evacuate*, or *facilitate* the *expulsion* of, *mucus*.

APOPHYSE, s. f.,—ἀπόφυσις,—apophysis, f., processus, m. L.,—apophyse, f., fortsatz, m. G.,—process: in Anatomy, a projecting part of certain bones: *Ex.* L' *apophyse* zygomatique du temporal, F.,—wangen*fortsatz* des schläfenbeines, G.,—*processus* zygomaticus ossis temporis, L.

APOPLEXIE, s. f.,—ἀποπληξία (ἀποπλήσσω, I stupify),—apoplexia, f. L.,—apoplexie, f., schlagfluss, m. G.,—apoplexy: suspension of voluntary motion and of feeling, with continuance of circulation and respiration. Apoplexy is *cerebral*,—*cérébrale*, F.,—when consequent on any affection of the *brain*, which gives rise to the preceding symptoms, although writers, as commonly as incorrectly, restrict the term to extravasation of blood into that organ;—*cutaneous*,—cutanée,—when consisting in a great and sudden afflux to the *skin*, and subjacent cellular membrane; —or *pulmonary*, pulmonaire,—when violent determination of blood to the *lungs*, and effusion into the minute bronchial ramifications, have taken place; followed by death from suffocation. Cerebral Apoplexy constitutes a Genus in Sub-order *Comata*, Order 2,—*Névroses des fonctions cérébrales*,—of Class iv., *Névroses*, of Pinel's arrangement. See *Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii., p. 55. APOPLECTIQUE, adj., —ἀποπληκτικὸς,—apoplecticus,—apoplektisch,—apoplectic: pertaining to, or connected with, *Apoplexy*.

APOPNIXIE, s. f. (ἀποπνίγω, I strangle),—suffocatio, f. L.,—erstickung, f. G.,—a sense of suffocation.

APOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—ἀποψυχία,—apopsychia, f. L.,—ein tiefe anhaltende ohnmacht, G.,—a deep continued fainting.—See LIPOPSYCHIE.

APOSCHASMIE, s. f. (ἀποσχάζειν, to scarify, to breathe a vein),—scarification, ouverture d'une veine, f. F.,—aposchasma, n., scarificatio, venæsectio, f. L.,—das schröpfen, aderlassen, n. G.,—scarification, venesection, opening of a vein. Synonymous with APOSCHASME.

APOSITIE, s. f.,—ἀποσιτία,—apositia, f. L.,—widerwillen gegen speisen, ekel, m. G.,—disinclination for, loathing of, food. APOSITIQUE, adj.,—ἀποσιτικὸς,—apositicus, —causing *distaste* for *food*. Ἀπόσιτος, experiencing *distaste* for—abstinent from—being without—*food*. See APOSTROPHE.

APOSTÈME, s. m.,—ἀπόστημα,—apostema, n., abscessus, m. L.,—apostem, n., eiterbeule, f. G.,—imposthume, abscess.—See ABCÈS. Ἀποστηματικὸς, adj.,—apostematicus, apostematius, L.,—mit *apostem* behaftet, dazu gehörig, G.,—apostematous: connected with, belonging to, *abscess*. *Apostemation*, Gr. and L.,—ein kleiner Abscess, G.,—a small Abscess. APOSTEMOÏDE ?, adj.,—ἀποστηματώδης,—apostematoides, L.,—eiterbeulenartig, abscessähnlich, G.,—abscess-like, *resembling* an *abscess*.

APOSTROPHE, s. f.,—ἀποστροφὴ,—apostrophe, f. L.,—aversion, dislike: a term incorrectly derived, by French and German writers, from ἀπὸ and τροφὴ, and, consequently, regarded as synonymous with degoût pour les *alimens*,—ekel vor *speisen*, —disgust for *food*.

APOTE, adj.,—ἄποτος (α priv., πότος, potation),—apotus, L.: an epithet applied to an individual—qui *ne boit pas*, ou qui *n'éprouve pas* le besoin de *boire*, F.,—who does *not drink*, or does *not experience* the want of *drinking*.

APOTHECION, s. m.,—apothecium, n. L.: a term, in Botany, applied to a peculiar organ in *Lichens;* which apparently constitutes the receptacle of their fruit,—das fruchtlager der *Lichenen*, G.

APOTHÉRAPIE, s. f.,—ἀποθεραπεία,—apotherapia, f. L.,—apotherapie, f. G. This term is stated, by French lexicographers, to be synonymous with *thérapeutique:* although its proper signification, according to the Greek writers, is medical treatment by friction with salves or medicated oils. The German, Kraus, regards it as, in one sense, synonymous with after-treatment by means of baths,—die nachcur—der beschluss der heilung—durch bäder.

APOTHICAIRE, s. m. (*ἀποθήκη*, a shop),—Apothecarius, m. L.,—Apotheker, m. G.,—Apothecary. APOTHICAIRERIE, s. f.,—apotheca, f. L.,—apotheke, f. G.: *boutique* dans laquelle on vend des substances médicinales, F.,—a shop in which medicinal substances are sold; art de préparer les drogues et les médicamens,—the art of preparing drugs and medicines.

APOZÈME, s. m.,—*ἀπόζεμα* (*ἀποζέω*, I boil up),—apozema, n. L.,—abgekochte, n. G.,—in Pharmacy, a decoction.

APPAREIL, s. m.,—apparatus, m. (*apparo*, I prepare), L.,—geräthschaft, G.,—apparatus, assemblage, collection. This term has divers significations: in Anatomy, *l'ensemble* des organes qui concourent à l'exercise d'une fonction, F.,—the *assemblage* of organs which concur in the performance of a function: in Surgery, *réunion* de tous les objets (des instrumens et des bandages) nécessaires pour pratiquer une opération, ou exécuter un pansement,—a *collection* of all the objects necessary for the performance of an operation, or the completion of a dressing: in Chemistry, an apparatus,—*app.* chemicus, L.,—chemische *geräthschaft*, G.,—is an instrument, usually consisting of several pieces, destined for the execution of chemical experiments or processes.

APPELLE. See APELLE.

APPENDICE, s. f.,—appendix (*appendere*, to hang to), L.,—anhang, m., anhängsel, n., zusatz, m. G.,—appendage, appendix: pars alteri tantùm adhærens, neque partem ejus propriè constituens, L. In Anatomy, *Appendix* vermiformis (*appendice* vermiculaire, F.) cœci intestini, L.,—der wurmförmige *fortsatz* des blinden darms, G.,—vermiform *appendix* of the cœcum. See ANNEXE. In Botany, the general term employed to designate every part which projects from the organs of plants; as the five small lobulated bodies seen in the corolla of the Comfrey,—*Consoude*, f. F.,—and several other of the *Borragineæ*. APPENDICULÉ, adj.,—appendiculatus, L.,—muni d'*appendices*, F.,—mit *nebentheilen* versehen, G.,—provided with *appendages*: *Ex.* Foliola *appendiculata*,—qualia habet *Ferula nodiflora*, L.,—*angehängte* blättchen, G.

APPÉTENCE, s. f.,—appetentia, f. (*appetere*, to desire earnestly), L.: ardent and passionate *desire* for an object.

APPÉTIT, s. m.,—appetitus, m. (*appetere*), L.,—*ὄρεξις*, *ὁρμή*,—appetite: a term most commonly employed to express the *desire* for solid or liquid food,—*begierde* zum essen und trinken, G.: *Appétit* depravé, F.,—*appetitus* depravatus, L. (see ALLOTRIOPHAGIE); *appetitus* caninus (faim canine, F.,—*κυνώδης ὄρεξις*),—canine *appetite*. Used, also, to designate the sexual passion: *A.* vénérien, *désir* du coit, F.,—*appetitus* venereus, L.

APPLICATION, s. f.,—applicatio, f. (*applicare*, to apply), L.,—auflegung, anlegung, verrichtung, f. G.,—application: illa actio medici, vel chirurgi, per quam remedia (*φάρμακα*,—remèdes, F.,—hülfsmittel, G.) quædam interna externave corpori *admoventur*, L.; *apposition* d'un corps a la surface d'un autre, F.,—*apposition* of one body on the surface of another.

APRACTE, adj.,—*ἄπρακτος*,—apractus, L.,—unproductive, ineffectual, useless: a term employed to designate—les parties génitales *inhabiles* à la copulation, ou à la génération, F.,—organa genitalia *apracta*, L.,—*unbrauchbare* geschlechtstheile, G.

APSYCHIE, s. f.,—*ἀψυχία*, (*α* priv., *ψυχή*, soul), apsychia, f., summum *animi deliquium*, n. L.,—ohnmacht, bewusstlosigkeit, f. G.,—lifelessness: an extreme state of *faintness*. APSYCHE, ? adj.,—*ἄψυχος*,—apsychicus, apsychus, L.,—leblos, ohnmächtig, G.,—lifeless, inanimate, fainting.

APTÈRE, adj.,—*ἄπτερος* (*α* priv., *πτέρον*, a wing),—apterus, L.,—flügellos, ungeflügelt, G.,—apterous, wingless: a term, in Zoology, employed to designate certain genera of *Cetacea without* a *dorsal fin*,—sans nageoire dorsale, F.,—ohne rückflosse, G.; —*Insects, without wings*,—sans ailes,—ohne flügel,—as a sexual or an *orderic* distinction;—and *Plants*, the petioles, or other organs, of which are *destitute* of the membranous borders called *wings*: *Exs.* 1. The genus *Physeter* includes the three known species of Spermaceti Whale, characterized by the presence of a *dorsal fin*: those in which the organ is *deficient*, formerly referred to *Catodon*, now constitute the genus *Physeteraptera* (see CÉTOLOGIE): 2. The *male* of the glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca*, is winged; the *female*, *apterous*: and the *Aptera*, or *wingless* Insects, comprehending, according to Linnæus, many animals widely different from true insects, form a well-defined, although small, Order in modern Entomology: 3. The *petiole* of the orange-tree is winged; that of the Lime, *Citrus limella*, *wingless*. See AILE.

APYÈTE, s. m. (*α* priv., *πύον*, pus),—apyetos, m. L.: a tumour, or other external disease, not terminating in suppuration.—APYIQUE, adj.,—*ἄπυος*,—apyicus, L.,—ohne eiterung, G.,—without suppuration.

APYRÉNE, ? s. f. (*α* priv., *πυρήν*, stone of fruit),—apyrena, f. L.,—*κόκκος ἀπύρηνος*,—eine *kernlose—steinlose*—beere, G.,—bacca *apyrena—sine nucleo*, L.,—a berry *without* a *hard seed*.

APYREXIE, s. f.,—*ἀπυρεξία* (*α* priv., *πύρεξις*, fever),—apyrexia, f. L.,—apyrexie, f. G.,—absence of fever: a term employed to denote the *interval* between the paroxysms of *fever*; *cessation* of the *febrile* state;

decline of an *acute* disease. APYRÉTIQUE, adj.,—*ἀπύρεκτος, ἄπυρετος*,—apyrecticus, apyretus,—fieberlos,—*free* from *fever*.

AQUATIQUE, adj.,—aquaticus (*aqua*, water), L.,—*ὑδρόεις*,—im wasser lebend oder wachsend, G.,—aquatic, living or growing in water: *Exs.* Oiseau, insecte, plante —*aquatique*, F.,—*wasser*vogel,—insekt,—gewächs, G.,—an *aquatic* bird,—insect,—plant. In Pathology, Cancer *aquatique*, F.,—scorbutic ulceration of the mouth.

AQUEDUC, s. m.,—aquæductus (*aqua*,—*ducere*, to convey) L.,—*ὑδροροά, ὑδροῤῥόος*,—wasserleitung, f. G.,—aqueduct: a term, in Anatomy, applied to certain canals in bones, although they convey no fluid: *Exs. Aqueduc* de Cotugno,—du vestibule, F.,—*aquæductus* Cotunnii, L.,—a canal extending from the vestibule of the internal ear, to the posterior surface of the petrous portion (le rocher, F.,—the rock) of the temporal bone;—de Fallope (canal spiroïde de l'os temporal, Ch.), *aquæductus* Fallopii: a canal perforating the "rock," and transmitting a twig of the facial nerve;—du limaçon,—passing from the tympanum to the posterior border of the "rock," before the *fossa jugularis*. Applied, also, to designate a canal of communication between the 3rd and 4th ventricles of the brain, *Aqueduc* de Sylvius (canal intermédiaire des ventricules, Ch.),—*aquæductus* Sylvii.

AQUEUX, adj.,—*ὑδατώδης*,—aquosus, L.,—wässerig, G.,—aqueous, watery: resembling, in colour and consistence—or composed of—*water*. This term is applied, in Anatomy, to one of the humours,—humeur *aqueuse*, F.,—die *wässerige* feuchtigkeit, G.,—of the eye: in Pharmacy, to preparations made with, or consisting principally of, *water*; as the Extrait d'Aloès *aqueux*, F.,—Extractum Aloës *aquosum*, L.,—*wässeriges* Aloeextract, G.

ARACHIDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Arachis* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*),—die Erdnuss, G.,—Earth-nut,—containing one species, *A. hypogœa*,—pistache de terre, F.,—American earth-nut. The pods of this plant bury themselves in the earth, after fecundation, (hence its name), to mature the seeds; which constitute an agreeable and nutritious article of *food*; yield half their weight of oil, nearly resembling that of the olive; and, when roasted and mixed with one third of cocoa, form a pleasant paste. The plant is extensively cultivated in South Europe.

ARACHNITE, ARACHNITIS. See ARACHNOÏDITE.

ARACHNOÏDE, adj.,—*ἀραχνοειδὴς* (*ἀράχνη*, a spider's web, *εἶδος*, resemblance),—arachnoideus, L.,—spinnenwebenförmig, G.,—arachnoid: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to different membranes, on account of their extreme tenuity,—formerly, by Celsus and Galen, to the capsule of the vitreous humour (membrane hyaloïde, F.) of the eye; but now restricted to the delicate and transparent membrane (lame externe de la méningine, Ch.) interposed between the dura and pia mater (membrane *arachnoïde*, F.,—*μῆνιγξ ἀραχνοειδὴς*,—membrana *arachnoidea*, L.,—die *spinnen*webenhaut, G.) of the brain. This important membrane, commonly designated, by the French, l'*Arachnoïde*, and constituting a perfect sac, invests the whole surface of the brain, without descending between its convolutions; affords to every nerve and blood-vessel entering into, or issuing from, the brain, a covering which accompanies, and is reflected on, them; so that none of these organs are contained within its cavity. After extending over the whole spinal chord, it forms a long cylindrical canal which descends around the fasciculus of lumbar nerves, to the extremity of the sacral canal, where it is finally reflected on the dura mater. The *arachnoid* is distinguished, by French writers, into an exterior and interior portion (l'*arachnoïde* extérieure and intérieure). The latter, passing through an oval orifice, discovered by Bichât, proceeds to invest the third and lateral ventricles of the brain, and finally descends into the 4th (ventricule du cervelet, F.), by the aquæductus Sylvii.

ARACHNOÏDITE, s. f.,—arachnitis, arachnoiditis, f. L.,—entzündung der *spinnenwebenhaut* des hirns, G.,—inflammation de l'*arachnoïde*, F.,—inflammation of the *arachnoid* membrane: an affection until lately confounded with phlegmasia of the other membranes of the brain. See PHRÉNÉSIE.

ARAIGNÉE, s. f.,—*Ἀράχνης*,—Aranea, f. L.,—Spinne, f. G.,—Spider: in Zoology, a genus of Invertebral Animals, belonging to Class *Arachnides*, Order *Pulmonaires* of French—and *Arachnoidea*, of British Naturalists: formerly included, by Linnæus, in Order, *Aptera*, of his *Insecta*; from which, however, they are distinguished by several striking peculiarities of structure, and now consequently separated. See ARANÉIDES. The common house-spider,—*Aranea — Tegeneria — domestica*, L.,—l'araignée domestique, F.,—is not ordinarily venomous. Its web, Toile d'*araignée*, F.,—*ἀράχνιον*,—tela *aranearum*, L.,—*spinnen*gewebe, G.,—was once much employed, internally, against intermittent fever, externally, as a substitute for agaric in the repression of hæmorrhage from wounds.

ARALIACÉES, ARALIES,—*Araliaceæ*, *Araliæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with epigynous stamens; differing from the *Umbelliferæ* only in the presence of a pericarp, and resem-

bling them in their properties. The *Aralia* (*Pentandria, pentagyn.*),—Aralie, F. and G.,—constitutes one of its principal genera. From the bark of the *A. Umbellifera*, an aromatic gum-resin exudes. Other species are employed, in Cochin China, against dropsy and itch. See GINSENG.

ARANÉEN, adj.,—araneosus (*aranea, a* spider) L.,—ἀραχναῖος, ἀραχνικός,—pertaining to spiders or spiders' webs: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to the pulse,—pouls *aranéen*, F.,—pulsus *araneosus*, L.,—when so feeble as to resemble the almost imperceptible motion,—and to the urine,— — *aranéene*,—urina *araneosa*,—when loaded with filaments exhibiting the appearance, of *spider's web*.

ARANÉIDES, ARACHNIDES, pl.,—*Araneideæ*, *Arachnoidea* (Ἀράχνη, spider, εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—die Spinnen, G.,—Spiders: originally a genus in Class *Insecta*, Order *Aptera*, of Linnæus; but forming a distinct Class, in modern systems of Zoology. Spiders differ from real insects, in the want of antennæ, possession of more than six (usually eight) legs; in the number and disposition of the eyes, mode of respiration, and non-subjection to metamorphosis. Cuvier divides the *Arachnides* into two Orders; *Pulmonaires*,—Pulmonariæ, L.;—and *Trachéennes*,—Trachearіæ. The *former*, including the commonly reputed Spiders, and Scorpions (see SCORPION), respire by *pulmonary sacs* with lateral stigmata: the *latter*, by radiated or ramified *tracheæ*, into which air is admitted through two spiracles situated near the base of the abdomen.

The Class, *Arachnides*, contains numerous genera. The bite, inflicted by some of the species, as the *Tarentula* (see TARENTULE), has, occasionally, been attended with curious, formidable, or even fatal consequences. The bodies of others, as *Segestria cellaris*,—araignée des caves,—cave-spider,—discharge, on bursting, a highly corrosive fluid: and many, as *Tegeneria medicinalis*,—the medicinal Spider of America,—possess the irritating properties of the *Cantharis*, and may be externally, or internally, employed as a substitute for that insect. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iv., p. 206; and *Faune des Médecins*, v. i., p. 471;—ii., p. 61.

ARBORÉ, adj.,—arboreus, L.,—δενδρικός,—belonging, or relating, to *trees*. ARBORESCENT, adj.,—arborescens,—δενδροειδής,—baumartig, G.,—tree-like.

ARBOUSIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Arbutus* (*Decandria, monogyn.; Ericeæ*), L.,—der Erdbeerbaum, G.,—Strawberry-tree, Bearberry,—comprizing, among several others, two European species, employed in medicine: one,—common Strawberry-tree,—*A. unedo*,—κόμαρος,—arbousier, F.,—landbeere, G.,—with insipid *fruit*,—κόμαρον—eaten only by the poor (hence κομαροφάγος, a term applied to one who lives meanly); *leaves* astringent and antidiarrhæal: the other,—red Bearberry,—*A. uva ursi*,—buserrolle, raisin d' ours,—bärentraube, bärenbeere;—astringent, diuretic, and frequently prescribed in calculus nephritis.

ARBRE, s. m.,—δένδρον, ξύλον,—arbor, m. L.,—baum, m. G.,—tree: in Botany, a term comprehending, in its more extended signification, all plants with a woody stem. These, however, have been more precisely arranged, by Botanists, according to their distinctive characters: *Arbres*,—δένδρα,—arbores,—bäume,—trees,—woody plants,—holzpflanzen, G.,—stem simple below, branching above; *Arbrisseaux*,—δένδρια,—arbuscula,—bäumchen,—little trees,—stem branching from root, bearing buds; *Arbustes*,—θάμνοι,—frutices,—sträucher,—shrubs,—stems divided, destitute of buds;—and *Sub-arbrisseaux*,—θάμνια,—suffrutices, perennia,—mehrjährige kräuter, oder strauden,—perennial plants, with woody stems, permanent below,—herbaceous and annual, above.

In Anatomy, the arborescent appearance, exhibited by the central medullary substance, on vertical section, of the lobes of the cerebellum, is termed *Arbre* de vie, F.,—*arbor* vitæ, L.,—lebens*baum*, G.

ARBRISSEAU, ARBUSTE. See ARBRE.

ARC, s. m.,—arcus, m. L.,—bogen, m. G.,—arch: the portion of a curved line, and, more especially, of a circle. The term is applied, in Anatomy, to any part or organ which exhibits this figure: *Exs. Arc* du colon, F.,—*arcus* coli intestini, L.;—de l'aorte,—*bogen* der aorta, G.,—*arch* of the colon,—of the aorta.

ARCADE, s. f.,—arcuatio (*arcus*), f. L.,—bogenstellung, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, by the French, to any part, whether bone, tendon, or blood-vessel, which presents an *arch-like* figure or disposition: *Exs.* 1. *Arcade* alvéolaire, F.,—alveolar *arch* (or process) of the jaw-bone (see ALVÉOLE);—temporale ou zygomatique,—the *arch* formed by the union of the zygomatic process of the temporal *bone*,—der wangenfortsatz des schläfenbeines,—with the corresponding projection of the os malæ,—wangenbein, G.: 2. *Arc* crurale,—*arcus* cruralis,—inguinalis, L.,—formed by the *tendon* of the external oblique muscle (Poupart's ligament), in the groin: 3. *Arc* palmaire, et plantaire,—the palmar and plantar *arch*, respectively formed, in the hand, and foot, by anastomoses of the radial and ulnar,—and of the plantar *arteries*.

ARCANE, s. m.,—arcanum, n. L.,—geheimniss, geheimes mittel, n. G.: in me-

dicine, a nostrum, a secret remedy or preparation.

Arceau, Archet, s. m.,—arculus, m. L.,—kleiner bogen, m. G.: a thin piece of wood, of semi-circular figure (a small bow), so disposed as to preserve the diseased or wounded parts of a patient from the pressure of the bed-clothes. By an edict of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, mothers and nurses were compelled to adopt, in sleeping with infants, the precaution of guarding the latter with the *arceau*.

Arche, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of shells,—Arca,—forming the envelope of an acephalous Mollusca (Ord. *Testacea*, Fam. *Ostraceæ*); belonging to the *dentated* Division of *Bivalves*; and containing several species. The principal of these, *A. Noæ*,—Arche de Noé, F.,—rare in north Europe, is common in the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The inhabitant, a *Daphne*, according to Poli, exhibits striking peculiarities of internal structure: it has two hearts, and a stomach perforated by a three-pointed crystalline stile. It forms a common article of *winter-food* on the coasts of Italy and Arabia; but acquires, during summer, when the ovary is distended by its innumerable *ova*, an intolerably acrid flavour. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 81; and Montagu, *Testacea Brit.*, pl. iv., f. 3.

Archée, s. f.,—Archæus, m. L. (ἀρχὴ, first cause): a term, invented by Van Helmont to designate the *first* efficient *cause* of all things, the principle of the life of man, and of all nature, the soul of the universe. Archéisme, s. f.,—archæism: the doctrine of an *Archæus*.

Archélogie, s. f.,—archelogia, f. L. (ἀρχὴ,—and λόγος, discourse): a *treatise* on the *fundamental principles* of the science of man.

Archiatre, s. m.,—Ἀρχίατρος (ἀρχὸς, prince, ἰατρὸς, physician),—Archiater, m. L.,—der Oberarzt, Protomedicus, G.,—first, or principal Physician.

Archimie. See Alchimie.

Archorrhagie, s. f. (ἀρχὸς, the rectum, ῥήγνυμι, I flow with force): *profuse discharge*, commonly of blood, from the *rectum*. *Passive intestinal hæmorrhage* is, on the contrary, expressed by Archorrhée, s. f. (ἀρχὸς,—and ῥέω, I flow).

Archoptose, s. m., chute du rectum,—archoptosis, f., archoptoma, n. L. (ἀρχὸς,—and πτῶσις, πτῶμα, prolapsus), prolapsus ani, L.,—mastdarmvorfall, m. G.

Archosyrinx, s. f., F. and L. (*same*, and σύριγξ, a fistula, or pipe),—mastdarmfistel, f. G.,—*fistula* in ano: also, a glyster-pipe or syringe,—klysterspritze.

Arctation, Arctitude, s. f., rétrécissement d'une ouverture naturelle,—arctatio, arctitudo, f. L.,—enge, f. G.,—*contraction* of the orifice of a canal, especially of the vulva,—of the orifices of the rectum and uterus: also, intestinal *constipation*,—alvi *adstrictio*, f. L.

Arcuation, s. f.,—arcuatio, f. L.,—krümmung, f. G.,—curvature of the bones; and especially the anterior projection of the sternum, in *Rachitis*.

Ardeur, s. f.,—ardor (*ardere*, to burn), f. L.,—καῦμα,—hitze, brennende hitze, f. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to express a sense of *burning heat* in any region, or organ, of the body: *Ex. Ardeur* d' estomac, F.,—τοῦ στομάχου καύσωμα,—*brennen* im magen, G.,—*heat* of the stomach; — de l'urine,—*ardor* urinæ, L.,—the *burning* sensation, caused by excretion of urine from an irritated or inflamed bladder: — de la fièvre,—the *heat*—paroxysm—of fever. Ardent, adj.,—ardens,—hitzig,—ardent, burning: an epithet applied to affections attended with a sense of *burning* or *scalding*; to organs *reddened* by *inflammation*; and diseases characterized by excessive *heat*: *Exs.* Urine *ardente*,—œil *ardent*,—*scalding* urine, an *inflamed* eye: Fièvre *ardente*,—the bilious *inflammatory* fever, of Pinel. See Causus.

Arec, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Areca* (*Monoecia, polyandr.; Palmæ*), L.,—die Arekapalme, G.—Cabbage-tree,—containing a few Asiatic and American species. One of the *former*, *A. catechu*,—Arec de l'Inde,—was long supposed to yield the medicinal catechu: the *kernel* of its fruit, resembling nutmeg, but more voluminous and hard, possesses an astringent flavour, and enters into the composition of Betel.—Among the *latter*, *A. oleracea*,—Arec d'Amerique,—produces, in the centre of its leaf, a heart or bud,—bourgeon, F.,—resembling artichoke in flavour, and eaten in the W.—Indian islands, under the name of *chou-palmiste*. Its *fruit* yields oil: its *pith*, a farina analogous to sago.

Aréfaction, s. f.,—arefactio, f. (*arefacere*, to dry), L.,—ξήρανσις,—austrocknung, f. G.,—desiccation, the art of *drying*: a pharmaceutical process.

Arenation, s. f.,—arenatio, f. (*arena*, sand), L.,—arenation: in Therapeutics, immersion of the whole, or part, of the animal body in heated *sand*. See Ammochosie.

Aréole, s. f.,—areola, f. (dim. of *area*), L.: in Anatomy, the interstice formed, in the structure of the various organs, by the anastomoses and ramifications of the capillary vessels, and by the inter-crossing—entre-croisement, F.,—of fibres and fasciculi; also, the coloured *disk* which surrounds the base of the human nipple,—*areola* papillaris, L.,—der *kreis* um die brustwarze, G.: in Pathology, the disk which encircles pustular inflammations of

the skin. ARÉOLAIRE, adj.,—areolaris, L.: an epithet applied to any object which exhibits an *areolar* structure,—une texture *aréolaire*, F.

ARÉOMÈTRE, s. m. (ἀραιὸς, light, μέτρον, measure),—areometrum, n. L.,—an instrument, in Physics, for determining the specific gravity of fluids.

ARÈTE, s. f.,—ἀθήρ,—arista, f. L.,—granne, f. G.,—awn: in Botany, the stiff and, sometimes, jointed bristle—beard—which terminates the acuminated point of the calyx, in divers of the *Gramineæ*. See BARBE: In Zoology, the long and slender bones which exist, unconnected with the skeleton, in the muscular structure of fishes,—*ossicula musculorum*,—remarkably numerous in the Shad. See ALOSE.

ARGÉMONE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Argemone (Polyandria, monogyn.; Papaveraceæ)*, L.,—der Stachelmohn, G.,—Prickly Poppy; the only medicinal species of which, *A. Mexicana*,—*Arg.* du Mexique, pavot épineux, F.,—teufelsfeige, f. G.,—figo del inferno, Sp.,—originally American, but now naturalized in Southern France, contains a milky *juice*, which acquires, on inspissation, the consistence, colour, and properties of Gamboge. The *flowers* are represented as somniferous: the *seeds*, by some writers, as purgative; by others, as a much stronger narcotic than opium. See Loudon's *Encyclopæd.*, p. 462; Gen. 1172.

ARGENT, s. m.,—Ἀργύριον,—Argentum, n. L.,—Silber, n. G.,—Silver: a solid metal, found either pure, or in various states of combination with other metals, with sulphur, chlorine, or oxygen. Spec. Gravity 10,4743. Combined with nitric acid, it forms nitrate of *silver*,—nitrate d'*argent*, F.,—nitras *argenti*, L.,—salpetersaures *silber*, G.; is medicinally employed in epilepsy and other convulsive diseases; and has occasionally exerted an extraordinary influence upon the human complexion. See, also, PIERRE *infernale*. *Silver*-leaf,—blatt*silber*, G.,—was formerly much used, in Pharmacy, as an envelope for pills. *Argent vif:* a vulgar name for mercury. See MERCURE.

ARGILE, ARGILLE, s. f.,—ἄργιλος, ἄργιλλος,—argilla, f. L.,—thonerde, f. G.,—argil: a compound of alumina and silica, existing abundantly in nature; but almost invariably containing carbonate of lime, oxide of iron, and even magnesia. ARGILEUX, adj.,—ἀργιλλώδης,—argillosus,—thonig, thonartig,—argillaceous: consisting, or made, of *Argil*.

ARHIZE, adj.,—ἄῤῥιζος (α priv., ῥίζα, root),—arhizus, L.,—ohne wurzel, G.,—rootless: without root. *Arhizes*, pl.: a term, in modern Botany, synonymous with *Cryptogamia*. See ACOTYLÉDON.

ARHYTHME, adj. (α priv., ῥυθμὸς, rhythm),—arhythmus, arrhythmicus, L.: *Ex.* Pouls *arhythme*, F.,—σφυγμὸς ἄῤῥυθμος,—ein *unregelmässiger* puls, G.,—an *irregular* pulse.

ARIDITÉ, s. f.,—ξήρανσις,—ariditas, f. L.,—trockenheit, f. G.,—aridity: a term, in Pathology, employed to express the *dry* condition of any part, or organ, especially the skin and tongue: *Ex. Ar.*—sécheresse—de la peau,—de la langue, F.,—*ariditas* cutis,—linguæ, L.,—ARIDE, adj.,—ξηρὸς,—aridus,—trocken,—arid: affected with *dryness*.

ARILLE, s. m.,—arillus, m. L.,—saamendecke, f. G.: a term, in Botany, applied to an extension or development of the umbilical cord, which forms, around the seed of certain plants, an unadherent, and sometimes fleshy, envelope. Mace constitutes the *arillus* of the nutmeg: that of *Oxalis* is a small, whitish, elastic sac, which, in bursting, ejects the seeds to a distance. ARILLÉ, adj.,—arillatus, L.: provided with an *arillus*.

ARISTÉ, adj.,—aristatus, L.: a term, in Botany, applied to plants which are furnished with an *arista*, or awn. See ARÈTE.

ARISTOLOCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Aristolochia (Gynandria, hexandr.; Aristolocheæ)*,—Ἀριστολοχία, from ἄριστος, excellent, and λοχεία, child-birth, or the lochia succeeding it,—die Osterluzey, Schlangenwurzel, G.,—Birthwort, Snakeroot,—which contains the following medicinal species: *A. anguicida*—*Aristoloche* anguicide, F.,—juice of the *roots*, destructive to *serpents*, and affording an antidote to their poison, in man; *A. serpentaria*, see SERPENTAIRE; — *A. longa*, et — *rotunda*,—longue, et — ronde,—natives of south Europe, *roots* cephalic, alexiteric, anti-hysteric, emmenagogue, *aristolochic*,—*leaves* tonic, prescribed in gout, chlorosis, and chronic catarrh;—*A. clematitis*,—clematite, sudorific, vulnerary, less active than the preceding. ARISTOLOCHIQUE, adj.,—aristolochicus: a term applied to all substances supposed to possess, like the *Aristolochiæ*, the property of *accelerating expulsion* of the *placenta*, and *exciting* the *lochial* discharge, in childbirth.

ARISTOLOCHES, ARISTOLOCHIÉES,—*Aristolochiæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, apetalous plants, with epigynous stamens. It includes, besides *Aristolochia*, the genera, *Asarum* and *Cytinus*. See ASARET and HYPOCISTE.

ARMADILLE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, comprizing animals arranged, by Linnæus, under *Oniscus*, in his Order *Aptera*, Class *Insecta*: but now very properly removed to *Crustacea*; since they possess four antennæ, seven pairs of legs,—respire

by sub-caudal branchiæ, and suffer no metamorphosis; and constituting a distinct genus, *Armadillo*, in that modern Class.—The *A. officinalis*,—*Arm.* des boutiques, F.,—has long held a place in the Dispensatories, British and foreign, under the title of *prepared Millepedes*,—Cloportes préparés, F.,—Kellerwürmer, G.; and is regarded as "diuretic, aperitive, and anticteric": but its medicinal virtues, if it possess any, have been greatly over-rated.—A *Tincture* of it,—Kellerwürmertinctur,—is still retained in *German* practice.

ARMOISE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Artemisia (Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.; Corymbiferæ)*, L.,—der Vermuth, G.,—Wormwood,—containing numerous Asiatic and European species; several, employed in medicine: as *A. abrotanum*, see ABROTANUM;—*absinthium*, *pontica*, see ABSINTHE;—*maritima*, bitter, acrid, exhaling a camphor-like odour;—*santonica*, see SEMEN CONTRA; and—*vulgaris*. The *latter*, especially designated L'*armoise*, F.,—ἀρτεμισία,—beyfuss, m. G.,—mugwort:—common on waste land, aromatic, stimulant, but less powerful than *A. absinthium*, of which the *French* have an *Extract*, *Oil*,—Extractum—Oleum Absinthii; a *compound Tincture*, Tinct. Absinthii comp.; and a *Syrup*, Syr. de Absinthiis; as also a *Syrup of Mugwort*, Syr. de Artemisiâ: the *Germans*, a *Conserve*, *Extract*, and *Oil*; and a *simple* and *compound Tincture*,—Wermuthconserve,—extract,—öl; einfache—und zusammengesetzte Wermuthtinctur.

ARNIQUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Arnica (Syngenesia, polygam. superfl; Corymbiferæ)*, L. and Br.,—das Wolverlei, G.: also, an European species of it, *A. montana*,—*A.* des montagnes, F.,—mountain Arnica; the *flowers* and *root* of which les fleurs, la racine, F.,—flores,—radix Arnicæ, L.,—wolverlei-blumen,—wurzel, G.,—are acrid, and highly stimulating.—Dried and powdered, a powerful sternutatory: administered in large doses, emetic and cathartic. The infusion of the flowers is frequently employed in injuries from *falls*: hence the term, Panacea *lapsorum*, L.,—*fall*kraut, n. G.,—sometimes applied to the plant. The *Germans* have an *Extract* of it,—Wolverlei-extract.

AROÏDES, AROÏDÉES, pl.,—*Aroideæ*, L.: a family of monocotyledonous apetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The principal genera, containing medicinal species, are the *Arum* and *Acorus*. See ARUM, and ACORE VRAI.

AROME, s. m.,—aroma, n. L. (ἄρωμα, a spice, or perfume),—gewürz, geruchstoff, m. G.: in modern Chemistry, the odorous principle of vegetable substances; the subtle emanation of bodies acting on the organ of smell. AROMATIQUE, adj.,—aromaticus, würzig,—aromatic, exhaling a *spicy* odour: *Ex.* Remèdes *aromatiques*,—*aromatica*,—φάρμακα ἀρωματικά,—die *aromatischen* mittel,—*aromatic* remedies.

ARQUÉ, adj., courbe en arc,—arcuatus, L.: *Ex.* Jambe *arquée*,—crus *arcuatum*, L.,—*krumm*bein, n. G.,—a *bow*-leg.

ARRACHEMENT, s. m.,—ἀποσπασμὸς (not ἀπόσπασμα, the part torn away),—abruptio, avulsio, f. L.,—abbrechung, abreissung, f. G.,—abruption: in Surgery, the operation of forcible extraction, or *tearing away*, of any organ or part: as a tooth, or polypose or fibrous tumour from the body, or the testis, or ovary, in the *castration* of domestic animals. Hence the origin of the popular term, *spay*, from σπάω, I tear away. Plaie par *Arrachement*: the wound consequent on violent *abruption* of an organ, or limb, from the animal body.

ARRHÉE, s. f.,—ἄῤῥοια (α priv., ῥέω, I flow),—arrhœa, f. L.,—mangel eines ausflusses, G.,—*absence*—*suppression*—of a discharge or *running*.

ARRIÈRE-BOUCHE, s. f.,—os posterum, L.,—posterior fauces. See PHARYNX.

ARRIÈRE-DENT, s. m.,—dens serotinus, L.,—back tooth: last molar of the human jaw; more commonly designated—dent de sagesse, F.,—dens sapientiæ, L.

ARRIÈRE-FAIX, s. m.: the vulgar designation of the mass,—les *secundines*, F.,—secundinæ, L.,—nachgeburt, f. G.,—secundines, after-birth,—formed by the placenta and membranes of the fœtus, and commonly expelled *after child-birth*.

ARRIÈRE-NARINES, s. f., pl.: in Anatomy, the posterior nares,—ouvertures postérieures des fosses nasales, F.,—ostia narium posteriora, L.,—which establish a communication between the nasal fossæ, and the pharynx.

ARSÉNIATE, s. m.,—arsenias, L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, composed of arsenic acid and a base. The principal arseniates are those of ammonia, potass, and soda,—*Ars*— d'ammoniaque,—de soude,—de potasse, F.,—*Arsenigsaures* ammoniak,—natrum,—kali, G. Productions of art, and unemployed in medicine, they alone, of all the arseniates, are soluble in water. Solutions of the *arseniates* are not rendered turbid by the addition of hydrochloric acid: in those of the *arsenites*, it induces a white precipitate.

ARSENIC, s. m.,—Ἀρσενικὸν,—Arsenicum, n. L.,—Arsenik, Arsenikmetall, n. G.: a solid metal, existing in nature, either pure, or in various states of combination with oxygen, sulphur, or with the other metals. Inert in the metallic form, it acquires deleterious properties from its union with oxygen, which it absorbs with great facility. The arsenic of commerce—white arsenic,—A. blanc,—is a white oxide,—

Oxyde blanc d'arsenic, F.,—oxydum arsenici album, L.,—weisses arsenikoxyd, G., —of this metal: now usually designated by chemists, *Arsenious Acid.* See ARSÉNIEUX.

ARSÉNICAL, adj.,—arsenicalis, L.,—arsenikalisch, G.: an epithet applied to substances *composed* of *Arsenic;* as the pâte *arsénicale,—arsenical* paste,—of French practice. See Cross, *Sketches of the Medical Schools of Paris,* p. 44.

ARSÉNIÉ, adj.,—arseniacus, L.: *containing Arsenic.*

ARSÉNIEUX, adj.,—arseniosus, L.,—arsenious. Acide *arsénieux,—arsenious* acid: the name whereby the white oxyd of arsenic is now distinguished. See ARSENIC. Internally administered, virulently poisonous; externally, escharotic.

ARSÉNIQUE, adj.,—arsenicus, L. Acide *arsénique,* acidum *arsenicum,* L.: a peculiar acid, formed by combination of *arsenic* and *oxygen.* Poisonous: not employed in medicine.

ARSÉNITE, s. m.: a salt formed by combination of arsenious acid with a salifiable base. *Arsenite* of potash,—arsénite de potasse, F.,—*arsenis* potassæ, L.,—constitutes the active ingredient of Fowler's mineral Solution, formerly the Ague-drops,—Solution—teinture—minérale de Fowler, F.,—Liquor—Solutio—arsenicalis of the *British*—and Fowler's Fiebertropfen (fever-drops), of the *German* Dispensatories.

ARTÈRE, s. f.,—*ἀρτηρία* (*ἀήρ,* air, *τηρέω,* I preserve),—arteria, f. L.,—arterie, pulsader, schlagader, f. G.,—artery: in Anatomy, an order of blood-vessels,—literally *air-vessels,*—so called because, by the older anatomists, they were supposed to *contain air.* All the *arteries* of the body originate, by two large trunks,—the aorta and pulmonary artery,—l'*aorte* et l'*artère pulmonaire,* F.,—from the aortic and pulmonary ventricles of the heart. They are firm, cylindrical, elastic tubes, formed of three distinct coats or tunics: an internal, *serous,* a middle, *muscular,* and an external, or *cellular,* tunic. Arteries are provided with valves only at their origin in the heart; and constitute the organs of transmission of blood to all parts of the system. The windpipe, from notoriously containing *air* alone, was designated *ἀρτηρία τραχεῖα,*—hence the *French* term, *trachée-artère,* and the *Latin, arteria aspera, trachæa,* —by the ancient writers.

ARTÉRÉVRISME, s. m. (*ἀρτηρία,*—and *εὐρὺς,* dilated),—artereurysma, n., arteriæ dilatatio, f. L.: a term given, by Swediaur, to *Aneurism.*

ARTÉRIAQUE, adj. (*ἀρτηρία*),—arteriacus, L.: *Ex.* Remèdes *artériaques,* F.,—*φάρμακα ἀρτηριάκα,—arteriaca,* L.,—mittel auf die *schlagadern,*—bei den alten, auf die *luftröhre*—wirken, G.,—remedies operating on the *arteries,* or, according to the Ancients, on the *windpipe.*

ARTÉRIECTASIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία,*—and *ἔκτασις,* dilatation),—arteriectasis, f. L.,—schlagadererweiterung, f. G.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *Aneurism,* which constitutes, in his *Nosologie,* the 8th genus of *Angioses.*

ARTÉRIEL, ARTÉRIEUX, adj.,—*ἀρτηριακὸς,*—arteriosus, L.,—zu den *pulsadern* gehörig, G.,—arterial, arterious, belonging to *arteries: Exs.* Canal *artériel,* F.,—ductus *arteriosus,* L.,—a vessel of communication existing, in the fœtus, between the pulmonary artery and aorta: gradually contracting towards the close of pregnancy; and constituting, when obliterated, after the establishment of the respiratory process, a fibrous chord,—ligament *artériel,* F.;—which continues, in the adult, to connect the two vessels: Sang *artériel,*—sanguis *arteriosus,*—the blood contained in all the *arteries* which originate from the *aortic* ventricle of the heart; and in the *pulmonary veins,* hence called, by some anatomists, veines *artérielles,* F. See SANG, and PULMONAIRE.

ARTÉRIOGRAPHIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία,*—and *γράφω,* I describe),—arteriographia, f. L., —die *beschreibung* der *pulsadern,* G.,—*description* of the *arteries.* ARTÉRIOLOGIE, s. f. (*same,* and *λόγος,* discourse),—arteriologia, f. L.,—die *lehre* von den *pulsadern,* G.,—arteriology: *treatise* on the *arteries.*

ARTÉRIOLE, s. f.,—arteriola, f. L.: in Anatomy, a minute artery,—ein kleine pulsader, G.

ARTÉRIOCHALASIE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία,*—and *χαλασις,* dilatation). Syn. with ARTÉRÉVRISME, and ARTÉRIECTASIE.

ARTÉRIOTOMIE, s. f. (*same,* and *τέμνω,* I cut),—arteriotomia, f. L.,—arteriotomie, schlagaderöffnung, f. G.,—arteriotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection* of *arteries;*—in Surgery, *opening* of an *artery,*—an operation principally practised on the trunk or branches of the temporal, for the relief of cerebral inflammation or congestion, acute ophthalmy, amaurosis, and otalgia.

ARTÉRITE, s. f. (*ἀρτηρία*),—arteritis, f. L.: in Pathology, schlagaderentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of an *artery,* or of the whole *arterial* system.

ARTÉSTIQUE, adj.,—artesticus (*artus,* a limb), L.: an epithet applied to one who has lost a *limb.*

ARTHRALGIE, s. f. (*ἄρθρον,* a joint, *ἄλγος,* pain),—arthralgia, f. L.,—gliederschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *joints.*

ARTHREMBOLE, s. m. (*same,* and *ἐμβάλλω,* I put in),—arthrembolus, m. L.,—gliedzieher, m., ein maschine zum *einrenken* der *glieder,* G.: in Surgery, an instru-

ment, or machine, for the *reduction* of (dislocated) *joints*.

ARTHRITE, s. f. (ἄρθρον),—arthritis, f., morbus articularis, m. L.,—gliedersucht, f. G.,—disease—inflammation of the joints: commonly employed as synonymous with gout. See GOUTTE. ARTHRITIQUE, adj.,—arthriticus, L.,—relating to the joints, gouty: *Ex.* Symptômes *arthritiques*, F.,—συμπτώματα ἀρθριτικὰ,—*arthritic—gouty*—symptoms.

ARTHROCACE, s. f. (*same*, and κακία, defect),—arthrocace, f. L.,—arthrokakie, f., eine chronische gelengkrankheit, G.,—chronic disease of the joints, generally; and, particularly, caries of the articular surfaces: thus the term is regarded, by Kraus, as synonymous with spina ventosa, L.,—winddorn, m. G.

ARTHRODIE, s. f.,—ἀρθρωδία,—arthrodia, f. L.,—ein bewegliches gelenk, n. G.: in Anatomy, a moveable articulation, formed by the reception of the head of one bone into the shallow excavation of another; and capable of executing movements in every direction. ARTHRODIAL, adj.,—arthrodialis, L.: possessing the characters of *Arthrodia*.

ARTHRODYNIE, s. f. (ἄρθρον, a joint, ὀδύνη, pain),—arthrodynia, f. L.,—gelenkschmerz, m. G.,—pain in the joints.

ARTHROMBOLE, s. m. (*same*, and ἐμβάλλω, I insert),—arthrombole, L.,—in Surgery, reduction of a dislocated—or replacement of the fragments of a broken—bone.

ARTHRONALGIE, s. f. Syn. with ARTHRALGIE.

ARTHRONCUS, s. f. (ἄρθρον,—and ὄγκος, tumour), F. and L.,—gelenkgeschwullst, f. G.,—swelling of a joint.

ARTHROPHLOGOSE, s. f. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation),—arthrophlogosis, articulorum inflammatio, f. L.,—gelenkentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of joints.

ARTHROPUOSE, s. f. (*same*, and πύον, pus),—arthropyosis, f. L.,—gelenkvereiterung, f., gelenkgeschwür, n. G.,—suppuration—abscess—of a joint.

ARTHROSE, s. f.,—ἄρθρωσις,—arthrosis, articulatio, f. L.,—gelenk, n., einlenkung, f. G.,—a joint, articulation; formation of a joint.

ARTHROSPONGUS, s. f. (*same*, and σπόγγος, sponge),—fungus, vel tumor albus, articulorum, L.,—gliedschwamm, m. G.,—fungus, or white swelling, of the joints.

ARTICHAUT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cynara* (*Syngenesia, polygam. æqual; Carduaceæ*), L.,—die Artischocke, G.,—Artichoke; of which the more common species, *C. scolymus*,—l'artichaut commun, F.,—a native of South Europe, is generally cultivated as an article of diet. The *edible* parts are the base of the leaves of the calyx, and the fleshy receptacle. The *root* is said to be aperient and diuretic; the *flowers*, which possess, also, the property of coagulating milk, aphrodisiac. *Artichaut* de Jérusalem,—des Indes,—sauvage. See TOPINAMBOUR, PATATE, JOUBARBE.

ARTICLE, s. m.,—articulus, m. L.,—gelenk, glied, n. G.,—joint: in Anatomy, an assembly of two or more bones susceptible of motion upon each other: synonymous with moveable articulation. In Zoology, the term applied to the pieces—varying greatly in number and configuration, according to the genus of the animal,—which constitute the *antennæ*, *palpi*, and *tarsi* of *insects*. In Botany, *Articuli* sunt plantarum partes,—quæ in nodos intumescunt; a quibus persæpè ramuli prodeunt, L.,—nœuds, F.,—knöpfe an den pflanzen, G. By some writers, the portion comprized *between* the two *nodes* of a stem or branch,—internodius, L.,—is distinguished as the *Article*.

ARTICULAIRE, adj.,—ἀρθρικὸς,—articularis, L.,—articular: relating to *joints*: *Exs.* In Anatomy, Apophyses *articulaires*, des vertèbres, F.,—gelenkfortsätze der wirbelbeine, G.: in Pathology, Concretions *articulaires*, F.,—concretiones *articulares*, L.,—the bony or cartilaginous substances which sometimes form in the interior of joints,—most frequently in that of the knee. In Botany, leaves, which spring from the *nodes* or *articulations* of plants, as those of *Hordeum*, are termed, in French, feuilles *articulaires*.

ARTICULATION, s. f.,—articulatio, f. L.,—ἄρθρον,—gelenk, n. G. *Articulation* signifies, in Anatomy, an assemblage and union of divers osseous pieces with each other. The moveable and immoveable *articulations*,—les *art*—mobiles et immobiles, F.,—form two distinct classes. See DIARTHROSE, and SYNARTHROSE. In Physiology, *Articulation* is the term employed to indicate the varied combination of letters requisite for the formation of those sounds which constitute words. In Surgical Pathology, supernumerary joints, which are sometimes established between the fragments of an unconsolidated fracture, or between the unreduced extremity of a dislocated bone and the surrounding parts, receive indiscriminately the names, *Articulations fausses*,—*accidentelles*,—*anormales*,—*contre nature*, F.

ARTICULÉ, adj.,—articulatus, L.,—gegliedert, G.,—articulated: *Exs.* In Anatomy, un squelette *articulé*, F.,—an *articulated* skeleton. In Zoology, les Animaux *Articulés*,—*Articulata*, L.,—comprehending les Crustacés,—Arachnides, et—Insectes,—Crustacea, Arachnoida, et Insecta,—constitute the 3rd grand Division in the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier. In Botany,

Folia dicuntur *articulata*,—*gegliederte* blätter, G.,—quum folium ex apice folii excrescit, L.

Artificiel, adj.,—artificialis, L.,—künstlich, G.,—artificial: an epithet applied to any production of the hand of man, or result of human agency; as Pièces anatomiques *artificielles*, F.,—the models of anatomical subjects, in plaster, wax, or other appropriate substance. In Surgery, yeux *artificiels*,—*artificial* eyes. In Chemistry, froid *artificiel*, the cold resulting from admixture of certain chemical substances.

Artisans (Maladies des),—morbi Artificum, L.,—diseases of artizans.

Artomel, s. m. (*ἄρτος*, bread, *μέλι*, honey),—artomeli, n., cataplasmatis species, ex *pane* et *melle* parati, L.,—cataplasme preparé avec le *pain* et le *miel*, F.,—ein umschlag von *brod* und *honig*, G.,—a cataplasm of *bread* and *honey*.

Arum, Gouet, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Arum* (*Monoecia, polyandr.; Aroideæ*), L.,—die Aronswurz, G.,—Wake-Robin,—containing some poisonous, medicinal, and edible species. The Arum à feuilles ovales, F.,—*A. ovatum*, L.,—eirundes aron, G.; A. arborescent,—*A. arborescens*,—aronsbaum; and A. vénéneux,—*A. seguinum*,—aronwurz mit blumen ohne blätter, are, for instance, virulently acrid and *deleterious*. The *medicinal* species are the A. maculé,—commun, F.,—*A. maculatum*. L.,—gemeine aronswurz, G.; and A. serpentaire,—*A. dracunculus*,—gemeines schlangenkraut. The *berries*, *leaves*, and *roots* of the *first*, spotted Arum,—a common European plant,—possess great acridity: *leaves* topically employed in cleansing foul ulcers, and dissipating the swelling of œdematous limbs: *root*, when fresh, emetic and purgative; prescribed, internally, in Asthma, Rheumatism, and visceral obstructions; externally, as a rubefacient. The *second* exhibits similar properties.—The *roots* of *both* lose their acridity on desiccation or decoction; and yield a nutritive amylaceous substance. The *roots* and *stems* of two other species,—Colocase, and Chou caraïbe,—*A. colocasia*, and—*esculentum*,—are *edible*. See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. i., p. 65; Gmelin *Pflanzengifte*, p. 331.

Aryténéal, adj.: an epithet given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the 3rd pair of auxiliary bones of the *arcs branchiaux*, situated in the hyoideal region of fishes. See *Philosophie Anat.*, p. 384, pl. 8.

Ary-Aryténo-idien, adj.,—ary-arytænoideus, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Morgagni and Santorini, to the Arytenoid muscle. See Aryténoidien.

Aryténo- (or Ary-) E'piglottique, adj.,—arytæno-epiglotticus. Winslow has given this name to a few muscular fibres, not constantly existing, which connect the *arytenoid* cartilages and *epiglottis*, and form part of the arytenoid muscle of modern anatomists: also, an epithet applied to two ligament-like folds of the internal laryngeal membrane, which extend, from the *arytenoid* cartilages, to the borders of the *epiglottis*.

Aryténoïde, s. m., and adj.,—arytænoides, L.: a name given, in Anatomy, to two cartilages,—Cartil—*aryténoïdes*, F.,—cartilagines *arytænoides*, or—*deæ*, L.,—Giessbeckenknorpel, G.,—*Arytenoid* cartilages,—situated posteriorly on the cricoid; exhibiting a somewhat triangular figure; and closing, when they contract, the aperture of the glottis.

Aryténoïdien, adj.,—arytænoideus, L.: relating to the *arytenoid* cartilages: *Ex.* Muscle *aryténoïdien*, F.,—musculus *arytænoideus*, L.,—a pairless muscle, extending transversely between the *arytenoid* cartilages. By former anatomists, this muscle was described as consisting of three distinct muscles:—a *transverse*,—transversal, ou vrai aryténoïdien, F.,—arytænoideus transversus, L.; and two *oblique*,—aryténoïdiens croisés,—arytænoidei obliqui,—minores. See, also, Aryténo-E'piglottique. The *Arytenoid* Glands,—Glandes *aryténoïdiennes*, F.,—are small bodies, lodged in the fold of membrane which passes from the epiglottis to the arytenoid cartilages; and destined to secrete mucus for the lubrication of the larynx. Their excretory orifices are scarcely visible.

Asa *dulcis*. See Benjoin.—*fœtida*.—See Assa-Fœtida.

Asaret, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Asarum* (*Dodecandria, monogyn.; Aristolochiæ*), L.,—'Ασαρον,—die Haselwurz, G.,—Asarabacca. The only *medicinal* species belonging to it, is an European plant,—Asaret d'Europe, cabaret, nard sauvage, oreille d'homme, F.,—*A. Europæum*, L.,—*Roots* bitter, emetic, affording a substitute for Ipecacuanha; and diuretic: *leaves*, moreover, cathartic; and forming, when reduced into powder, a valuable errhine stimulant. This plant derives the *French* popular name, *cabaret*, from its former employment against the effects of excessive drinking. The *Germans* prepare, from it, a Pulvis sternutatorius, entitled, Schnupftabak.

Ascaride, s. m.,—'Ασκαρὶς,—Ascaris, Ascarides, pl., L.,—in Zoology, a genus of intestinal worms (*Entozoa*, *Nematoïdea*, Rudolph.; *Intestinaux*, *Cavitaires*, Cuv.),—comprehending, according to Rudolphi, more than 150 species; one only of which, L'Ascaride lombricoïde, F.,—*Ἕλμινς στρογγύλη*,—*A. lumbricoides*, L.,—Rundwurm, Soulwurm, G.,—common round Worm,

—inhabits the human intestines. The *A. vermicularis*, once included in this, now constitutes a distinct genus. See OXYURE. For the best descriptions of the anatomical structure of the *A. lumbricoides*,—so designated from its general resemblance to the earth-worm, *lumbricus*,—and of its specific and sexual characters, See Brera, *Lezioni Medico-pratiche sopra i principali Vermi*, &c.; Cloquet, *Anatomie des Vers Intestinaux*; and *Faune des Médicins*, v. ii., p. 93.

ASCIDIE, s. f.: in *Zoology*, a genus of acephalous Molluscæ, without shells, inhabiting the ocean. In their mode of life, they resemble the oyster. Their intestinal canal is not surrounded by the heart, as in the Testaceous acephalous Molluscæ; and they present other striking peculiarities of structure. They possess no organs of locomotion; and exhibit few external signs of vitality, except absorption and evacuation of water by the two orifices which constitute their mouth and anus. Cloquet,—*Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 167,—enumerates five *edible* species of *Ascidia*; one of which,—*A. rustica*,—appears to have been the τήθυον, of Aristotle; the *Tethea*, of Pliny.

ASCITE, s. f.,—Ἀσκίτης (ἀσκὸς, a large belly),—Ascites, f. L.,—Bauchwassersucht, f. G.,—dropsy of the belly: a term, in Pathology, applied to a morbid accumulation of serum in the abdominal cavity. By some writers, it has been improperly made to comprehend the serous effusions which occasionally take place exteriorly to the peritoneum; as infiltration of the integuments,—of the sheath of the *rectus* muscle,—effusion between the abdominal muscles and peritoneum,—and all the varieties of encysted dropsy; which are respectively distinguished by the epithet sub-cutaneous, *sous-cutanée*;—vaginal, *vaginale*;—peritoneal, *péritonéale* (*sous-musculaire*, would be more precise); and encysted, *enkystée*. Ascites properly so called—dropsy of the peritoneum,—hydropisie du péritoine, F.,—is characterized by an increased volume of the abdomen, and by the fluctuation felt upon percussion of its parietes. In very few instances, a primary affection, Ascites is generally a consequence of inflammation of the peritoneum or abdominal viscera, acute or chronic,—of tumours of the mesentery or liver, or organic diseases of the heart by which the circulation of blood through the *vena portarum* is obstructed or deranged. The curability will depend upon the nature of the lesion by which the effusion has been determined. ASCITIQUE, adj., — asciticus, — zur bauchwassersucht gehörig,—belonging, or relating, to *Ascites*.

ASCLÉPIADE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, —*Asclepias* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Asclepiadeæ*,—*Apocyneæ*), L.,—die Aeskulapie, G., —Swallow-wort,—comprehending numerous species, several of which, as the Asclépiade dompte-venin, and—de Syrie, F.,—*A. vincetoxicum*, and—*Syriaca*, L.,—possess drastic, emetic, and diuretic properties. The former of these—the ἀσκληπιὰς of Greek writers, was reputed, as the specific name implies, a powerful alexipharmac. The *spring-shoots* of the *latter* are eaten, in Canada, as asparagus: sugar is made from its odoriferous *flowers*; and the silk-like cotton of its *pods* serves for the stuffing of beds. The *juice* of another species, *A. nivea*, is vermifuge; and its *root* so powerfully emetic as to have acquired, in America, the name of *bastard Ipecacuanha*.

ASE, s. f.,—ἄση,—ase, f. L.,—ekel von übersättigung, G.,—loathing from satiety, disgust: according to the French lexicographers, anxiété épigastrique, malaise général. ASODE, adj.,—asodes, L.: *Ex.* Fièvre *asode*, F.,—πυρετὸς ἀσώδης,—febris *asodes*, L.,—brechfieber, n., ein fieber mit anhaltendem *ekel* und erbrechen, G.,—a fever with continued *nausea* and vomiting.

ASITIE, s. f. (α priv., σῖτος, aliment), —asitia, f. L.,—fasten, n., mangel an nahrung, G.,—*abstinence* from—, *destitution* of —*food*: not *disgust* for food, as the explanations of certain *French* and *German* lexicographers,—*dégoût* pour les alimens,—*ekel* für das essen,—would imply.

ASPARAGINE, s. f.,—asparagina, f. L.,—spargelstoff, m. G.: an immediate principle of vegetables, discovered in the juice of *Asparagus*.

ASPARAGINÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Asparagineæ*, L.: a family of monocotyledonous, apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens.—The genus, *Asparagus*, constitutes its type: and the *roots* of the various species which it comprizes, are, like those of all the other monocotyledonous plants, the parts which principally interest the physician. They possess, for the most part, diuretic and sudorific properties.

ASPERGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Asparagus* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*; *Asparagineæ*),—Ἀσπάραγος,—der spargel, G.,—Sparrowgrass,—containing numerous species. The *young shoots* of one of these, *A. officinalis*, a well-known European plant, are much prized as an article of food.—They constitute the *asperges*, of French,—*asparagi*, of Latin,—and *spargelsprossen*, of German—writers; and impart a peculiar odour to the urine of the consumer.—The *root*,—ἀσπαραγία,—is diuretic and diaphoretic; and forms an ingredient in the *French* preparation, entitled Sirop des cinq racines apéritives mineures.

ASPERITÉ, s. f.,—τράχωμα,—asperitas,

f. L.,—rauhigkeit, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the inequalities existing on the surface of bones, and commonly serving for the insertion of fibrous organs, as the tendons of muscles. In Pathology, inflammation of the eye-lids,—aspredo, f. L.,—on account of the sensation of *roughness*, which, under such circumstances, attends the motion of these organs upon the eye-ball.

Aspermatisme, s. m. (α priv., σπέρμα, seed),—aspermatismus, m. L.,—sammenmangel, m. G.: reflux of semen into the bladder at the moment when it ought to be ejected. Ἄσπερμος,—aspermus,—samenlos: *Ex.* Plantæ *aspermæ*, L.,—pflanzen *ohne samen*,—in Botany, *seedless* plants.

Aspersion, s. f.,—aspersio, f. (*aspergere*, to besprinkle), L.,—besprengung, f. G.,—aspersion: the act of *sprinkling* with water, or other fluid, any part of the animal body..

Asperule, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Asperula* (*Tetrandia monogyn.*; *Rubiaceæ*), L.,—das Megerkraut, G.,—Woodroof.—One species,—the sweet-scented, A. odorante, muguet de bois, F.,—*A. odorata* is aromatic, tonic, diaphoretic; useful in hepatic obstruction: a *second*,—A. cynanchique,—*A. cynanchica*,—celebrated, as the specific name implies, for its efficacy in *quinsy*, and other diseases of the throat.

Asphalte, s. m.,—ἄσφαλτος,—asphaltum, n. L.,—asphalt, judenpech, n. G.: a mineral pitch found floating on the waters of the Dead Sea,—*Asphaltite* lake,—in Palestine. It enters into the composition of divers unguents and plasters.

Asphyxie, s. f.,—ἀσφυξία (α priv., σφύξις, pulse),—asphyxia, f. L.,—pulslosigkeit, f., scheintod, m. G. The term, *Asphyxia*, was long employed by pathologists, as its etymology indicates, to designate *suppression* of the *pulse*—*suspension* of the *circulation*. But it is now commonly understood to signify suspension of all the vital phenomena by causes which operate exclusively, or at least specially, upon the respiratory organs. Asphyxia may be referred to three principal sources: exclusion of air from the lungs, as in strangulation; introduction of air, into them, unfit for respiration; and of air possessing deleterious qualities. Each of these species presents several varieties, with phenomena modified by the peculiar causes from which they have resulted. Asphyxié, adj.,—ἄσφυκτος,—asphycticus,—asphyktisch, scheintodt, ohne pulsschlag,—asphyxiated, in a state of apparent death, without pulsation. Asphyxier, v. a., to produce a state of *Asphyxia*.

Aspic, s. f.: in Zoology, an Ophidian Reptile,—ἀσπὶς,—aspis, f. L.,—asp,—*Coluber haje*, Linn.,—*Vipera haje*, Daud.: a native of Egypt; 2 feet long: much more *venomous* than the common viper; and celebrated, in history, as the instrument of Cleopatra's death. In Botany, a popular synonym of *Lavendula spica*: thus huile d'*aspic* is synon. with huile de lavande, F.,—oleum lavendulæ, L.,—lavendelöl, G.

Aspiration, s. f.,—aspiratio, f. L.,—athemholen, n. G.: the act of *drawing in* air or other fluid,—a term, in Physiology, syn. with Inspiration.

Assa-Fœtida, s. f.,—ὀπὸς μηδικὸς,—Asa fœtida, f. L.,--stinkasand, stinkender asand, teufelsdreck, m. (stercus diaboli) G.,—Assafœtida: in Materia Medica, a gum-resin obtained, by incision, from the stem and roots of an umbelliferous plant,—*Ferula Assa fœtida*. See Ferule. Internally administered, powerfully antispasmodic, diaphoretic, expectorant; externally, resolutive. *French Officinal Preparations*: an *Ethereal Tincture*, Tinct. Ætherea de Asâ fetidâ: *German*: a *Volatile Tincture*, *pills*, and *plaster*,—flüchtige Stinkasandtinctur, Stinkasandpillen, Stinkpflaster: *French* and *German*: a *simple Tincture*, Tinct. Asa fetidæ,—Stinkasandtinctur.

Assident, adj.,—assidens (*assidere*, to attend upon), L.,—concomitant: a term, in Pathology, when applied to symptoms, syn. with Accessoire.

Assimilation, s. f.,—assimilatio, f. (*assimilare*, to assimilate), L.,—ὁμοίωσις,—gleichmachung, f. G.: in Physiology, the act of assimilation,—a function common to all organized beings, animal and vegetable; by virtue of which they *transform into their own peculiar substance*, the materials taken up from without. Assimiler, v. a.,—assimilare,—ὁμοιοεῖν,—ähnlich machen, to render like.

Assoupissement, s. m.,—κάρος,—sopor, m., somnolentia, f. L.,—schläfrigkeit, f. G.,--drowsiness, imperfect—morbid sleep: a symptom common to many diseases, especially those of cerebral origin or complication. Assoupissant, adj.,—καρωτικὸς, ὑπνωτικὸς,—soporifer, soporificus,—schläfrig: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to all stupifying or *soporific* remedies.

Asternal, adj. (α priv., στέρνον, the breast-bone): an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the false ribs,—côtes *asternales*, G.,—costæ *asternales*,—spuriæ, L.,—die falsche rippen, G.;—which are *not* directly *articulated* with the *sternum*.

Asthénie, s. f.,—ἀσθένεια (α priv., σθένος, strength), — asthenia, f. L., — asthenie, schwäche, f. G..—want of strength, debility. *Asthenу*,—languor of the vital action,—was distinguished, by Brown, into the *direct* and *indirect*: the *former* resulting from the *deficiency*,—the *latter*, from exhaustion consequent on the *abuse*—of stimulants. Asthénique, adj.,—ἀσθενι-

κὸς,—asthenicus, L.,—asthenic, pertaining to— ; Ἀσθενὴς,—schwach, G.,—feeble, suffering from—*Asthenia.*

Asthme, s. m.,—ἄσθμα,—asthma, n. L.,—asthma, n., engbrüstigkeit, f. G.—*Asthma* forms a genus of the 2nd Sub-order, *Névroses de la respiration*, in Order iv, of the Class *Névroses*, of Pinel. It is distinguished by French writers, into the following species or varieties: *A.—convulsif, — nerveux*, — asthma convulsivum, — nervosum, L.,—common convulsive or spasmodic asthma ;—*A. humide*,—asthma humidum,—asthma with expectoration; *A. sec*,—asthma siccum.—without expectoration. The acute asthma, described by Millar,—*A. aigu*,—asthma acutum, must have been phlegmasia of the windpipe, or other portion of the respiratory tube; and, consequently, very different from real asthma, which probably consists in an irritative and congested state of the mucous membrane of the air-cells. By a late French writer, it has been asserted that the asthma of old persons is invariably a consequence of organic lesion of the heart. The frequent complication of cardiac lesion with asthma, in the aged, is unquestionable; but the former may commonly be regarded rather as an effect of the obstructed circulation of blood through the pulmonary vessels during the asthmatic paroxysm, than as a cause of the disease. Asthmatique, adj.,—ἀσθματικὸς,—asthmaticus,—asthmatisch, engbrüstig,—asthmatic: relating to, affected with, *Asthma.*

Astragale, s. m.,—ἀστράγαλος,—astragalus, talus, m. L.,—sprungbein, n. G.: in Anatomy, one of the seven bones of the tarsus. Astragalien, adj.,—relating to the *astragalus: Ex.* Articulation calcanéo-*astragalienne*, F.,—articulation of the *astragalus* with the os calcis.

Astragale, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, —*Astragalus (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—das Wirbelkraut, Tragant, G.,—Milk-vetch,—containing numerous species; several of them employed in medicine. Thus, the leaves of the *réglisse sauvage*,—*A. glycyphyllos*, possessing a saccharine flavour, are frequently prescribed in retention of urine; and the astragale de Crète, and—gommifère,—*A. creticus*, and *gummifer*, in common with several other species, produce gum *Tragacanth.* See Adragant.

Astriction, s. f.,—astrictio, f. (*astringere*, to astringe, to contract), L.,—στύψις, —zusammenziehung, f.,—astriction: the action of—remèdes *astringens*,—φάρμακα στυπτικὰ,—*astringentia*, L.,—*adstringirende—zusammenziehende*—mittel, G.,—*astringent* remedies.

Astrologie, s. f.,—ἀστρολογία (ἄστρον, a star, λόγος, discourse),—astrologia, f. L.,—astrologie, sterndeuterei, f. G.,—astrology: *doctrine* of the *stars.* Perverted from its original acceptation, this term is now applied to the pretended science of predicting events by inspection of the stars. Astrologue, s. m.,—ἀστρολόγος,—astrologus, m. L.,—astrolog, sterndeuter, m. G.,—an astrologer.

Ataraxie, s. f.,—ἀταραξία,—ataraxia, f. L.,—gemüthsruhe, seelenruhe, f. G.,—ataraxy: exemption from disquietude,—tranquillity of soul; perfect calm of the intellectual and affective faculties. Ἀτάραχτος,—ataractus,—ruhig,—imperturbed.

Ataxie, s. f.,—ἀταξία,—ataxia, f. L.,—uuordnung, f. G.,—disorder: a term, heretofore, of extensive application in Pathology; but now restricted to the expression of that state of *disorder* which characterizes nervous fevers. Ataxique, adj., —ἄταχτος,—ataxicus,—unordentlich,—disorderly, irregular: announcing, or characterized by, *Ataxy*: *Ex.* Fièvre *ataxique*, the title given, by Pinel, to malignant or nervous fever.

Atechnie, s. f.,—ἀτεκνία (α priv., τέκνον, offspring)—atechnia, f. L. This nosological term is represented, by the French lexicographers, as synonymous with *Agonie* and *Anaphrodisie*; and, consequently, as expressive of sterility from sexual apathy or impotence,—unfruchtbarkeit, of the Germans. Blanchard and Kraus, on the contrary, regard it as descriptive of the *childless* condition,—kinderlosigkeit, G.,—whether resulting from sterility or privation by death. It is, in fact, susceptible of the two-fold construction; and perfectly correspondent, in etymology and signification, with Atechme, s. m.

Athérôme, s. m.,—atheroma, n. L. (ἀθήρα, thick gruel),—breigeschwullst, f. G.: in Pathology, an encysted tumour, containing a pultaceous, *gruel-like*, matter. Athéromateux, adj.,—atheromatodes, L.: of the nature of *Atheroma.*

Athymie, s. f.,—ἀθυμία,—athymia, f. L.,—muthlosigkeit, traurigkeit, f. G.,—want of courage, dejection, melancholy.—Ἄθυμος, adj.,—athymus,—muthlos,—dejected, desponding, heartless.

Atlas. s. m.,—ἄτλας,—atlas, m. L.,—atlas, m., der erste halswirbel, G.: in Anatomy, the first cervical vertebra, which supports the human cranium, as the giant *Atlas*, in ancient mythology, was said to sustain the heavens. Atloïde, adj.,—atloides, L.,—*resembling* the *atlas*: substantively employed, by Chaussier, as a designation for the *atlas* itself.

Atloïdo-axoïdien, adj.,—atloido-axoideus, L.: belonging to the *atlas* and *axis*, (2nd cervical vertebra): *Exs.* Articulation *atloïdo-axoidienne*,—ligaments *atloïdo-axoidiens*, F.,—the articulation, and ligaments,

which connect with each other, the *atlas* and *dentata.*

ATLOÏDO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj., —more correctly—SOUS-MASTOÏDIEN, : a modern term, applied by Chaussier, to the superior—lesser—oblique muscle of the head,—obliquus capitis superior—minor, L.,—oberer—kleiner—schiefer kopfmuskel, G.,—which passes from the transverse process of the *atlas,* to the occipital ridge behind the *mastoid* process.

ATLOÏDO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—atloido-muscularis, L.: a name, given by Girard, to a branch of the occipital artery.

ATLOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, adj.,—atloido-occipitalis, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the articulation of the *atlas* with the *occipital* bone. Also, the name, given by Chaussier, to the lesser straight muscle,—*petit droit postérieur,*—of the head, rectus capitis posticus minor, L.,—hinterer kleiner gerader kopfmuskel, G.,—which passes from the posterior middle of the *atlas,* to the inferior transverse *occipital* ridge.

ATLOÏDO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL, adj.,—atloido-infra-occipitalis, L.: the term, in Chaussier's nomenclature, for the lateral straight muscle—*droit latéral*—of the head,—rectus capitis lateralis, L.,—seitlicher kopfmuskel,—extending from the anterior part of the transverse process of the *atlas,* to a ridge of the *occipital* bone, between the condyle and mastoid process.

ATMIDIATRIQUE, s. f. (*ἀτμὸς,* vapour, *ἰατρικὴ,* medicine),—atmidiatrice, L.: the application of simple aqueous or medicated *vapours,* to the animal body, for the cure of various diseases.

ATMIDOMÈTRE, s. m. (*ἀτμὸς,*—and *μέτρον,* measure),—atmidometrum, n. L.: a vessel, or instrument, in Physics, for *measuring* the *evaporation* of water.

ATMOSPHÈRE, s. f. (*ἀτμὸς,*—and *σφαῖρα,* a sphere),—atmosphæra, f. L.,—atmosphäre, f.,—dunstkreis, m. G.,—atmosphere: the mass of elastic and invisible fluid which, on all sides, envelopes the earth. ATMOSPHÉRIQUE, adj.,—atmosphæricus, —atmosphärisch,—atmospheric: belonging, or relating to the *atmosphere: Exs.* Phénomène—pierre *atmosphérique,* F.,—an *atmospheric* phenomenon, a *meteoric* stone. ATMOSPHÉROLOGIE, s. f. (*same,* and *λόγος,* discourse),—atmosphærologia, f. L.,—atmosphärologie, f.,—die *lehre* von der *atmosphärischen* luft, G.,—*doctrine* of the *atmospheric* air.

ATMOSPHÉRILIE, s. f.,—atmospherilion, n. L.: a term by which some naturalists designate all the inorganic substances existing in the *atmosphere;* and constituting, with them, a fourth—the *gaseous*—kingdom of nature.

ATOCIE, s. f. (*ἄτοκος,* sterile),—atocia, f. L.,—unfruchtbarkeit, f. G.,—sterility.

ATOME, s. m.,—*ἄτομος,* (*α* priv., *τέμνω,* I cut),—atomus, m. L.,—atom, n. G.: an *indivisible* particle of matter. ATOMIQUE? adj.,—atomicus,—atomisch,—atomic.

ATONIE, s. f.,—*ἀτονία* (*α* priv., *τόνος,* tone, strength),—atonia, f. L.,—atonie, erschlaffung, schwäche, f. G.,—atony: *diminution,* or *loss,* of *tone,* flaccidity, weakness. ATONIQUE, adj.,—*ἄτονος,*—atonicus, —atonisch, schlaff,—atonic: suffering from *Atony.*

ATRABILE, s. f. (*ater,* black, *bilis,* bile): a name given, by the Ancients, to the coagula of blood evacuated from the rectum of hemorrhoidal patients; to a morbid condition of the intestinal mucus; and to an imaginary fluid which they regarded as the source of hypochondriasm, madness, and many other diseases. The term itself is, in fact, synonymous with the *μελαγχολία*—see MELANCHOLIE—of the Greek—and schwarze galle, of the German—writers. ATRABILAIRE, ATRABILIEUX, adj.,—atrabilaris, atrabiliosus, L., —atrabiliary, atrabilious: connected with, —suffering from—*black bile.*

ATRÉSIE, s. f., ATRÉTISME, s. m. (*ἄτρητος,* unpierced),—atresia, imperforatio, f. L.,—der *mangel* einer normalen *öffnung,* G.,—imperforation: *deficiency* of a natural *opening. Atretus* est, cui anus, aut genitalia *non perforata* sunt, L.

ATRICES, s. f. pl., F. and L. Syn. with CONDYLÔME.

ATROPHIE, s. f.,—*ἀτροφία,*—atrophia, f. L.,—atrophie, daarsucht, f. G.,—atrophy: *want* of *nourishment,* wasting, emaciation. ATROPHIÉ,—*ἄτροφος,*—wasted: *not receiving nourishment;* in a state of *atrophy.*

ATTACHE, s. f. Syn. with INSERTION.

ATTAQUE, s. f.,—insultus, m. L.,—anfall, angriff, m. G.,—attack: in Pathology, sudden invasion of a disease.

ATTELLE, s. f.,—assula, ferula, f. L.,—beinlade, beinschiene, f. G.,—splint: in Surgery, an instrument of wood, pasteboard, or iron, employed in the treatment of fractured or dislocated bones.

ATTÉNUANT, adj.,—attenuans (*attenuare,* to make thin), L.,—*λεπτυντικὸς,*—verdünnend, G.,—attenuant, qualified for making *thin:* a term, in Materia Medica, applied to substances which are *thought* to possess the property of *diminishing* the *consistence* of the animal fluids. ATTÉNUATION, s. f.,—attenuatio, f. L.,—*λεπτυσμὸς,* verdünnung, f. G.,—attenuation: the action of—médicamens *atténuans,*—*attenuant* remedies.

ATTITUDE, s. f.,—situs corporis, m. L. —stellung, leibesstellung, f. G.,—attitude, position of the body. Correct observation of the *attitude* of patients may be turned to a valuable account, in the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases.

ATTRACTIF, adj.,—attractivus, attrahens, L.,—anziehend, G.,—attractive, attrahent: *Ex.* Remèdes *attractives*, F.,—*attrahentia*, L.,—*anziehende* mittel, G.,—remedies which, like blisters and other counter-irritants, possess the property of *drawing* the animal fluids *to* any surface upon which they are applied.

ATTRACTION, s. f.,—attractio, f. (*attrahere*, to draw together), L.,—ὅλκη,—anziehung, f. G.,—attraction: in Physics, the power, universally pervading nature, whereby bodies, or the parts constituting bodies, are *drawn towards* each other; as the *attraction* of gravitation,—*attr.* planétaire, F.;—and chemical or molecular *attraction*,—chimique ou moléculaire. See AFFINITÉ.

ATTRITION, s. f.,—attritio, f. (*atterere*, to rub against, to bruise), L.,—aufreibung, f. G.,—attrition: in Physics, the friction—*frottement*, F.,—of two bodies against each other: in Surgery, excoriation of the surface,—*ecorchure superficielle*,—from friction; or the crushing of parts,—*contusion*, *écrasement*,—consequent on violent injury.

ATYPIQUE, adj.,—ἄτυπος (α priv., τύπος, type),—atypicus, L.,—atypisch, unregelmässig, G.,—atypical: an epithet applied to periodical diseases, as intermittent fever, when exhibiting *irregularity* in their recurrence.

AUBIER, s. m.,—alburnum, n. L.,—spint, m. G.: in Botany, the exterior woody portion of the trunk and branches of trees; interposed between the bark and true wood, into which it is annually converted; forming concentric circles.

AUDITIF, adj.,—auditorius (*auditus*, the sense of hearing), L.,—ἀκουστικὸς,—auditory. Syn. with ACOUSTIQUE. *Exs.* Conduits *auditifs*, externe et interne, F.,—meatus *auditorius* externus et internus, L.; osselets *auditifs*,—de l'ouie,—ossicula *auditoria*,—*auditûs*, L.,—*gehör*knöchelchen, G.,—bones of the internal *ear*.

AUDITION, s. f.,—auditus, m. L.,—ἀκοὴ,—gehör, n. G.,—sense of hearing.

AUNÉE, s. f., a species, in Botany, of the Genus, *Inula*,—*I. helenium*,—ἑλένιον,—brustalant, helenenkraut, G.,—Elecampane. See INULE. *Root*,—alantwurzel, G.,—aromatic and tonic. The *French* and *Germans* have an *Extract*,—and the *latter*, an *Ointment*,—of Elecampane: Extractum Helenii,—Alantextract, Alantsalbe.

AURA, s. f., from the Latin,—αὔρα, πνοὴ,—lufthauch, m., lüftchen, n. G.: a term, employed by physicians, to designate a *vapour* or *subtle emanation* rising from a body, and forming an atmosphere around it: *Exs.* in Physiology, *Aura vitalis*, the principle of life, regarded, by some, as a gaseous fluid;—*seminalis*, pars maximè subtilis *seminis masculini*, quæ ad ovarium fœmininum penetrans, unum, vel plura ovula, fœcundat, L.: in Pathology, *Aura epileptica*,—the sensation of a slight *vapour* which, ascending from the limbs or trunk to the head, announces, in some patients, the invasion of the *epileptic* paroxysm.

AURANTIACÉES, f. pl.,—*Aurantiaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. It comprizes several genera highly interesting in their connection with medicine and dietetics. See CITRON, ORANGE, LIMON. Their *leaves*, *bark*, and the *rind* of their fruit, yield an aromatic volatile oil: the *pulp* of the latter is invariably acid.

AURÉOLE, s. f.,—aureola, f. L. Syn. with ARÉOLE.

AURICULAIRE, adj.,—sometimes spelled ORICULAIRE,—auricularis (*auricula*, the external ear), ὠτικὸς,—zum ohr gehörig, G.,—auricular, belonging to the *ear*, particularly the *external ear*: *Ex.* There are three pairs of *auricular* muscles: 1. *Muscle auriculaire supérieur* (temporo-oriculaire, Ch.), F.,—attollens—superior auris, L.,—aufwärtszieher des ohres, G., extending from the upper part of the root of the auricular cartilage, to the epicranial aponeurosis; 2.—*auriculaire antérieur* (zygomato-oriculaire, Ch.),—anterior auris,—vorwärtszieher des ohres,—from the back of the helix, to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone: 3.—*auriculaire postérieur* (mastoido-oriculaire, Ch.),—retrahens—posterior—auris,—rückwärtszieher des ohres,—from the back part of the ear, to the mastoid process.

AURICULE, ORICULE, s. f.,—auricula, f. (dim. of *auris*), L.,—das äussere ohr, G.,—in Anatomy, the external ear. In Botany, the lobulated and rounded appendage existing at the base of certain flowers and petioles. AURICULÉ, adj.,—auriculatus: an epithet applied to all parts of *plants* which are furnished with an *auricle*.

AURICULO-VENTRICULAIRE, adj.,—auriculo-ventricularis, L.: common to the *auricle* and *ventricle* of the heart: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the *aperture* of communication—*auriculo-ventricular* opening—which exists between the two cavities, on each side, of the heart; and, sometimes, also, to the *valves*,—valvules mitrales et tricuspides, F.,—with which they are respectively furnished.

AURISCALPIUM, s. m.: a term from the Latin (*auris*, ear, *scalpere*, to rake),—ὠτογλυφὶς,—ohrlöffel, m. G.,—ear-pick: an instrument,—cure-oreille, F.,—quo cerumen, vel alia heterogenea corpora, ex meatu *auditorio* extrahuntur, L.

AURONE *male*, s. f. See ABROTANUM. —*femelle*. See SANTOLINE.

AUSCULTATION, s. f.,—auscultatio, f.

(*auscultare*, to listen), L.,—zuhören, n. G.: the act of listening: a term first applied, by Laennec, to exploration of the chest by means of an instrument, called a *Stethoscope*.

AUSTÈRE, adj.,—*αὐστηρὸς*,—austerus, L., —rauh, herbe, G.,—austere: that quality of substances, which produces on the organ of taste, the highest degree of the impression, called *Acerbity*.

AUTEMESIE, s. f. (*αὐτὸς*, self, *ἔμεσις*, vomiting),—autemesia, f. L.: a name, given by Alibert, to idiopathic or *spontaneous vomiting;* which constitutes, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, the 8th genus of the family of *Gastroses*.

AUTOCRATIE, s. f. (*αὐτὸς*, self, *κράτος*, power),—autocratia, f. L.,—selbstherrschaft, f. G.: the internal *independent* power which the ancient writers, and some moderns, have admitted as existing in the animal organism. AUTOCRATIQUE, adj., —autocraticus, L.,—selbstherrschend, G., —spontaneous, independent.

AUTOLITHOTOMISTE, s. m. (*αὐτὸς*, self, *λιθοτόμος*, lithotomist): a term, applied by French lexicographers, to persons who are *said* to have performed upon *themselves*, the operation of *lithotomy*.

AUTOMATE, s. m.,—*αὐτόματον*, substantively employed,—automaton, n. L.,—automat, m. G.,—automaton: a machine which, apparently, *moves* of *itself*. AUTOMATIQUE, adj.,—*αὐτόματος*,—automaticus, —automatisch,—automatic: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the movements which proceed from the mere structure of organs, without the apparent concurrence of the will.

AUTOMNE, s. m.,—*ὀπώρα*,—autumnus, m. L.,—herbst, m. G.,—autumn: a period of the year extending from the summer equinox to the winter solstice. AUTOMNAL, adj.,—autumnalis,—herbstlich,—autumnal, belonging to, or appearing in, *autumn: Ex.* Febres *autumnales*, L.,—the intermittent fevers which prevail in *Autumn*.

AUTOPSIE, s. f.,—*αὐτοψία*,—autopsia, f. L.,—autopsie, f., selbstsehen, n. G.,—autopsy: the act of *examining* for *one's self*, personal inspection. This term has lately been introduced, in combination with an adjective, by French writers, to express the act of inspecting the animal body for pathological or medico-juridical purposes: *Autopsie cadavérique*. Although not unobjectionable, it is surely less offensive to correct taste, than the barbarous "*post-mortem* examination," of certain British pathologists. AUTOPTIQUE, ?—autopticus,—autoptisch,—autoptical: pertaining to *Autopsy*.

AUTRUCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Ornithology,—*Struthio* (*Struthiones*, Bl.; *E'chassiers*, *brevipennes*, Cuv.), L.: also, the principal species, *S. camelus*,—*στρουθοκάμηλος*, —straus, m. G.,—ostrich,—a large, swift-footed bird, inhabiting the sandy deserts of Africa. The *flesh*, proscribed, as an article of diet, to the Israelites, was eaten by the Roman Emperors. The *egg* has a sweetish flavour. Its *shell*, and the *fat* of the bird, were formerly much employed in medicine.

AUXESIE, s. f.,—*αὔξησις*,—auxesis, f., augmentum, n. L.,—vermehrung, zunahme, f. G.,—increase: *Ex.*, in Pathology, *Auxesis* morbi, L.,—die *zunahme* der krankheit, G.,—*increase—aggravation*—of the disease.

AUXILIAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—auxiliaris (*auxilium*, aid), L.,—auxiliary. Syn. with ADJUVANT.

AVANT-BOUCHE, s. f.,—os anticum, L.: that part of the cavity of the *mouth* which extends to the velum palati.

AVANT-BRAS, s. m.,—cubitus, m., pars inferior brachii, L.,—vorderarm, m. G.,—fore-arm: in Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic extremity, which is comprized between the proper arm and hand. See ANTIBRACHIAL.

AVANT-CŒUR, s. m. Syn. with ANTICARDE.

AVANT-COUREUR: a term, in Pathology, employed to express the *precursory* signs or phenomena,—signes ou phénomènes *précurseurs*, F.,—signa *præcurrentia*, L.,—of diseases.

AVEUGLE, adj.,—*τυφλὸς*,—cæcus, L.,—blind, G. and E., deprived of sight, dark: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *holes* and *cavities* which terminate in a *cul-de-sac;* as the *trou aveugle* de l'os frontal,—de la langue, F.,—*foramen cœcum* (*blindes loch*, G.) ossis frontalis, et—linguæ, L.; and *intestin aveugle*, —*cœcum intestinum*, L.,—*τυφλὸν ἔντερον*,—*blinde darm*, G.,—the *cœcum*, or *blind gut*. AVEUGLE-NÉ, s. m., and adj.,—*τυφλογενὴς*, —born *blind*.

AVEUGLEMENT, s. m.,—*τυφλότης*,—cæcitas, f. L.,—blindheit, f. G.,—blindness: privation of sight.—de jour, see NYCTALOPIE.—de nuit, see HÉMÉRALOPIE.

AVOINE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Avena* (*Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ*), L., —der Hafer, G.,—Oat-grass. The *seeds* of the cultivated species, *A. sativa*,—l'avoine cultivée, F.,—common oat-grass,—are employed as food for man and the domestic animals. The *groats*, and *meal*, prepared from them, avenæ decorticatæ, et farina, L.,—hafergrütze, f., hafermehl, n. G.,—make the best gruel,—gruau d'avoine, F.,—haferschleim, m. G.

AVORTEMENT, s. m.,—*ἄμβλωσις*,—abortio, f. L.,—missgebären, n. G.,—abortion, miscarriage; expulsion of the fœtus be-

fore the natural period. AVORTER, v. n., —αμβλωσῖν, — aboriri, —missgebären, —to miscarry.

AVORTON, s. m.,—ἀμβλωθρίδιον,—abortus, m. L.,—eine unzeitige geburt, G.,—an abortion, an abortive child; an animal born before its time.

AVULSION, s. f. See ARRACHEMENT.

AXE, s. f.,—ἄξων,—axis, f. L.,—achse, f., eine gerade linie durch den mittelpunkt eines körpers, G.,—axis: a right line passing through the centre of a body—or cavity, and following the principal direction of such body or cavity. Thus, the *axis* of vision,—*axe* de la vision, ou—optique, F.,—is the straight line which, falling perpendicularly on the eye, passes through the centre of the pupil, to the centre of the sclerotica. In Botany, the elongated peduncle upon which several flowers are attached, is also called the *axis*: it is simple in Plantain; branched,—*rameux*, F.,—in Heliotrope; bent and articulated,—*flexueux* et *articulé*,—in *Lolium*; and fleshy, —*charnu*,—in *Bromelia*. In the spike,—*épi*, —of the *Gramineæ*, it is termed *rachis*,—spindel, m. G. The *axis* of a fruit is the ideal line which passes from the base to the summit. Sometimes such axis really exists; and is then distinguished as the columelle, f. F.,—columella, f. L.,—mittelsäulchen, n. G.,—central *pillaret*.

AXILLAIRE, adj.,—axillaris (*axilla*, the arm-pit), L.,—zur achselgrube gehörig, G.,—axillary: belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit: *Exs.* in Anatomy, Vaisseaux *axillaires*, F.,—vasa (arteria et vena) *axillaria*, L.,—die *achsel*blutadern, G.,—the *axillary* blood-vessels (artery and vein); glandes *axillaires*,—glandulæ *axillares*,—die *achsel*drüsen,—the *axillary* glands. In Botany, flores et folia *sub basi rami* inserti, vocantur *axillares*, L. See AISSELLE.

AXIS, s. m.,—ἄξων,—axis, epistropheus, m., vertebra dentata, f. L.,—achse, f., zweiter halswirbel, G.,—the second cervical vertebra; which has acquired its designations from the presence of a *tooth-like* process whereon the atlas and cranium rotate together, as upon a *pivot*. AXOÏDE, adj.,—axoides, L.,—axoid, pivot-shaped: an epithet substantively employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Axis* itself.

AXOÏDO-ATLOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—axoido-atloideus: the name given, by Chaussier, to the inferior oblique muscle of the head,—*Oblique inférieur de la tête*, F.,—obliquus capitis inferior—major, L., —unterer—grosser—schiefer kopfmuskel, G.; which extends from the spinous process of the *axis*, to the transverse process of the *atlas*: also, the epithet applied to the articulation and ligaments which connect *these two vertebræ* with each other.

AXOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, s. m., and adj.,—axoido-occipitalis: Chaussier's term for the posterior straight muscle—*droit postérieur*, F.,—of the head,—rectus capitis posticus major, L.,—hinterer grosser gerader kopfmuskel, G.;—extending from the spinous process of the *axis*, to the inferior transverse ridge of the *os occipitis*.

AXONGE, s. f.,—axungia, f., pinguedo vel adeps porci, L.,—στέαρ ὕειον,—schmalz, schweinfett, n. G.,—hogs-lard. This substance,—*graisse de porc*, F.,—is composed of stearine and elain; and is much employed, pharmaceutically, in the formation of ointments and pommades. The term, *axungia*, (*axis unguen*), is obviously derived from its having been used, by the ancients, to *grease* their *chariot-wheels*.

AZÉDARACH, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Melia* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Meliaceæ*), L. The *roots* and *fruit* of the *M. azedarach*, common Bead-tree, an Asiatic species naturalized in south Europe, are regarded as *vermifuge*. The *pulp* of the *latter* is *poisonous*.

AZOODYNAMIE, s. f. (α priv., ζωὴ, life, δύναμις, power),—azoodynamia, f. L.,—der *mangel* an *lebensthätigkeit*, G.,—*diminution*, or *privation*, of the *vital powers*.

AZOTATE, s. m.,—azotas, m. L. Syn. with NITRATE.

AZOTE, s. m. (α priv., ζωὴ, life),—azotum, n. L.,—azot, nitrogen, n., stickstoff, m., stickluft, f. G.,—azote, nitrogen: a simple gaseous body, specifically lighter than atmospheric air, but constituting four fifths of that fluid: *unfit* for the sustenance of combustion and *animal life*; hence its name. It enters into the composition of nitric acid, ammonia, all animal, and many vegetable, substances.—AZOTÉ, adj.,—azotatus, L.,—containing *azote*.

AZOTÉNÈSE, s. f.,——azotenesis, f. L. All diseases induced, or supposed to be induced, by the predominance of *azote* in the human body, have been classed together, by Baumes, under the title of *Azoténèses*.

AZOTEUX, AZOTIQUE, adj.,—azotosus, azoticus, L.: epithets, which some chemists have proposed to apply to the *nitrous* and *nitric* acids, respectively. In this case, the terms, AZOTATE and AZOTITE, s. m.,—azotas, azotis, m. L.,—must obviously be substituted for the *Nitrate*, and *Nitrite*, at present employed in French Chemistry.

AZOTURE, s. m.: the combination of *azote* with a simple combustible body.

AZYGOS, adj.,—ἄζυγὴς (α priv., ζυγὸς, yoke),—azygos, L.,—ungepaart, G.,—unmatched, pairless, without a fellow. This term is applied, in Anatomy, to a *muscle* of the palate, *Muscle Azygos*, (palato-staphylin, Ch.), F.,—*azygos* uvulæ, L.,—*un-*

gepaarter muskel? G.,—extending from the *palatine* suture to the tip of the *uvula;* —and a *vein*, Veine *azygos*,—φλέψ ἀζυγὴς, —vena *azygos*,—die *ungepaarte* blutader, G.,—which, originating from the inferior vena cava, or the mesenteric, or sometimes one of the lumbar or renal veins, passes up, on the *right* of the vertebral column, with the aorta and thoracic duct; and pours the contents into the superior cava near its termination in the right auricle of the heart. Chaussier calls this vessel,—veine prélombo-thoracique; and distinguishes, by a prefix of the epithet, petite, a smaller,—*Veine demi-azygos*,—which, taking its rise from the left renal and corresponding lumbar veins, creeps up the *left* side of the spine; and, about the level of the 8th dorsal vertebra, terminates in the larger vena *azygos*.

Azyme, adj. (α priv., ζύμη, leaven),—unleavened: *Ex.* Pain *azyme*, F.,—ἄρτος ἄζυμος,—panis *azymus*, L.,—*ungesäuert* brod, G.,—*unleavened* bread.

B.

Babeure, Babeurre, s. m.,—*lait de beurre*,—butyri serum, n. L.,—buttermilch, f. G.,—buttermilk.

Babillement, s. m.,—ἀδολεσχία,—garrulitas, loquacitas, f. L.,—geschwätzigkeit, schwatzhaftigkeit, f. G.,—garrulity, loquacity: the propensity to excessive and rapid talking, frequently a symptom of disease; as of *Hysteria*.

Bacchie, s. f.,—bacchia, f. (*Bacchus*, the God of Wine), Varus faciei cum nodis maculisque coloratis, chronicis, L.,—eine gesichtspustel, die oft bei trinkern entsteht, G.,—a red elevated spot or pustule which frequently disfigures the face of those who indulge in *excessive drinking* of wine or spirits.

Baccifère, adj.,—baccifer (*bacca*, a berry, *ferre*, to bear), L.,—beeren tragend, G.,—bacciferous, berry-bearing: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those plants which *produce berries*.

Bacciforme, adj.,—bacciformis (*bacca*, —and *forma*, form), L.,—beerenförmig, beerenartig, G.,—bacciform, berry-like: a term, in Botany, synonymous with *baccien*, F.; and applied to fruits which, with a general *resemblance*, in structure, to the *berry*, do not exhibit all its characters.

Bacile, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Crithmum* (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*), L.,—der Meerfenchel, G.,—Samphire: also the name of the only European species of the genus, *C. Maritimum*,—criste-marine, passe-pierre, perce-pierre, F.,—Sea-samphire,—a plant, growing on rocky coasts; whose *leaves*, with a saline and slightly aromatic flavour, possess *aperient* and *diuretic* properties, and are frequently eaten, preserved with vinegar, as a *pickle*.

Bacove, s. f.: the vulgar name of the *Musa Sapientium*,—bananier des sages, F., —Banana-tree.

Badamier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Terminalia*, (*Polygamia, monoec.; Combretaceæ*), L.,—containing a few species which are all resinous trees, and natives of India. One of them,—*T. casappa*,—broad-leaved Terminalia,—produces an almond-like fruit, from which a pure and *edible* oil may be obtained.

Badiane, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Illicium* (*Polyandria, polygyn.; Magnoliaceæ*), L.,—der Sternanis, G.,—Aniseed-tree,—containing a few exotic species: also, the French term employed to designate one of these species, *I. anisatum*. The fruit is a star-shaped capsule, of five or seven rays: each contains one seed, of a warm, aromatic, grateful taste,—resembling that of Dill,—hence its popular French name. *Anis etoilé*. These seeds possess stimulating properties, and impart to the *liqueur* called *Anisette de Bordeaux*, the pleasant flavour by which it is distinguished.

Badukka, s. m.: the Indian name of a species, in Botany, belonging to the Genus *Capparis*, Caper-tree. See Câprier. The *flowers* of this plant, *C. badukka*, are large, and *purgative;* the *leaves*, employed in the composition of liniments.

Baguenaudier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,—*Colutea* (*Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Blasenbaum, G., —Bladder-Senna,—one of the several species of which, *C. arborescens*, common Bladder-senna, a native of South Europe, is generally cultivated as an ornamental shrub, in gardens. Its *leaves*, bitter and *purgative*, are sometimes employed as a substitute for those of the Officinal Senna.

Baie, s. f.,—κόκκος,—bacca, f. L.,—beere, f. G.,—berry: in Botany, a variety of pericarp or seed-vessel, containing one or more seeds enveloped in pulp. It receives various trivial designations, from the peculiarities of figure and consistence, and the number of cells and of seeds, which it exhibits or contains. It is *simple, round, succose* (juicy), and *polyspermal*, as in the genus, *Ribes;*—*compound*, when consisting of several monospermal (single seeded)

grains,—sometimes named *Acini*,—as in *Rubus;—oval*, as in *Berberis vulgaris;—dry*, as in *Hedera;*—and *corticate* (thick-rinded) as in *Citrus*. It is termed *spurious*, when originating from conversion into pulp, of the calyx, corolla, or receptacle. For an account of all these varieties of structure and designation, see Smith's *Grammar of Botany*, p. 23; and *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erstes Bändchen, p. 202.

BAILLEMENT, s. m.,—*χάσμη*,—oscitatio, f. L.,—gähnen, n. G.,—gaping, yawning. *Oscitante* uno, *oscitat* et alter, L.

BAILLON, s. m.,—Speculum oris, L.: an instrument, in Surgery, usually made of common wood, or cork, and introduced between the molar teeth in order to keep open the mouth during the performance of various operations in its interior. *Baillon dentaire*, F.: a plate of gold, silver, or platina, fixed upon the hinder teeth, in order to prevent the incisors and canine of the two jaws from coming into contact, either during sleep, or mastication of food.

BAIN, s. m.,—*λουτρὸν, βαλανεῖον*,—balneum, n. L.,—bad, n. G.,—bath: in Medicine, the immersion of the whole or part of an animal body in any other medium than that of the atmosphere, ordinarily, in water;—the medium, containing vessel, or inclosed space, destined for the performance of such immersion;—an establishment, private or public, devoted to the purposes of bathing.

The substance, or medium, employed for the bath, may consist of a solid body, of an elastic fluid, or a common liquid.—Of the *first* description,—dry bath,—trocknes bad, G.,—is the *bain de terre*,—*de sable*, F.,—earth—and sand-bath: See ARENATION:—of the *second*, *bain d'electricité*,—*de calorique (l'étuve sec)*,—*de vapeur*, the electrical, dry-stove, and vapour-(including common steam—and fumigation-) baths:—of the *third* and *last*, that which is prepared with water, milk, wine, or oil.

Water, the ordinary medium of immersion, may be employed pure and *simple*,—naturally, or artificially (by solution, distillation, decoction, or infusion) *impregnated* with saline and stimulating, volatile, odorous, or narcotic substances,—or in the state of *vapour*. In the *first* and *second* cases, it may be hot or warm,—*bain chaud*, F.,—balneum calidum, L.,—heisses—warmes bad, G.,—(varying, in temperature, from 40 to 30 degrees of Reaumur; 122°—98° Fahrenheit); tepid,—*tiède*,—tepidum,—laues (26° R.; 90° F.); or cold,—*froid*,—frigidum,—kaltes,—of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, or not exceeding 12° R.; 60° F. In the *latter* case, like the preceding, it may be *simple*, or *medicated;* and be *generally* or *partially* applied.

The *water-bath* may also be taken by *affusion*, as well as immersion. See AFFUSION. *Partial affusion* constitutes the DOUCHE, of *French* writers; *general affusion*, the *shower-bath*, tropfbad, n. G.,—for which they have no corresponding term. *Complete immersion*, with exception of the head, is designated *Bain entier*, F.;—of the lower portion of the trunk, and lower limbs,—*de fautueil*, ou *de siège;*—of the head alone,—*de tête*, see CAPITILUVE;—of the hands,—*de mains*, ou MANILUVE;—of the feet, *de pieds*, ou PEDILUVE. The *plunging-bath*, finally, constitutes a distinct variety of *general immersion;* as do the LOTION and FOMENTATION, of *partial* bathing.

In Chemistry, *Bain-marie*, and *Bain de Sable*, are vessels filled with *hot water*, and with *sand*, for the immersion of other vessels, containing the various substances which the operator is about to subject to the process of distillation or evaporation. For the latter term, see AMMOCHOSIE.

BALANCE, s. f.,—*ζυγὸς*,—libra, f. L.,—wage, wagschale, f. G.,—balance, pair of scales: a lever of the first kind; consisting essentially of a beam,—*fleau*, m. F.,—and of two flat or concave plates—*plateaux* ou *bassins*—of metal, glass, or wood, employed to ascertain the weight of various bodies in air. *Balance hydrostatique*,—hydrostatic scales,—is an instrument used for weighing substances in distilled water, in order to determine their specific gravity. The inferior surface of one of the scales of this instrument, which must be very delicately constructed, is furnished with a hook, upon which the substance about to be weighed, may be suspended.

BALANE, s. f.: a name heretofore applied to pessaries or suppositories, from their resemblance, in figure, to an *acorn*,—*βάλανος*,—balanus, L.: also, a genus, in Conchology, *Balanus*, recently separated from the *Lepas*, or Acorn-shell (Order, *Multivalve;* Div., *Toothless;* Section, *Operculated)*, the inhabitants of several species of which,—as *B. sulcatus*, and *tintinnabulum*,—Balane glande-de-mer, and Balane tulipe, F.,—were used, by the ancients, as articles of *diet;* and are still eaten by the modern Greeks and Chinese. The dietetic employment of these animals, among the Romans, is attested by the following quotation from their comic Poet, Plautus:

"Ostreas, *Balanos*, captamus conchas."

BALANITE, s. f. (*βάλανος*, penis suprema pars, præputio tecta),—balanitis, f., glandis penis inflammatio, L.,—eichelnentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the glans penis. BALANORRHAGIE, s. f. (*same*, and *ῥηγνύμι*, I flow with force),—balanorrhagia (balanoblennorrhœa, or balanorrhœa), f.

L.,—eichelschleimfluss, eicheltripper, m. G.,—a mucous *running* from the *glans*.

Balauste, s. f.,—ξαλαύστιον,—balustium, n. L.: a name given to the flower of the *Pomegranate* (les fleurs du grenadier, F.,—flores mali Punici, L.,—die granatblüthen,—granatapfelnblüthen, G.); quorum usus in gargarismatibus est frequentissimus, L.,—most frequently employed in gargles. See Grenadier.

Balbutiement, s. m., bégaiement,—τραυλισμὸς, ψελλισμὸς,—balbuties, titubatio linguæ, f, L.,—stammeln, stottern, n. G.,—stammering, stuttering. The causes and nature of this singular affection are, at present, but little understood; and its treatment, founded upon narrow views, and conducted in an empirical spirit, as unscientific as ineffectual. Three varieties of impeded utterance may be distinguished in practice:—the *congenital*, resulting from original defect in the structure of the brain, and usually connected with idiotism or mental imbecility;—*morbid*, induced by sanguineous congestion, or extravasation into the substance, of the brain, as in Apoplexy or Paralysis, or consequent on active disease, originating from, or implicating, the cerebral organ;—and *acquired*, as it often appears, unconnected with congenital defect or organic lesion, most commonly in young persons, of fervid imagination, acute sensibility, inordinate "love of approbation", and deficient "self-esteem." In the *first* variety, the impediment is incurable;—in the *second*, it will frequently yield to physical remedies, especially continued vesication of the posterior cervical region;—in the *third*, moral discipline is principally to be relied on. The defect is, in *all*, essentially connected with paralysis, or with an atonic condition, of the inferior laryngeal (recurrent) branch of the pneumo-gastric (8th pair of) nerves. See Palmer, *Illustrations of Medicine*, p. 63; and Voisin, *Du Bégaiement*, *Paris*, 1821. Impeded utterance, partaking of the torpor of *Paralysis*, and the convulsive character of *Chorea*, is evidently a nervous affection; and, as such, should occupy a place immediately after them, among the *Neuroses*, in a philosophical system of Nosology. Balbutier, v. n., bégayer,—ψελλίζειν,—balbutire, L., —stammeln, G.,—to stammer. Bègue, s. m., —balbus (ψέλλος, —stammelnd,—stammering), adj. L.,—substantively employed,—stammler, m. G.,—a stammerer.

Baleine, s. f.,—Φάλαινα,—Balæna, f. L.,—Wallfisch, m. G.,—Baleen or Whalebone Whale: in Zoology, the only genus in the section, *Finless*, of the sub-order, *Toothless (Edentata)*, of the Order *Cetacea;* and containing one species, Baleine franche, F., — *B. mysticetus*, — common black, or great Greenland Whale. See Cétacée. Its jaws are furnished with the substance called *Whalebone*, instead of teeth, see Fanon: and the blubber,—der wallfischspeck, G.,—interposed between the muscular structure and skin, affords the *Fish-oil*,—fischöl, n., fischthran, m.,—in abundance. Formerly all the known species of Whalebone Whale (four or five) were referred to *Balæna;* but those which are furnished with a dorsal or back fin, constitute, in modern systems, a distinct genus, *Balænoptera*,—Baleinoptère, F., — Balänopter, Flosswallfisch, Wallfisch mit einer rückenflosse, G.,—Balæna, with a dorsal fin. See Aptère.

The flesh of the *Balæna*, red, coarse, hard, and difficult of digestion, is commonly eaten by the uncivilized inhabitants of maritime districts, or by men suffering from privation of ordinary food: and the tongue, heart, and even tail of the young, are represented as constituting delicate articles of *diet*. For an account of these stupendous animals, see Lacepède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées;*—Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 221; and Scoresby's *Account of the Arctic Regions*.

Baligoule, s. m.: the name of an *edible* fungus, — *Agaricus eryngii*, — which springs from the roots of *Eryngium campestre*. See Pannicaut.

Balle, s. f.,—gluma, f. L.,—spelze, kelchspelze, f., balg, m., die äusserste hülle der blüthe bei den gräsern, G.,—glume or husk: the chaffy calyx peculiar to grasses; of which the awn (see Arète), although commonly attached to the chaffy corolla, — glumella, L., — kronenspelze, bälglein, G.,—is occasionally an appendage. The dried husk (chaff) of the oat, *Avena sativa*, serves for the construction of the cushions (sachets ou paillassons, F.), employed in the treatment of fractured limbs.

Ballon, s. m.,—λήκυθος,—ampulla, f. L.: a spherical glass vessel, with a cylindrical neck, which constitutes its only orifice. Furnished with a stop-cock, *ballon à robiquet*, it is employed in the weighing of gases: when perforated with one or more additional orifices,—*ballon tubulé*,—it serves for a receiver in the process of distillation.

Ballonnement, s. m.,—ἐμπνευμάτωσις,—inflatio, f., partis alicujus, et maximè intestinorum, a flatibus distensio, L.,—aufblähung, f. G.,—inflation, inordinate distension of any part, especially the abdomen, by an accumulation of gas *(flatus)* in the bowels or peritoneum. It frequently occurs in gastro-enteritis, peritonitis, hysteria, and typhoid fevers towards their fatal close. Ballonné, adj.,—ἐμπ-

φυσητος,—inflatus,—inflated: *Ex.* Ventre *ballonné*, F.,—a belly *distended* with *flatus.*

Ballottement, s. m.: the action of agitating. Mouvement de —, F.: the motion imparted to the *fœtus in utero*, by alternate pressure, or striking, with the hands applied to the abdomen of the mother; and constituting, when clearly perceptible, an unequivocal sign of pregnancy.

Balsamier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Amyris (Octandria, monogyn.; Terebinthaceæ)*, L.,—der Balsamstrauch, G.,—Balm-tree,—containing several exotic species, which yield resinous substances employed in Medicine; as the *A. elemifera*, see Elemi;—*A. opobalsamum*, and — *gileadensis.* See Térébenthine.

Balsamique, adj. (βάλσαμον, the fragrant wood of the balm-tree),—balsamicus, L.,—balsamich, G.,—balsamic: possessing the physical properties, or the virtues, of the *balsams.*

Balsamite, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Balsamita (Syngenesia, polygam., superfl.; Compositæ,—Corymbiferæ)*, L.,—die Frauenmünze, G.,—Costmary,—containing a few species; one of which, *B. suaveolens*,—grande-baume, baume des jardins,—common in the south of France, and cultivated in gardens, has a warm taste, and strong, aromatic smell; is generally regarded as stimulant, emmenagogue, and vermifuge; and, by some writers, as a powerful *corrective* of Opium.

Bambou, s. m.: a species, in Botany, of the genus *Bambusa (Hexandria, monogyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—Roseau d'Inde, F., — das Bambus-rohr, G., — Bamboo-Cane. This gigantic plant, *B. arundinacea*, a native of India, yields a *juice* which is employed in the treatment of Dysentery.

Bananier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, —*Musa (Hexandria, monogyn.; Musaceæ)*, L.,——der Pisang, G.,——Plantain-tree, — containing, among others, two large, palm-like species, *M. paradisiaca*, and—*Sapientium*, common Plantain—and Banana-tree, which furnish a *fruit*,—Banane, s. f., fruit du *Bananier*,—extensively used, as an article of *diet*, in Asia, Africa, and America. See Bacove.

Banc d' Hippocrate, s. m.,—ξάβρον Ἱπποκράτειον,—scamnum Hippocratis, n. L.,—die Hippokratische ziehbank, G.,—Hippocrates' bench: a machine invented by *Hippocrates*, for the reduction of dislocations and fractures: long since fallen into disuse.

Bancal, adj.: an epithet applied to persons who have deformed legs. It comprehends two varieties of crural deformity, respectively distinguished by the Latin terms, *Valgus* (ἕλκισὸς, Galen.), and *Varus*, (ῥαιδὸς). *Valgus* est is cui tibiæ non rectæ, sed extrorsùm convexæ sunt, pedibus femoribusque approximatis. In Varo, contrà, tibiæ versus interiora convexæ sunt, suris aut genubus sibi approximatis; pedibus verò a se invicem mutuò recedentibus. Bancelle, s. f., — ein krummbeiniges weibchen, G.,—a bandy-legged little woman. Bancroche, s. m. and adj.,—krummbeiniges männchen,—a bandy-legged (rickety) little man.

Bandage, s. m.,—ἐπίδεσις,—alligatio, fasciatio, fasciarum applicatio, f. L.,—wickeln, winden, n. G.: the act of *binding up*, or applying *bandages*; application méthodique des *bandes*, des compresses, et des autres parties des appareils chirurgicaux, F.

The bandage, employed in Surgery,—bandage, bande, F.,—ἐπίδεσμος,—fascia, f. L.,—binde, f. G.,—is termed *simple*, when consisting of one piece only; *compound*, when several pieces, as splints and compresses, enter into its composition. Of the principal forms of bandage, required in the dressing of wounds or fractures, and the relief of other injuries, the following is an enumeration. For more precise information on the subject, the reader is referred to the articles *Bandage* in the *Dictionaire des Sciences Médicales*,—with two illustrative plates,—v. ii.;—*Dictionaire de Médecine*, v. iii.;—and Cooper's *Surgical Dictionary.*

Bandage à bandelettes separées ou *de Scultet*, F.,—fascia fasciis separatim dispositis, seu Sculteti, L.,—Scultetus' bandage;—*à dix-huit chefs*,—fascia octodecim capitibus,—eighteen-tailed band.;—*de corps, serviette*,—mantile, L.,—body-band., supported by shoulder-straps *(scapulaires)*;—*des pauvres*, ou *de Galen*,—fascia pauperum, seu Galeni,—poor man's, or Galen's band.;—herniaire,—bracherium herniarium, see Brayer;—*inguinal*,—fascia inguinalis,—inguinal band—;—*roulé* ou *compressif*,—fascia convoluta vel compressiva,—common roller;—en T, *(simple* ou *double)* fascia formæ literæ T.,—figure of T band—;—ou *mouchoir en triangle*,—fascia triangularis,—triangular band—for the head.—In addition to these, there are the *Gantelet*,—fascia manûs,—hand-bandage; *bandage pour la saignée du bras*, et—*du pied* (etrier),—venesection-bandage for the arm and foot; and *Monocle* et *Binocle*,—bandage for one, or both—eyes. See also the Articles, Suspensoire and Tourniquet.

Bandagiste, s. m.,—bandagist?: an individual wholly devoted to the construction of *bandages*, particularly those destined for the retention of hernia;—bruchbänder, m. G.,—a truss-maker.

Bande, s. f.: a term, in Surgery, see Bandage. In Anatomy, applied to the description of any narrow, elongated, and

flattened structure: *Ex. Bande* aponévrotique,—medullaire, F.,—an aponeurotic, or medullary *band.*

Bandeau, s. m.,—pittacium, n. L.,—stirnbinde, kopfbinde, f. G.,—a *bandage* applied round the *head.*

Bandelette, s. f., *petite bande*,—fasciola, f. L.,—eine kleine bande, G.,—a little band, or strap. In Surgery, *bandelette* agglutinative, F.,—the adhesive *strap.* In Anatomy, *bandelette* de l' Hippocampe (—des cornes d'Ammon), corps frangé, F.,—tænia Hippocampi, corpus fimbriatum, L.,—is the thin internal border of the Hippocampus; — *bandelette* demi-circulaire (—des eminences pyriformes, Ch.), fascia—tænia—semicircularis,—the greyish-white medullary line, which separates the *thalamus nervi optici* from the *corpus striatum*, in each hemisphere of the brain.

Bangada, s. f.: the Indian name of the *Convolvulus pes-capræ;* the *leaves* of which serve for the composition of *anti-arthritic* cataplasms.

Bangue, or Bangi: an Indian species of Hemp,—*Cannabis Indica (Dioecia, pentandr.; Urticeæ);* the *leaves* of which are employed, in mastication and vapour, as a substitute for *tobacco.* Adanson regards this plant as the *Nepenthe* of the Ancients.

Baobab, s. m., *pain de Singe:* the French name of the largest and most durable tree yet known, *Adansonia digitata* (*Monadelphia, polyandr.; Bombaceæ*), L.,—der Affenbaum, G., — Ethiopian sour Gourd, or Monkey's-bread; a native of the sandy coasts of Africa. Its *leaves*, abounding in mucilage, are *emollient*, and the gourd-like *fruit* contains an acidulous pulp,—useful in Dysentery,—from which the sweet, reddish, and astringent substance, called *Terre de Lemnos*, is said, by Alpino, to be prepared.

Barbe, s. f.,—*πώγων*,—barba, f. L.,—bart, m. G.,—beard: the collection of hairs which invest the chin and lips—labiorum et menti pars pilosa, L.,—of Man, and certain other animals, commonly of the *male* sex, among the *Vertebrata;* as the Goat, *Capra hircus:* in Botany, the short hairs, disposed in row or tuft, with which divers parts of plants, as the three exterior segments of the perianth of the *Iris*, and the anthers or filaments of other genera, are provided: also, the name applied to the awns of certain genera or species of the *Gramineæ*, as *Hordeum*, barley; and, by some writers, to the lower lip—the part opposed to the *galea*, helmet or upper lip—of the ringent corolla, in the *Labiatæ.*

Barbu, adj.,—*πωγωνιήτης*,—barbatus,—bartig,—bearded: an epithet employed, in Zoology, without strict reference to its original meaning, for the specific designation of certain *birds* and *fishes;* as the *bearded* Titmouse, *Parus biarmicus*,—and three-*bearded* Cod, *Gadus tricirratus.*—Some other fishes, besides this latter, as the barbel, *Cyprinus barbus*,—burbot, *Gadus lota* (see Barbeau and Lotte), and the *bearded* Loche, *Gobitis barbatula*,—are furnished with appendages to the jaws,—barbillons, F.,—from which the term, *beard*, has been derived. It is also remarkable that the *males* of many species of *insects*,—those, for instance, composing the family of the *Bombycidæ*,—among the *Lepidoptera*, may at once be distinguished from the females, by their *bearded*, or pectinated *antennæ.*

In Botany, the epithet is applied to the parts and organs before enumerated, and, for particular designation, to certain species or varieties, as *Mesembryanthemum barbatum*, and some kinds of wheat furnished with an awn or *beard*, and hence named *bearded* wheat. See Arète.

Barbeau, s. m.,—*μυσταξ κατὸς, mod.*,—barbus, m. L.,—flussbarbe, f. G.,—barbel: formerly a species, in Ichthyology, of the genus *Cyprinus* (Ord. *Abdominales*, Linn.); now forming the type of a new sub-genus, *Barbus*, among the *Malacopteryg. abdominaux*, Cuvier. The *flesh* of the barbel, *B. vulgaris* (*C. barbus*, Linn.), is proverbially insipid, innutritious, and indigestible; but said to improve with age. The *roe* of the female, although the fact has been controverted, is *poisonous*: it produces, when largely eaten, violent vomiting and hypercatharsis: and in some countries, is employed as a popular purgative. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 236. The same observation will apply to the *ova* of some other fishes; as the pike and burbot. See Brochet and Lotte. The Barbel has four *beards—barbillons*, F.,—two at the point, and two at the angles of the upper jaw. The organs of mastication are situated in the pharynx.

Barbillon, s. m.,—cirrus, ? m. L.: a term, in Ichthyology, applied to the delicate, sensitive, and flexible filaments which are implanted near the lip, in certain *fishes*, as the Barbel and Loche.—See Barbe. They may be regarded as an organ of touch, probably analogous, in function, to the *palpi* of Insects.

Bardane, s. f.: a species, in Botany, *Arctium lappa* (*Syngenesia, polygam. æqualis; Compositæ—Carduaceæ*), L.,—klettenkraut? n. G.—common Burdock, or Clotbur. The *root*, slightly sudorific, is employed in chronic cutaneous affections and syphilis: Withering describes it as equal, in medicinal virtue, to that of *Sarsaparilla.* The *stems*, peeled previously to the period of flowering, are *edible*, boiled or raw. The *ashes* of the plant, obtained between the times of flowering and seeding, yield a

large proportion of very pure *subcarbonate* of *potass.*

BARGE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of Birds,—*Limosa* (*E'chassiers*, Cuv.; *Grallatores*, Temm.),—Godwit, comprizing two European species,—common Godwit, *L. rufa*, B. rousse, F.,—rostbrauner wasserlaufer, G.; and the Black-tailed,—*L. melanura*,—*ægocephala*,—B. à queue noire,—schwarzschwanzige sumpflaufer. The flesh of both is *edible.* They were confounded, by Linnæus, with the genus *Scolopax.*

BARILLE, s. f.: the vulgar name of a marine plant, *Salsola Kali;* also of common (subcarbonate of) Soda, on the southern coasts of France. See SOUDE.

BARITE, s. f. (βαρὺς, heavy),—barote, baryte, terre pesante, f. F.,—barita, barites, terra ponderosa, f. L.,—baryt, n., schwererde, f. G.,—baryta, protoxide of Barium. This substance exists only in nature, in the states of carbonate and sulphate. Its specific gravity is 4. By the galvanic pile, and even by the application of intense heat, according to Clarke, it is decomposed into Oxygen and Barium. It possesses the characteristic properties of alkalis; is caustic, virulently *poisonous;* and, even when applied to the cellular membrane, is rapidly absorbed, and produces fatal convulsions by its operation on the nervous system of animals. With sulphuric acid, it forms an insoluble compound, sulphate of Baryta; and affords an admirable test whereby to detect the presence of even the minutest admixture of that acid in any fluid. Hence the utility of the internal administration of soluble neutral sulphates, in cases of poisoning by Baryta. In the form of hydrochlorate (muriate)—muriate de baryte, F.,—murias barytæ, L.,—salzsaurer Baryt, salzsaures baryumoxyd, G.,—it is medicinally employed, as an excitant of the lymphatic system, in Scrofula.

BARIUM, BARYUM, s. m.,—barium, plutonium, n. L.,—the metallic base of Baryta, discovered by Davy: is capable of uniting with oxygen in two proportions; thus constituting a protoxide, *Baryta*, and a deutoxide. It decomposes water at the natural temperature, seizes the oxygen to form Baryta; and the hydrogen is liberated. It is not employed in medicine.

BAROMACROMÈTRE, s. m. (βάρος, weight, —μακρὸς, long,—μέτρον, measure),—baromacrometrum, n. L.,—baromakrometer oder kindermesswage, G.: an instrument for *determining* the *weight* and *length* of newborn infants.

BAROMÈTRE, s. m. (βάρος, weight, μέτρον, measure),—barometrum, n. L.,—barometer, wetterglas, n. G.,—barometer, weather-glass: an instrument for *determining* the *weight* of the atmosphere. BAROMÉTRIQUE, adj., — barometricus, — barometrical.

BAROMÉTROGRAPHE, s. m. (βάρος,—μέτρον,—and γράφω, I write),—barometrographium, n. L.: an instrument which, itself, *inscribes* on paper, the variations of atmospheric *pressure.*

BAROSCOPE, s. m. (βάρος,—and σκοπέω, I explore),—baroscopium, n. L.,—baroscope: synonymous with BAROMÈTRE.

BARRE, s. f.,—vara, f. L.: a prolongation of the Symphisis pubis, which diminishes the height of the arch of the pubis formed below, and the extent of the antero-posterior diameter of the lower aperture (détroit perineal, F.) of the pelvis.—BARRÉ, adj.: an epithet applied to women whose pelvis exhibits such defect of configuration. Molar teeth, with fangs so widely divergent or tortuous as not to admit of complete extraction without injury to the alveolar process, are termed, also, by the *French*, dents *barrés.*

BARYCOIE, BARYCOITE, BARYECOIE, s. f.,—βαρυηκοΐα (βαρὺς, heavy, ἀκοὴ, hearing), —barycoia, f. L.,—dulness of hearing.

BARYPHONIE, s. f. (βαρὺς, heavy, φωνὴ, voice),—baryphonia, f. L.,—ein schwere, tiefe, harte stimme, G.,—a *heavy*, deep, hard *voice.* Heavy, slow, difficult articulation, or speech, which French Lexicographers represent this term as signifying, would be more correctly expressed by the newly constructed synonyms (*Baryglossie*, and *Barylalie*) of Baryglossia, and Barylalia, L., employed by Kraus; and derived from the combinations of βαρὺς with γλῶσσα, tongue, and with λαλία, speech.

BASE, s. f.,—βάσις,—basis, L. and E.,—basis, f., der grund,—boden eines dinges, G.,—base, basis, ground. This term is susceptible of divers applications. In Anatomy, it signifies appui, soutien, fondement, partie inférieure d'une chose, F., —support, foundation, lower (or main) part of any thing—or object: dicitur de omni parte quæ aliis *sustentaculo* inservit, vel quæ format unum ex lateribus partitium figuram triangularem exhibentium, L.: *Ex. Base* du crâne, F.,—gehirnschädel*grundfläche*, G.,—*basis* cranii, pars illa quæ cerebrum, cerebellum, medullamque oblongam *fulcit*, L.;—du cœur,—*basis* cordis,—the *basis* (extremity opposed to the apex) of the heart;—de l'omoplate—innerer rand, oder *basis*, des schulterblatts, —margo internus (posterior—vertebralis), seu *basis*, scapulæ. In Pharmacy, or Medical Prescription, celui des principes constituens,—ingrediens præcipuum, L.,—d'un corps composé, ou d'un médicament, d'ou l'on suppose que dependent les proprietés principales de ce composé, F.,—that constituent principle of a compound

body, or medicine, on which the main properties of such compound are supposed to depend. In Chemistry, applied to all substances capable sf saturating acids, and thus constituting neutral salts; as the metallic oxydes, ammonia, morphia, and vauqueline.

Basifixe, adj.,—basifixus, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any part or organ attached to another, by its *base*.—Thus the *anther* of the *Gramineæ*, *Irideæ*, and other families or genera of plants, attached to the filament by its inferior extremity, is termed *basifix*.

Basihyal, s. m.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *body* of the osseous apparatus,—appareil osseux, F.,—which constitutes the *hyoid* bone. See *Philosophie Anat.*, p. 147.

Basilaire, adj.,—basilaris (βάσις), L.,—zu einer *basis* gehörig, G.,—basilar: belonging, attached to, or constituting, the *basis*—of any part or organ; In Anatomy, Partie (apophyse) *basilaire* de l'occipital, F.,—pars (processus) *basilaris* ossis occipitis, L.,—das *grund*theil des hinterhauptbeines, G.; Artère *basilaire* (méso-céphalique, Ch.),—arteria *basilaris*, *basilar* artery, resulting from the union of the two vertebral arteries; veine *basilaire*,—vena *basilaris*,—*basilar* vein. Formerly the sphenoid bone, last lumbar vertebra, and sacrum, as affording a support, or *basis*, to other bones, were distinguished by the epithet *basilar*: et Soemmeringio, os sphenoides et os occipitis, in uno conjuncta, os sphen-occipitale seu *basilare*,—*grund*bein, G.,—designantur.

In Botany, the term is applied to any part or organ placed at or near the *base* of another. Thus the *style* of the plants constituting the genera *Alchemilla* and *Artocarpus*, and the *Arista* of some of the *Gramineæ*, are *basilar*: and also the vegetable *embryo* when completely lodged in the portion of the perisperm nearest the style; as in *Ranunculus*, and the *Umbelliferæ*.

Basilic, s. m.: in Zoology, a Saurian reptile,—B. d'Amboine, F.,—*Basiliscus*, *Amboinensis*, Daud.; *Lacerta Amb.*, Linn. Of the formidable properties of the *Basilisk*, many fables have been recorded. It is, however, a perfectly harmless animal; subsists on fruits and insects, and attains the length of three or four feet. Its flesh, much prized as an article of *diet* in Amboyna and Java, is said to resemble that of the roe-buck. Also, a genus, in Botany, *Ocymum* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—das Basilikum, G.,—Basil; comprehending, among numerous other species, *O. basilikum*,—basilic commun, F.,—basilienkraut, G.,—common sweet Basil: aromatic, stimulant, antispasmodic.

Basilicon, s. m. (βασιλικός, royal),—basilicum, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an ointment, composed of pitch, resin, wax, and oil; constituting the Unguentum de Pice et Cerâ, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*,—the gemeine harzsalbe, königssalbe, of the *Germans*: employed to promote suppuration in wounds and sores.

Basilique, adj. (*same*),—basilicus, L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to any part or organ, holding, or supposed to hold, an important station in the animal economy. Thus, the principal subcutaneous vein of the arm,—hauptader des armes, G.,—was by them termed vena *basilica*. This vessel,—veine *basilique* (—cubitale cutanée, Ch.) F.,—formed by an union of the anterior and posterior cubital, and the median *basilic*, ascends the internal part of the arm, in front of the ulnar nerve, to terminate in the axillary.—From a supposed connection with the liver and spleen, the *basilic* veins of the right and left arm were once respectively distinguished by the terms *hepatic* and *splenic*,—hépatique et splénique, F.

Basio-cerato-glosse, adj. (βάσις,--κέρας, horn, γλῶσσα, tongue),—basio-cerato-glossus, L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the *Hyoglossus muscle*, from its connection with the *base* and *horn* of the hyoid bone, and with the *tongue*. Basio-glosse,—basio-glossus, L.: the portion of the *Hyoglossus* attached to the *basis* of the hyoid bone and the *tongue*, is thus, by some Anatomists, designated. Basio-pharyngien (βάσις,—and φάρυγξ),—basio-pharyngeus, L. See Hyoglosse, and Constricteur *moyen du Pharynx*.

Bassin, s. m.,—pelvis, m. L.,—becken, n. G. (literally a basin,—πύελος,—or vessel destined to contain solid or liquid substances). The term, *Pelvis*, in Anatomy, is applied to one of the three great visceral cavities possessed by Man and many of the *Vertebrata*. It is constructed of four bones, the two *ossa innominata*, *sacrum*, and *coccyx*, which support the vertebral column, and afford points of attachment to the lower or posterior,—hence called *pelvic* limbs or extremities,—membres *pelviens*, F.,—Its principal contents are the rectum and bladder, with the appendages, in the male; and uterus in the female. It communicates above, or anteriorly, with the Abdomen. Strictly speaking, Man alone possesses a *pelvis*: as in the lower animals, the corresponding bones invariably deviate, more or less, from the *basin* shape. In the *Cetacea*, two small bones, attached to the lower part of the belly, are supposed to represent the *ossa pubis*: and neither pelvic extremities, nor *pelvis*, are found. In *Birds*, with one or two remarkable exceptions, the bones composing it, are widely separated below. It is repla-

ced, in *Fishes*, by two bones, which support the ventral fins. No trace of such cavity exists in the *Invertebrata*.

Certain other parts of the body are also distinguished by this term: as the *pelvis* of the kidney, see BASSINET;—a small conoid excavation, existing in the anterior part of the third cerebral ventricle,—infundibulum seu *pelvis* cerebri;—and the cavity of the tympanum,—*pelvis* auris, L.

BASSIN, (gondole) oculaire,—pelvis ocularis, scaphium oculare, L.,—augenbecken, ? G.: in Surgery, a small vessel, of porcelain, glass, or metal, for the application of lotions or medicated fluids to the eye.

BASSINER, v. a.,—fovere, L.,—bähen, G.,—laver avec de l'eau ou un autre liquide, F.,—to foment, to bathe with water or other liquid.

BASSINET, s. m.,—petit bassin,—canaliculus, infundibulum, pelvis renum, L.,—nierenbecken, n. G.,—pelvis of the kidney: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the membranous cavity which occupies the summit of the ureter, and posterior part of the fissure of the kidney. It is situated behind the renal vessels, and receives from the orifices of the calices, the fluid secreted by the kidney.

BAS-VENTRE, s. m.,—alvus, f., venter imus,—infimus, m. L.,—unterbauch, unterleib, m. G.,—strictly rendered, the *hypogastrium*, or *lower* part of the *belly*, of animals; but employed by *French* writers, as synonymous with ABDOMEN.

BATITURES, s. f., plur.,—batituræ, f. L.,—minute scales or particles more or less oxidated, which are detached from the various metals, in the forge or smithy.

BATRACIENS, plur. (βάτραχος, a frog),—*Batraciæ*, L.—die Batrachier, G.: in Zoology, the 4th order of the *Reptiles* of Cuvier, but constituting a distinct class,—4th of the *Ostéozoaires*,—in Blainville's arrangement. See AMPHIBIE. It comprehends, among others, the *Frog* and *Toad* tribes,—animals whose body is furnished with limbs, but destitute of scales, shells, and claws. Respiration is voluntary; the heart single: the large artery, arising from the ventricle, divides into a pulmonary and an aortic branch. The *ova*, enveloped in membrane, are fecundated without actual coition: for the male has no *membrum virile*. The young animal, at first, respires by gills; and undergoes divers metamorphoses in its progress to the adult state. See BRANCHIES, CRAPAUD, GRENOUILLE.

BATTEMENT, s. m.,—παλμὸς, σφυγμὸς,—pulsatio, f., pulsus, m. L.,—klopfen, schlagen, n. G.,—pulsation: a term, in Physiology, applied to the movements of contraction and dilatation of the heart and arteries: see DIASTOLE, SYSTOLE, POULS: also, in Pathology, to express inordinate action—palpitation—of the heart,—*battement* du cœur, F.,—cordis palpitatio, L.,—das herzklopfen, G.;—and the spasmodic contractions sometimes observed in the muscles of the exterior, or in the internal organs, as the eyelids and stomach;—and the throbbing of inflamed parts.

BAUHIN (valvule de): a name, in Anatomy, applied to the valve of the ileum,—valvule iléo-cœcale, F.;—which *Bauhin* pretended to have discovered in 1579: although other anatomists had previously demonstrated its existence, and given an accurate description of the valve; especially Costanzi Varoli, who died in 1575.—See ILÉO-CŒCALE.

BAUME, s. m.,—βάλσαμον,—balsamum, n. L.,—balsam, G. and E.: a term applied, in Chemistry and Pharmacy, to divers productions of nature and of art. The *Natural* are concrete or liquid substances, obtained from the vegetable kingdom; odorous, bitter, acrid, composed of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes an essential oil; giving out the acid on the application of heat; soluble in the volatile oils, alcohol, and ether; yielding, on admixture with alkalis, a soluble benzoate, and precipitating the resin. There are but five *Natural Balsams*: 1. Benzoin, or Benjamin, see BENJOIN: 2. Balsam of Peru,—Baume de Peru, F.,—Balsamum Peruvianum, Myroxyli Peruiferi Balsamum, L.,—Peruvianischer Balsam, G.,—the product of *Myroxylum Peruiferum (Decandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—a large Brazilian and Peruvian tree: of this, the *Germans* have a *Tinctura*—and *Syrupus* Balsami Peruviani, and *Mixtura* oleoso-balsamica, Perubalsam*tinctur*,—*saft*, and Balsamisch-ölichte *Mischung*:—3. Balsam of Tolu,—Baume de Tolu,—Balsamum Tolutanum, Toluiferæ balsami Balsamum,—Tolubalsam, Balsam von Tolu,—obtained from the *Toluifera balsamum (Decandria, monogyn.; Terebinthaceæ)*, L.,—a South-American tree: the *French* and *Germans* have a *Syrupus* balsamicus—Balsami Tolutani,—*Sirop* balsamique,—Tolubalsam*saft*; and the *latter*, also, a *Tinctura*,—Tolubalsam*tinctur*: 4. the liquid,—and 5. the solid Storax,—Styrax liquide et solide. See the Articles STYRAX, and STORAX.

There are other resinous substances, usually termed *Balsams*, which are really Turpentines; as the *Balsams* of Canada, Copaiba, and Gilead,—*Baumes* de Canada,—de Copahu,—de Gilead, F. See TÉRÉBINTHINE.

The *Factitious Balsams*—the results of artificial combinations, are very numerous; consisting principally of *Unguents*, and solutions of resinous or other substances, in the *fixed* or *essential oils*, or in *alco-*

hol. The following are the most useful or celebrated of these preparations: they have been selected, as deemed worthy, by the authors of the *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, of insertion in their work: *Baume* d'Arcæus,—*Balsamum* Arcæi, *Unguentum* de Terebinthinâ et Adipibus, an *ointment* consisting of suet, lard, Venice turpentine, and Elemi-resin;—de Geneviève,—*Ung.* de Terebinthinâ camphoratum,—oil olive, bees'-wax, red saunders wood, turpentine, and camphor;—nervin,—nerval,—*balsamum* nervinum, *Ung.* ex oleis volatilibus, balsamo Peruviano, et Camphorâ compositum; — tranquille, — *Balsamum* tranquillans, *Oleum* de Narcoticis,—belladonna, mandrake, henbane, thorn-apple, and other narcotics, macerated in *olive-oil* with aromatic plants;—opedeldoch,—*Ung.* opedeldoch, *Sapo* ex Medullâ bovinâ ammoniacalis camphoratus,—a *Soap* made of beef-marrow, alcohol, the essential oils of Rosemary and Thyme, ammonia, and the muriates of ammonia and soda: *Baume* de soufre anisé,—succiné,—terebinthiné,—*balsamum* sulphuris anisatum, — succinatum,—terebinthinatum, solutions of sulphur in *oil* of aniseed,—of amber,—of turpentine:—and, lastly, *Baume* de commandeur de Perme,—Teinture balsamique,—Tinctura balsamica, a solution of Styrax, Benjamin, Balsam of Tolu, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, and Ambergris, in *Alcohol*, impregnated with the flowers of *Hypericum perforatum.*

The term, *Baume*, is also applied, by the *French*, to divers aromatic plants: as *Baume* aquatique, to *Mentha sativa*;—des jardins, to *Balsamita suaveolens*; and le petit *baume*, to *Croton balsamiferum.*

Baumier, s. m.,—balsambaum, m. G.,—balsam-tree: a name, in Botany, applied to various trees which produce the *balsams*; especially to that which yields the substance, called *Baume* de Judée. See Balsamier, and Térébinthine.

Bave, s. f.,—humor salivus, saliva ex ore fluens, L.,—geifer, speichel, m. G.,—slaver: the saliva which involuntarily flows from the mouth of old men, children and idiots; the frothy liquid which issues from the throat of rabid animals, and of the human subject when affected by mercurial salivation, or the epileptic paroxysm: in the latter, it is named *froth* or *foam*,—écume, F.,—spuma, L. The glairy viscous fluid whereby the snail attaches itself to the surface over which it crawls, is also, by the *French*, denominated *bave.* In Pathology, the term is employed, by Sauvages, as synonymous with *Salivation.*

Bdellium, s. m.,—βδέλλιον,—bdellium, n. L., and G.: a gum-resin, which exudes, in the form of a milky juice, from an unknown East-Indian tree, supposed to be a species of *Amyris.* Acid, bitter, and stimulating, it is rarely employed in modern Medicine, except as an ingredient in plasters; although loudly eulogized by the ancient writers.

Bdellomètre, s. m.,—(βδέλλα, a leech, μέτρον, measure),—bdellometrium, n. L.: a term, of obviously improper construction, for a surgical instrument intended to serve as a substitute for the *leech*, in extraction of blood from the capillaries.—Kraus proposes to call it, *Antibdella.* The term *Bdella*, borrowed from the Greek, is by some authors, employed as synonymous with *Leech.* See Sangsue.

Bec, s. m.,—ῥύγχος,—rostrum, n. L.,—schnabel, m. G.,—beak, bill, snout: the term, beak or bill, is applied, in Zoology, to the two mandibles of *Birds*, taken collectively; and to the mouth of certain animals, which resembles those organs in figure or substance. Six bones compose the beak of birds: the superior and inferior mandible, the palatine bones, and *ossa quadrata*, L.,—les os carrés, F. The upper mandible exhibits a moveable articulation with the cranium; as is conspicuously seen in the Owl and Parrot tribes: the lower is connected with, and moves upon, the *os quadratum.* The beak is provided with numerous muscles,—ten pairs in the duck,—and sometimes invested at its base, as in the *Rapaces*, with a coloured membrane, called *Cere.* The organ differs greatly in size and figure, as the horny substance, which covers the bones composing it, in consistence; and affords an admirable character for the construction of genera and sub-genera. In Entomology, the term, *rostrum*, is applied to the elongation of the head, supporting the antennæ, in the *Curculionidæ*; and, more especially, to the sucker which characterizes the *Hemipterous* Insects.

In Anatomy, the extremity of the coracoid process of the scapula, is named, by the *French*, *bec* coracoïdien; and the *calamus scriptorius* of the 4th cerebral ventricle, *bec* de la plume à écrire.

The term, *Bec*, is also applied, in *French* Surgery, to divers kinds of forceps destined for the extraction of teeth, or of foreign substances from the interior. Of these instruments, the most remarkable are the *bec* de corbin,—de perroquet,—de vautour,—de grue,—*rostrum* corvinum,—psittacinum,—vulturinum,—gruinum, L.:—in Surgical Pathology, to the hare-lip, *Bec*-de-lièvre, F.,—labium leporinum, L.,—die hasenscharte, G.,—which lesion may be *natural* or *congenital*; *accidental*, or consequent on external violence; and *simple*, *double*, or *complicated* with separation of the maxillary bones, or defect or deviation of the teeth: finally, in Natural History,

to certain genera, or species, of *Birds* and *Plants;* as *Bec*-croisé, Cross-bill, *Loxia* (see CURVIROSTRE); and *Bec*-de-grue,—Stork's-bill,—der Storchschnabel, G.,—*Pelargonium* (*Monadelphia, heptandr.; Geranaceæ*), L.,—containing numerouss species.

BÉCASSE, s. f.: in *Zoology*, a genus of Birds,—*Scolopax* (*E'chassiers*, Cuv.; *Grallatores*, Temm.),—comprehending, in three sections, five European species; the flesh of which forms a delicate article of *food*.—Section 1. contains the Woodcock,—Σκολόπαξ,—*Scolopax rusticola*, L.,—*Bécasse* ordinaire, F.,—waldschnepfe, G.; 2. the Great,—common,—and little, or Jack-Snipe,—*Sc. major*,—*Gallinago*,—*Gallinula*, L.,—*Bécassine* grande,—ordinaire,—sourde, F.,—mittelschnepfe, heerschnepfe, moersnepfe, G.;—and 3. the Brown or Red-breasted Snipe, *Sc. grisea*,—*Bécassine* ponctuée.—See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, v. ii., p. 672; and *Faune des Médecins*, v. ii., p. 268.

BECCABUNGA, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Veronica;* see VÉRONIQUE. The *leaves* of *V. beccabunga*, brooklime Speedwell, frequently mistaken for those of water-cress, are regarded as *antiscorbutic*. The term is also applied to another species, *V. Anagallis*, long-leaved Brooklime.

BÉCHIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—Βηχικὸς (βὴξ, a cough),—bechicus, L.,—expectorant, pectoral: *Ex.* Remèdes *béchiques*, F.,—φάρμακα βηχικὰ,—remedies calculated to *alleviate cough*. Hence the Greek synonym, βήχιον—béchion, F.,—bechium, L.,—of common Colts-foot, *Tussilago farfara*. See TUSSILAGE. Sic dicitur, quia *pectoris* morborum *medela* est, L.

BÉDÉGAR, BÉDÉGUAR, s. m.,—Bedeguar fungus, Spongia cynosbati,—rosarum, L.: a sponge-like, fibrous gall, of oval or spheroid figure, and reddish-green hue, produced on divers species of the wild rose, by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips Rosæ;* and resembling, in appearance, an *Hypnum* moss. Its interior, or nucleus, forms the habitation of the *larvæ* of the *Cynips;* each lodged in its separate cell. The *Bedeguar* was formerly celebrated, in medicine, as an alexipharmic, anodyne, lithontriptic, and vermifuge.—It possesses only the slightly astringent properties of the plant upon which it is generated.

BÉGAIEMENT, s. m., BÉGAYER, v. a., BÈGUE, adj. See BALBUTIEMENT.

BÉHEN, s. m.: in Materia Medica, the name of two *roots* imported from the East: one,—Béhen rouge, F.,—rubrum, L.,—rother widerstoss, G.,—belonging to the *Statice Limonium*, common sea-Lavender,—and employed, as an astringent, in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage;—the other,—Béhen blanc,—album,—der morgenländische weisse widerstoss,—to *Centaurea behen*,—saw-leaved Centaury, aromatic and astringent. The latter must not be confounded with the French béhen blanc,—the root of *Cucubalus behen*, the *Silene inflata*, of modern British Botanists.

BÉLÉNOÏDE, adj. (βέλος, a dart, and εἶδος, resemblance, form),—belenoïdes, beloïdes, L.,—pfeilförmig, G.,—arrow-shaped: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the styloid process,—griffelförmiger fortsatz, G.—of the temporal and the ulnar bone. See STYLOÏDE. Kraus and Kühn assert that the term is a compound of βελόνη, a needle, and εἶδος: thus making it synonymous with βελονοειδὴς,—belonoïdes,—nadelförmig,—needle-shaped.

BELLADONE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Atropa* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Solaneæ*), L.,—die Wolfskirsche, Tollkirsche, das Tollkraut, G.,—containing several species: also, a well-known species of this genus, *A. belladonna*, gemeine Wolfskirsche, tödlicher Nachtschatten, G.,—the Deadly Nightshade; all parts of which, the *roots*, *leaves*, and *berries*,—la racine, les feuilles, et les baies, F.,—die wurzel, die blätter, und die beeren, G.,—are dreadfully *poisonous*. Hence the generic name *Atropa*,—Ἄτροπος, one of the Fates.—The plant is said to derive its specific title, *Belladonna*,—fair Lady, in the *Italian*,—from the effect of the distilled water in promoting fairness of the female complexion. By some writers, the Belladonna is conjectured to have been the *Mandragora*, of Theophrastus;—the Στρύχνος μανικὸς, of Dioscorides. From an old *German* designation, Vahrenkraut, it appears to have been formerly employed in *Gout;* for which, *vahren* is an obsolete term.

In addition to the ordinary employment of Belladonna in operations upon the eye, in neuralgic and other painful affections, its *leaves* and *berries* are applied, in *French* practice, as a topical remedy, to cancer and hemorrhoids: and, boiled with lard,—saindoux, F.,—they are said to form an useful unguent,—pommade,—in carcinomatous ulceration. The poisonous operation of Belladonna on the animal economy, is most effectually combatted by emetics and acids. Mandrake, formerly ranked as a species of *Atropa*, now constitutes a distinct genus. See MANDRAGORE.

French and *German Officinal Preparations:* an Extract,—Extrait de Belladone, F.,—Extractum (Atropæ) Belladonnæ, L.,—Belladonna-Extract, G. *German:* a *Syrupus*, *Tinctura*,—*Oxymel*,—*Emplastrum* Belladonnæ,—Belladonna-Syrup,—Tinctur,—Sauerhonig, und Pflaster, See Gmelin, *Pflanzengifte*, p. 523; Orfila, *Leçons de Méd. légale*, v. iii., p. 282; and

Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, v. ii., p. 150.

Belle-dame, s. f.: a name applied, in Botany, to divers plants; as *Atriplex hortensis*, *Atropa*, and *Amaryllis Belladonna*: in Entomology, to the Papillon de chardon, *Papilio—Vanessa, Cynthia—Cardui.*

Bellotas, Ballotas: a name, borrowed from the *Spanish*, and applied to the *edible* fruits of several species of Oak: among others, to those of *Quercus ballota*, and *Ilex*. The expressed *juice* of the latter constitutes, with water, a slightly astringent *emulsion*, which has been recommended, by Spanish Physicians, in diseases of the chest attended with profuse expectoration and hæmoptysis.

Benefice de Nature,—beneficium naturæ, L.: a term employed, in Pathology, to express the spontaneous action of the animal organs, in bringing various diseases to a favourable issue,—the successful operation of what was heretofore named *vis medicatrix naturæ*. — de ventre,—alvi beneficium: a spontaneous diarrhœa, whereby impending disease is averted, or actual mischief removed.

Benjoin, s. m.,—Benzoinum, Styracis benzoini Balsamum, Benzoe Resina, Assa dulcis, L.,—Benzoe, Benzoeharz, G.,—Benzoin: a resinous substance, obtained from a shrub, *Styrax benzoin*, growing in Sumatra,—see Aliboufier. As containing benzoic acid, it is ranked among the natural Balsams. See Baume. The purest kind assumes the form of fragile, reddish-brown masses, with an admixture of white almond-like pieces,—lachrymis conspersæ albis, instar amygdalarum transversim sectarum, inde nomen Benzoini amygdalini, L.,—Benjoin amygdaloïde, F. During combustion, it emits a vapour, which, condensed, forms minute white crystals,—flowers of Benzoin,—fleurs de Benjoin, F.,—Benzoic Acid. See Benzoique. Benzoin operates, as a stimulant, on the mucous membrane of the lungs: and hence is regarded as expectorant and vulnerary. It enters into divers *Officinal Preparations*, *French* and *German*; as *Pills*, Pilulæ balsamicæ (Pilules balsamiques, F.), *P. Ph.*; and a *Simple* and *Compound Tincture*, Tinctura de Benzoe Alcoolica — Benzoes simplex, L.,—Einfache Benzoetinctur, G.,—and Tinct. Benzoes composita, Balsamum traumaticum, —Commendatoris (Baume de Commandeur, F.), L.,—Zusammengesetzte Benzoetinctur, G.; into a *Syrup*, Syrupus de Benzoe, *P. Ph.*, of the *French*; and an Opiate Tincture,—Tinct. Opii Benzoica (Elixir Paregoricum), L.,—Benzoesäurehaltige Opiumtinctur, of the *Germans*. It is, moreover, employed as a *perfume*; and constitutes the basis of a celebrated cosmetic lotion,—lait virginal, F.,—lac virginis, L.,—jungfernmilch, G.

Benoite, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, —*Geum* (*Icosandria, polygyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—das Benedictenkraut, Nelkenkraut, G.,—Herb Bennett, Avens,—comprizing several species. The *root* of one of these, *G. urbanum*,—Benoite officinale, F.,—benedictwurzel, nelkenwurzel, G.,—common Avens,—of an aromatic odour resembling that of *Cloves*, has acquired the name of *Radix caryophyllata*, in the shops: it is bitter, acrid, tonic; and ranks as one of the indigenous substitutes for *Cinchona*. The *root* of another European species,—*G. rivale*,—Benoite aquatique,—wasserbenedict,—water Avens,—is said to possess similar properties.

Benzoate, s. m.,—benzoas, m. L.,—benzoate: a genus of Salts, resulting from the combination of *Benzoic* acid, with various bases. The *Benzoate* of lime,—*Benzoate* de chaux, F.,—*Benzoas* calcis, L.,—decomposed by hydrochloric,—yields Benzoic acid. All the other *Benzoates* are, at present, useless.

Benzoique, adj.,—benzoicus, L.,—benzoic: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to an acid,—acide *benzoique*, F.,—acidum *benzoicum*, L.,—*benzoe*säure, G.,—which exists in Benzoin, and the other true Balsams; in the *Vanilla*, and *Canella alba* (see Vanille and Canelle); and in the urine of infants and of the herbivorous mammifera. For medicinal purposes, it is obtained, by sublimation, from Benzoin; exhales a strong peculiar smell; and contains a little essential oil and resin. Purified by nitric acid, it is perfectly inodorous. Like Benzoin, it acts upon the tracheo-bronchial membrane, and is employed in chronic affections of the respiratory organs.

Ber, s. m.: an Indian species of *Rhamnus*, which produces gum lac. See Jujubier and Laque.

Berbéridées, s. f.,—*Berberideæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; of which the genus, *Berberis* (see Vinottier), constitutes the type. The *fruit* of most of the genera which it comprehends, is fleshy, and possesses an acidulous flavour.

Bercе, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Heracleum* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L.,—das Heilkraut, G.,—Cow Parsnep: also a common European species of that genus, *H. sphondylium*, common Cow-parsnep. From the *roots* and *seeds* of this plant, slightly aromatic and carminative, an intoxicating beverage is obtained, in Russia, Lithuania, and Poland, by fermentation. It is called *parst*, and employed as *beer*, by the natives. The specific name is derived from the fancied resem-

blance of its jointed stem to the vertebræ of the spine, *σπόνδυλοι*.

Bergamottier, s. f.: in Botany, a species of the genus *Citrus*, growing in Barbadoes (see Oranger); and producing a small orange of sweet peculiar odour, and agreeable taste. The *rind* of the *fruit* yields a powerful essential oil,—huile de Bergamotte, F.,—oleum Bergamottæ, L.,—Bergamottöl, G.,—sometimes employed in Medicine; but more commonly as a *perfume*.

Berle, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sium (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*, L.,—der Wassermerk, G.,—Water Parsnep.—It contains several interesting species; among others, *S. latifolium*,—Berle à larges feuilles,—breitblätterichter Wassermerk,—broad-leaved Water-parsnep: *leaves*, acrid, and antiscorbutic: *root*, innoxious in spring; but sometimes, in summer and autumn, virulent, "from deterioration of its aromatic principles; and known to produce anxiety, vertigo, and furious delirium." See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii., p. 84.

Berlue, s. f.,—caligatio, suffusio, f. L.: in Pathology, an aberration of the sense of vision, by which the image of unreal objects is transmitted. The defect may result from slight opacity of the transparent parts of the eye; and is then symptomatic. When idiopathic, it is commonly produced by habitual or long-continued direction of the eye upon glittering or minute objects. Its phenomena are very various.

Bers: an electuary, composed of pepper, white hemlock-seeds, opium, saffron, and euphorbium; and employed, by the Egyptians, to produce a transient state of mental excitation.

Besicles, s. f., pl.: a term, of uncertain origin, Lunettes à deux verres, F.,—conspicilla, L.,—die brille, G.,—pair of spectacles.

Bétel, s. m.: a species, in Botany,—der betel, wasserpfeffer, G.,—belonging to the genus, *Piper* (see Poivre); and a native of India. It supplies the betel-leaf of the southern Asiatics, which they employ, in conjunction with areca-nut and lime, as a masticatory, and call the preparation *Betel*. The *Piper betel* is tonic and astringent.

Bétoine, s. f.: a genus, in Botany,—*Betonica (Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ)*, L.,—*κέστρον*,—die Betonika, G.,—Betony. The *B. officinalis*,—bétoine commune, F.,—wood betony, a common European plant, was much employed, in ancient medicine, against gout and sciatica. The whole plant exhales a penetrating odour: and, in a recent state, intoxicates. The *root* is bitter, nauseous, emetic, and purgative; the *leaves*, sternutatory. *Bétoine des montagnes*, see Arnigue:—*d'eau*, see Scrofulaire.

Bette, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Beta (Pentandria, digyn.; Chenopodeæ,—Atriplicæ)*, L.,—der Mangold, G.,—Beet: also, a species of the genus, *B. vulgaris*,—la poirée, F.,—*τεῦτλον*,—mangoldkraut, G.,—common beet, an annual, originally from South Europe,—with *leaves edible, emollient*, and employed in the dressing of blisters and issues; and presenting two principal varieties: *β. la carde poirée*, with a large midrib, the only part of the leaf used as an aliment; and *γ. la betterave*, distinguished by its large fleshy root, which forms, when cooked, an article of *diet*, and is largely cultivated, in France, for the manufacture of sugar.

Beurre, s. m.,—*βούτυρον*,—butyrum, n. L.,—butter, f. G. and F. The term, *butter*, is applied, in common language, in Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, to divers *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral* productions: 1. to the concrete oil obtained from the cream, which forms, in a state of rest, on the surface of the milk, furnished by the females of certain *Mammifera*, especially the cow, goat, and sheep. The physical properties of common butter are well known. It is composed of stearine, elain, butyric acid, and a colouring matter:—to a thick blackish oil resulting from the distillation of bees-wax, *Beurre de Cire*, F.,—*butyrum* ceræ, L.—2. *Beurre (Huile) de Cacao*,—*butyrum* e nucleis cacao, L.: a white fatty substance obtained from the nut of *Theobroma cacao* (see Cacaoyer); nutritious, emollient, employed, by the *French*, in the composition of suppositories, *pommades*, and medicinal potions.—*de Coco*: a concrete oil, which separates, spontaneously, from the milk, contained in the shell of the *Cocos nucifera* (see Cocotier); of a mild and grateful flavour.—*de Galam*: a concrete oil, from Africa, of unknown origin, employed, by the natives, as a condiment.—*de Muscade*: a concrete oil produced from an aqueous decoction of nutmegs. See Muscade. Mungo Park speaks, also, of a substance called, by the natives, *tree-butter*, which is obtained by boiling, in water, the kernel of a tree, growing in central Africa, and resembling an American oak: it is whiter, firmer, richer in flavour, and will keep much longer, than the common butter of Europe.

3. The term is, lastly, applied to certain *metallic* compounds, on account of their *butter-like* aspect and consistence, and the facility with which they melt on exposure to heat. These are muriates (chlorides) of Antimony, Arsenic, Bismuth, Tin, and Zinc,—*Beurre* d'Antimoine,—d'Arsenic,—

de Bismuth,—d'E'tain,—de Zinc. See CHLORURE. The term, in this application, is now almost obsolete.

BÉVUE, s. f. (*bis*, twice, *visus*, seen),—double vision. Syn. with DIPLOPIE.

BÉZOARD, s. m.,—lapis bezoardicus, L.,—bezoarstein, m. G.,—bezoar: a name derived from a Persian word, signifying *Antidote to poison;* and given, by the Arabs, to concretions found in the intestinal canal and bladder of certain animals.—Great alexipharmic and cordial virtues were, by the ancients, attributed to them. There are two principal species of Bezoar,—*Bézoard oriental* et *occidental*, F. The *former*, obtained from the fourth stomach of several species of Antelope, particularly of the *Algazel* (see ANTILOPE), was far more highly prized than the *latter*, furnished by the wild goat of Peru. The urinary calculi of Man, and the intestinal or biliary concretions of certain *Mammifera*, and even Saurian Reptiles, have also been termed *Bezoars*, with the distinctive epithet, or addition of *humain*,—*de Bœuf*,—de *Cheval*,—de *Porc-E'pic*,—*de Cayman*. For an account of the different species of natural Bezoar, see Ure's *Chem. Diction.*, Art. *Bezoar*.

The term, *Bezoar*, was, moreover, formerly employed to designate various artificial compounds of animal and mineral substances, or natural vegetable productions, supposed to possess the alexipharmic properties af the original bezoar.—Among the most celebrated of these *Factitious Bezoars*,—Bézoards factices, F.,—are the dried and pulverized heart and liver of the Viper, called *Animal* Bezoar;—the *Solar*, a compound of gold, nitric acid, and chloride of Antimony;—*Lunar*, a preparation of chloride of Silver,—and *Martial*, consisting of tritoxide of Iron.—The *Vegetable Bezoar* is a stony concretion, found in the interior of the Cocoa-nut.

BÉZOARDIQUE, adj.,—bezoardicus, L.,—bezoardic: a term applied to any substance which contains, or possesses the properties of, *Bezoar: Ex.* Remède *bézoardique*, F.,—*bezoardicum*, L.,—gegengift, n. G.,—an antidote. Syn. with ALEXIPHARMAQUE.

BICEPS, s. m., and adj.,—a term, of Latin derivation, applied, in Anatomy, to any muscle, one of the extremities of which, is deeply divided into *two heads*.—There are, in the human body, two muscles of this description:—the *biceps brachial* (scapulo-radial, Ch.), F.,—*biceps* flexor cubiti, L.,—*zweiköpfiger* armmuskel, G.,—attached, above, by its long head, to the superior part of the glenoid cavity—by its short head, to the coracoid process—of the scapula; below, to the tubercle of the radius:—and the *biceps crural* (ischio-fémoro-péronier, Ch.),—*biceps* flexor cruris,—*zweiköpfiger* schenkelmuskel,—above, to the tuber ischii, and linea aspera of the thigh; below, to the head of the fibula.—BICIPITAL, adj.,—bicipitalis, L.: an epithet applied to any thing which is connected with the *biceps: Exs.* Gouttière *bicipitale* (coulisse humeral, Ch.),—sulcus *bicipitalis*, L.,—the groove, situated between the two tuberosities of the humerus, which lodges the tendon of the long head of the *biceps;* and tuberosité *bicipitale*, the tubercle on the humeral extremity of the radius, to which the tendon of the *biceps* is attached, below.

BICHIOS, BICHO. See DRAGONNEAU.

BICONJUGÉ, adj.,—biconjugatus, L.,—biconjugate: a term, in Botany, applied to those *leaves* in which the common petiole is *divided* at its summit, and each bifurcation supports a *pair* of leaflets; as in the *Mimosa—Inga—unguis-cati*.

BICORNE, s. m., in Zoology, a genus of intestinal worms. See DITRACHYCEROS: in Anatomy, a Latin synonym (*os bicorne*) of the hyoid bone: in Botany, an adjective term,—*bicorne*,—*bicornis*, L.,—*zweihörnig*, G.,—applied to all parts of plants surmounted by, or terminating in, *two horns;* as the *Silicules* of *Thlapsi cerato-carpon*, and the *Anthers* of *Vaccinium*, and several of the *Ericeæ*.

BICUSPIDÉ, adj.,—bicuspidatus. L.,—bicuspidate, terminated by *two points:* an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the two small molar teeth,—dents *bicuspidés*, F.,—dentes *bicuspidati*, *bicuspides*, L.: in Botany, to leaves, or other organs, of plants, when terminating in *two* narrow and divergent *lobes*.

BIDENTÉ, adj.,—bidentatus, L.,—zweyzahnig, G.,—bidental: a term applied, in Zoology, to animals which possess only *two teeth;* as the *Physeter bidens*, *two-toothed* Cachalot, of Pennant: in Botany, to the organs which exhibit the *bidental* character; as the *Calyx*, in certain of the *Labiatæ*, and the *Seeds* of a genus of plants (*Syngenesia, polygam. æqual.; Corymbiferæ*), L., hence designated *Bidens*. See BIFIDE.

BIDIGITÉ-PENNÉ, adj.,—bidigito-pinnatus, L.: a term applied, in Botany, to the leaves of plants, which, like those of several *Mimosæ*, consist of a common petiole supporting, on its summit, *two pinnated* leaflets.

BIÈRE, s. f.,—cerevisia, f. L.,—bier, n. G.,—beer: a liquor resulting from the fermentation of the cereal grains, particularly barley, with an addition of the hop, or other bitter ingredient. *Beer*, of which there are two principal varieties,—strong, and small,—*Cerevisia* fortis et tenuis, L.,—starkes *bier*, und halb*bier*, G.,—contains alcohol, acetic acid, a bitter and aromatic

extract, fecula, saccharine, and vegeto-animal matter; the latter, in great abundance. It constitutes a nutritious beverage; and may be employed, with advantage, in Scurvy, Scrofula, and other diseases, which present the characters of general debility.

BIFEMORO-CALCANIEN, s. m., and adj., —bifemoro-calcaneus, L.: a term, in Anatomy, given, by Chaussier, to the *Gastrocnemius* muscle,—äusserer zweiköpfiger wadenmuskel, G.,—from its *double* insertion into the *femur*, and its single attachment to the *calcaneum*, or os calcis.

BIFIDE, adj.,—bifidus, L.,—zweispaltig, G.,—bifid, two-cleft: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants when longitudinally *divided, to about half their extent*, into *two narrow* portions; as the *calyx* of *Pedicularis palustris*, the *petals* of *Draba verna*, and the *stigma* of *Salix alba*, and most of the *Labiatæ*. The terms *Bilobé*, *Bidenté*, and *Biparti*, are, on the contrary, employed when the portions of the divided organ are *broad*; or *shorter*, or *longer*, than above specified.

BIFLORE, adj.,—biflorus, L.,—zweiblumig? G.,—bifloral: an epithet, in Botany, applied to those parts of plants which support, or inclose, *two flowers*; as the *peduncle* of *Geranium columbinum*, and the *spatha* of many of the *Irideæ*.

BIFORÉ, adj.,—biforatus, L.: a term, in Botany, applied to any part of a plant which exhibits *two* minute *orifices* or *pores*; as the *anther* of the *Ericeæ*. See ANTHÈRE.

BIFURCATION, s. f.,—bifurcatio, f. L.,—zweispitzige endtheilung, f. G.;—the *fork-like separation* of a vascular trunk into *two* branches;—the point where such separation takes place: *Ex.*—de l'aorte abdominale, F.,—*bifurcation* of the abdominal aorta—into the two common iliac arteries. In Botany, a like division of stem, branch, or root: synonymous with DICHOTOME.

BIFURQUÉ, adj.,—bifurcatus,—zweizackig, G.: exhibiting the *fork-like* division into *two branches*.

BIJUGÉ, adj.,—bijugatus, L. Those leaves are, in Botany, termed feuilles *bijugées*, F.,—whose common petiole supports *two pairs* of leaflets; as in several of the *Mimosæ*.

BILABIÉ, adj.,—bilabiatus, L.,—zweilippig, G.,—bilabiate: a term, in Botany, applied to the organs of plants which present a division into *two lips*; as the *calyx*, and *corolla*, of many of the *Labiatæ*.

BILAMELLÉ, adj.,—bilamellatus, L.,—bi-lamellated: a term in Botany. The *stigma* of *Mimulus* is formed of *two lamellæ*, which close when their internal surface is irritated. The *parietes* of the *capsule* of *Digitalis* are also *bilamellated*.

BILE, s. f.,—χολή,—bilis, m., fel, n. L., —galle, f. G.,—bile, gall: the yellow, viscous fluid secreted by the liver; specific gravity, 1,026. The bile of animals, which possess a gall-bladder, is distinguished into *hepatic* and *cystic*,—hépatique et cystique, F. The *former* flows directly from the hepatic duct: the *latter*, from the cystic, after having suffered some unknown change during its retention in the gall-bag.

BILIAIRE, adj.,—χολαῖος,—biliaris, L., —zur galle gehörig, G.,—biliary: consisting of, or relating to, *bile*: *Ex.* Calcul—, conduit—, et vesicule *biliaire*, F.,—*gallen*stein, *gallen*gang, *gallen*blase, G.,—*gall*stone,—duct, and—bladder.

BILIEUX, adj., — χολικὸς, — biliosus, — gallig, gallicht,—bilious: caused by, or affected with, *bile*: *Ex.* Fièvre *bilieuse*, temperament *bilieux*,—febris *biliosa*, temperamentum *biliosum*,—a *bilious* fever, and —temperament.

BILOBÉ, adj.,—bilobatus, bilobus, L.,—bilobulated: a term applied, in Botany, to those organs of plants which are divided into *two lobes* by an obtuse sinus; as the *leaves* of *Bauhinia porrecta*. Applied to *seeds*, it is synonymous with DICOTYLÉDONÉ. See BIFIDE.

BILOCULAIRE, adj.,—bilocularis, L.,—zweifächrig, G.,—bilocular: a term, in Botany, applied to any organ which exhibits *two cells*; as the *capsule* of *Lilium*, and the *anther* of *Orchis*. See ANTHÈRE.

BIMANE, s. m., and adj.,—bimanus, L.: a term applied, in Linnæan Zoology, to Man, as possessing *two hands*:—by French Zoologists, to a genus of Saurian *Reptiles*, as the *Siren*, characterized by the *absence* of *posterior paws*.

BINAIRE, adj.,—binarius, L.,—binary: a term, in Chemistry, applied to a compound of *two* elementary, or simple substances.

BINOCLE, s. m.: a bandage for *both eyes*. See BANDAGE.

BIOLOGIE, s. f. (βίος, life, λόγος, discourse), —biologia, f. L.,—biologie, lebenlehre, f., die lehre vom leben, G.,—biology, the doctrine of life. BIOLOGIQUE? adj.,—biologicus,—biologisch, zur biologie gehörig,—biological, belonging to *biology*.

BIPARTI, adj.,—bipartitus, L.,—zweitheilig, G.,—bipartite: a term, in Botany, applied to any organ, as calyx, petal, or style, which is *divided* into *two* portions by a slit, *extending beyond its middle*; and, in this respect, differing from the condition indicated by BIFIDE. BIPARTIBLE, adj., — bipartibilis, L., — susceptible of spontaneous *separation* into *two portions*; as the *pods* of most of the *Leguminosæ*, and the *capsules* of *Digitalis*, and *Nicotiana*.

BIPÈDE, s. m., and adj.,—διπόδης,—bipes, L.,—zweifüssig, G.,—biped: a term, in Zoology, applied to Man, and all other

two-footed animals:—by the French, to a genus of Saurian *Reptiles*, characterized by deficiency of *anterior paws*.

Bipinnatifide, adj.,—bipinnatifidus, L.—*Leaves*, in Botany, are called *bipinnatifid*, when they exhibit on the lateral parts of the common petiole, divisions themselves pinnatifid; as those of *Sonchus tenerrimus*.

Bipinné, adj.,—bipinnatus, L. *Leaves* are said to be *bipinnated* when the common petiole gives out secondary petioles, furnished laterally with leaflets; as those of *Fumaria officinalis*.

Bisannuel, adj.,—δισετὴς,—biennis, L.,—zweijährig, G.,—biennial: a term, in Botany, applied to plants which live *two years;* ordinarily bearing fruit, the second: *Ex. Gaura biennis, biennial* Gaura.

Biscuit, s. m.,—panis *biscoctus*, L.,—zwieback, n. G.,—a hard unleavened bread, *twice baked*, in order that it may not suffer the alteration incident to the more common kinds; and employed as the food of sea-faring men in long voyages: it forms an excellent article of *diet* for the invalid in certain morbid affections of the intestinal canal. Also, a delicate pastry, composed of flour, egg, sugar, and some aromatic ingredient; and commonly, but improperly, given to young children and convalescents: as an aliment, the *sweet biscuit* is indigestible, and favours the generation of flatus in the bowels.

Bisexe, Bisexuel, adj.,—bisexuinus, L.,—bisexual: exhibiting the characters of the *two sexes*. Syn. with Hermaphrodite.

Bismuth, s. m., Marcassite,—Bismuthum, n., Marcassita, f. L.,—Bismuth, Wismuth, Markasit, m. G.,—Bismuth: a solid metal,—spec. grav. 9,822,—existing in nature, either pure,—or combined with oxygen,—or with sulphur and arsenic.—Inert in the metallic state, it forms, with nitric acid, the *Officinal Preparation*, Subnitrate (oxide) of bismuth,—nitrate (ou sous-nitrate) de bismuth, blanc de fard, F.,—nitras, (sub-nitras),—magisterium—bismuthi, L.,—salpetersaures bismuth (bismuth-oxyd), wismuthmagisterium, G.: a valuable medicine in some chronic derangements of the stomach; but, in large doses, *poisonous*.

Bison, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the genus, *Bos*,—see Bœuf; and, like its congener, the Musk-Ox,—*B. moschatus*,—le bœuf musqué, F.,—der bisamstier, G.,—a native of North America. The Bison,—*B. Americanus*,—Amerikanischer wilder ochs, G.,—is the largest land-animal of the new continent: its distinguishing characters, short, spreading horns; a long mane; and gibbous back.

Bissus, s. m.,—βύσσος,—byssus, m. L.: the silk-like filaments, or beard,—laine de pinne-marine, soie de mer, poil de nacre, F.,—die feine seide der seidenmuscheln, G.,—by which the molluscous inhabitants of the shells, belonging to the genus, *Pinna*, (see Jamboneau), attach themselves to the rocks. This substance is formed from the secretion of a particular gland, by means of an appendage, or foot, resembling a small tongue. In Italy, Corsica, and Smyrna, it is manufactured into very fine stuffs, which are said to promote cutaneous perspiration, and consequently recommended to be worn next the skin, in rheumatism and gout. See Duméril, *Elémens des Sciences Naturelles*, vol. ii., p. 58; and Turton, *Conchylia Insul. Britannicarum*, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Bistorte, s. f.: a species, in Botany, of the genus, *Polygonum* (see Persicaire). The root of *P. Bistorta*,—schlangenwurz, natterwurz, f. G.,—great Bistort, snake-weed Persicaria,—contains much tannin; and is astringent and *tonic*. The plant derives its specific name from the twice-bent (*bistorta*) figure of the root.

Bistortier, Bistotier, s. m.,—stössel, m. G.,—pestle: a wooden instrument,—pilon du bois, F.,—employed for triturating pharmaceutical substances in a marble mortar.

Bistouri, s. m.,—scalpellus, gladius Pistoriensis, L.,—bistouri, einschnittmesser, n. G.,—bistoury: in Surgery, a knife or scalpel; so named from the town of *Pistori*, once celebrated for the fabrication of these instruments. The *bistoury* is varied in figure and construction, according to the precise purpose which it is destined to serve. Thus the blade,—lame, F.,—may be straight or curved; convex or concave; plain, or guarded at the point,—surmontée d'un renflement olivaire.—There are, also, *bistouries* with fixed, sliding, or spring-blades,—*bistouris* à lames fixés,—flottantes, ou—à ressort. Among the more complicated, are the *bistouri* gastrique de Morand, and — caché de Bienaise, employed in operations for strangulated hernia, and lithotomy.

Bisulce, adj.,—δίχηλος,—bisulcus, L.,—bisulcous, cloven-footed: a term applied to animals *with divided hoofs*,—mit gespaltenen klauen, G. The *Bisulca* constitute, in Zoology, the 6th Order of the *Mammalia*, of Blumenbach,—the 5th, *Pecora*, of Linnæus; and comprehend all those genera which Cuvier has since arranged in his Order, *Ruminantia*. See Ruminans.

Biterné, adj.,—biternatus, L.,—biternate: a term, in Botany, applied to *leaves*, with the common petiole divided into *three*, each secondary petiole bearing *three leaves;* as those of *Imperatoria*, Masterwort.

Bitume, s. m.,—ἄσφαλτος,—bitumen, n. L.,—erdpech, n. G.: a name given to divers mineral substances, liquid or solid, lighter than water; becoming electrical by friction; burning with a dense smoke, and exhaling a peculiar odour. See Asphalte, Naphthe, Petrole. Bitumineux, adj.,—bituminosus,—erdpechig,—bituminous: possessing the properties of *bitumen*. Bituminisation, s. f.,—bituminisatio, f. L.: the conversion of organic bodies into *bituminous* substance.

Bivalve, adj.,—bivalvus, L.,—zweischalig, G. The term, *bivalve*, is applied, in Conchology, to the *shell* of the Oyster, and other testaceous *Mollusca*, consisting of *two valves* or pieces; and is used to designate one of the three Orders, in which Shells are arranged. See Multivalve, Univalve. In Botany, the *capsule* of some plants, as *Syringa*, and the *nucleus* of others, as *Amygdalus Persica*, are, from a similar construction, denominated *bivalve*.

Biventre, adj. See Digastrique.

Blaireau, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the Linnæan genus, *Ursus* (*Mammalia; Digitata, Feræ*, Bl.); and to the *Meles* (*Plantigrada*), of modern naturalists. The Badger,—*Ursus—Meles—taxus*,—der dachs, G.,—is a common European animal: *flesh edible*.

Blanc: a term vaguely or vulgarly applied, in *French*, to various productions, natural or artificial, of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, exhibiting a *white* colour; as *Blanc* de baleine, see Cétine and Spermaceti; — d'œuf, *white* of egg, see Albumine:—*Blanc* de champignon,—the *whitish* filamentous substance employed for the propagation of mushrooms, and constituting, in fact, the first development of their seeds; — d'eau, the *white* water-lily, *Nymphœa alba*:—*Blanc* raisin, ou — rhasis, an unguent composed of white wax, olive-oil, and sub-carbonate of lead:—*Blanc* de bismuth,—de fard, see Bismuth; — de céruse,—de plomb, sub-carbonate of lead; — d'Espagne, ou de craie, cylindrical or ovoid cakes composed of finely pulverized carbonate of lime and water. In vulgar language, the portion of sclerotica visible between the eyelids, and surrounding the transparent cornea, is called *blanc* de l'œil,—*white* of the eye. Blanc, adj.,—λευκὸς,—albus, L.,—weiss, G.,—white.

Blanchet, s. m.: in Pharmacy, a piece of *white* linen, through which syrups, and other such liquids, are filtered.

Blastème, s. m. (βλάστημα, a bud or shoot),—blastema, n. L.,—wurzelkeim, m. G. The body which bears the cotyledons in the vegetable embryo, is thus designated by Mirbel. It comprehends the radicle, plumule, and *collet*. In the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), the *blastème* has no cotyledon.

Blastoderme, s. m. (βλαστάνω, I germinate, δέρμα, skin),—blastoderma, n. L.: a name given, by Pander, to the membraniform body situated below the cicatricule in the *ovum* of *birds*; and which produces, by its development, all parts of the chick.

Blatte, s. m.: a genus of Insects, *Blatta* (*Hemiptera*, Linn.; *Orthoptera*, *Blattidæ*, St.), L.,—die Schabe, G.,—comprehending a few species which infest the habitations of man, and commit great depredations on his food and clothing. The animals, composing the genus, possess two stomachs; one of which is muscular, furnished, in the interior, with curved teeth, and surrounded, at the pylorus, with eight or ten cœcums. They quit their hiding-places at night; exhale, and impregnate everything they feed upon, with, a disgusting odour; and are with difficulty exterminated. The three most destructive species are the *B. orientalis*,—*blatte* des cuisines, F., — brotschabe, G., — cockroach; the *B. Americana*, and *Lapponica*,—*blatte* kakkerlac, and — de Laponie.—The *first*, which has acquired, in *French*, the vulgar designations of noirot, and bête des boulangers, is probably the σίλφη ἐν τοῖς ἀρτοκοπείοις εὑρισκομένη, of Dioscorides. These insects suffer no real metamorphosis: the larva and nymph differ from the adult, only in the absence of the elytra and wings.

Blé, s. m.,—σῖτος,—frumentum, n. L.,—getreide, n. G.,—corn: every species of grain employed in the manufacture of bread. *Blé cornu*, See Ergot. — *d'Espagne*, — *d'Italie*, — *de Turquie*, See Maïs. — *noir*, See Sarrasin. — *de la Saint-Jean*, See Seigle.

Bléchropyre, s. f. (βλῆχρος, weak, πῦρ, fever),—blechopyra, f., febris asthenica seu adynamica, L.,—ein schwaches unbedeutendes fieber, G.,—an asthenic—slow, nervous—fever.

Blennélytrie, s. f. (βλέννα, mucus, ἔλυτρον, a sheath),—blennelytria, f. L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *vaginal catarrh*,—der weisse fluss der weiber, G.,—the leucorrhœa of women. It constitutes the 6th genus of the *Blennoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

Blennenterie, s. f. (βλέννα,—and ἔντερον, intestine),—blennenteria, f. L.: Alibert's term for *Dysentery*; which constitutes the 3rd genus of his *Blennoses*.

Blennisthmie, s. f. (*same*, and ἰσθμὸς, throat),—blennisthmia, f. L.; a catarrhal affection of the *membrane* of the *pharynx* and *larynx*, — schleimhautkrankheit des rachens, G.,—is thus designated by Alibert. It constitutes the 8th genus of his *Blennoses*.

Blennophthalmie, s. f. (*same*, and

ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye),—blennophthalmia, f. L.: the 7th genus of Alibert's *Blennoses;* comprehending all the different species of *Ophthalmia.*

Blennopyrie, s. f. (βλέννα, mucus, πῦρ, fever),—blennopyria, f. L.,—schleimfieber, n. G.,—*mucous fever:* the 10th genus of the *Blennoses* of the *Nosologie Naturelle;* in which are comprehended divers diseases, ordinarily known by the names of mesenteric, slow nervous, gastric quotidian, and adeno-meningeal fever.

Blennorhinie, s. f. (*same*, and ῥὶν, the nose),—blennorhinia, f. L.: Alibert's term for *Coryza*,—nasenschleimfluss, m. G.;—constituting the 1st genus of *Blennoses.*

Blennorrhagie, s. f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, I flow with force),—blennorrhagia, f. L.,—schleimfluss, m. G.: acute inflammation of the urethra and prepuce in the male,—of the urethra and vagina in the female; followed by the discharge of a yellowish or greenish fluid: frequently the consequence of venereal contagion.—Blennorhagique, adj.,—blennorrhagicus,—an blennorhagie leidend, dazu gehörig, — suffering from—, pertaining to—*Blennorrhagia.*

Blennorrhée, s. f. (*same*, and ῥέω, I flow),—blennorrhœa, f. L.,—blennorrhöe, f., ein chronischer schleimfluss, G.: the chronic stage of blennorrhagia. *Blennorrhoicus*, adj. L.: suffering from—, relating to—*Blennorrhœa.*

Blennose, s. f., Blennoses, pl. (*same*), —Blennosis,—es, f. L.,—Schleimkrankheit,—en, f. G.: the name of the 10th Family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert; comprehending all the catarrhal affections of the *mucous* membranes.

Blennothorax, s. m. (βλέννα,—and θώραξ, breast), F. and L.: Alibert's term for *pulmonary catarrh*,—schleimbrust, anhäufung von schleim in der brust, G.; forming the 10th genus of his *Blennoses.*

Blennotorrhée, s. f. (*same*,—οὖς, the ear,—ῥέω, I flow),—blennotorrhœa, f. L.,—ohrschleimfluss, m. G.: the name given by Alibert, to *Otorrhœa* (see Otorrhée); and forming the 9th genus of *Blennoses.*

Blennuréthrie, s. f. (*same*, and οὐρήθρα, the urethra),—blennurethria, f. L.,—schleimfluss der harnröhre, G.: Alibert's term for *Blennorrhagia*,—the 5th genus of his *Blennoses.*

Blennurie, s. f. (*same*, and οὖρον, urine),—blennuria, f. L.,—der schleimabgang mit dem harne, G.: the name given, by Alibert, to *catarrh* of the bladder,—catarrhe vésical, F.;—which constitutes the 4th genus of the *Blennoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle.*

Blepharides. See Cils.

Blépharite, s. f. (βλέφαρον, the eyelid),—blepharitis, palpebrarum inflammatio, f. L.,—augenliederentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation* of the *eye-lids.* Syn. with Blépharotis, s. f., inflammation des paupières, F. Blépharœdème, ? s. m.,—blepharœdema, n. L.,—augenliederödem, n., augenliederwassergeschwulst, f. G.,—*œdema* — *œdematous swelling* — of the *eye-lids.*

Blépharoncose, s. f. (βλέφαρον, the eyelid, ὄγκος, a tumour),—blepharoncus, m. L.,—augenliedergeschwulst, f. G.,—*tumour* of the *eye-lids.*

Blépharophthalmie, s. f. (*same*, and ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmy),—blepharophthalmia, f. L. Syn., in the *French*, with Blépharite, ophthalmie palpébrale; but, according to Kraus, more correctly signifying inflammation of the eye and eyelids,—entzündung des auges und der augenlieder, G. He also employs the *Latin* term, Blepharoblennorrhœa, s. f.,—(Blépharoblennorrhée, f. F.),—augenliederschleimfluss, m. G.,—to express mucous inflammation of the eye-lids,—schleimichte augenliederentzündung, G. (purulent ophthalmy?); and regards it as a synonym of the affection when emanating from a gonorrhœal or urethral source,—Blepharoblennorrhœa gonorrhoica vel urethritica, L.,—augenliedertripper, augenliederschleimfluss durch trippergift, G. The new *Latin* substantive, Blepharophthalmitis, compounded from the *Greek*,—Blépharophthalmite, f. F.,—is, moreover, introduced by Kraus, as the scientific term for acute inflammation of the eye-ball and—lids,—eine ächte entzündung des augapfels und der augenlieder, G.

Blépharoptosis, s. f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, falling),—palpebræ superioris prolapsus, L.,—das herabsinken, oder der vorfall, des obern augenliedes, G.: the *falling down* of the superior *palpebra* before the eye. Paralysis of the eye-lids,—Blépharoplegie, f. F.,—blepharoplegia, f. L.,—augenliederlähmung, f. G.,—or, at least, of the levator muscle, frequently resulting from cerebral lesion, is the ordinary cause of this accident.

Blésité, s. f.,—blæsitas, f. (*blæsus*, stammering, or lisping), L.,—lispeln, n. G.,—lisping: the term for a defect in articulation; sometimes employed, by the *French*, as syn. with Bégaiement.

Blessure, s. f.,—τραῦμα,—vulnus, n., læsio, f. L.,—wunde, f. G.,—wound: a local lesion directly resulting from the infliction of external violence, whether attended, or not, with a solution of continuity of the parts implicated; as open wounds,—plaies avec solution de continuité visible à l'extérieur, F.,—contusions, sprains, luxations, fractures, herniæ. In common language, a pregnant female is

also said, by the *French*, to have been wounded,—*blessée*,—when she has sustained an injury which may have destroyed the fœtus: and, in like manner, the menorrhagia which sometimes occurs during pregnancy, is vulgarly designated *blessure*.

Bleu, adj.,—κυάνεος, κυανὸς,—cæruleus, L.,—blau, G.,—blue: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to certain compounds which exhibit this colour; as the *Bleu* de Berlin,—de Prusse,—*cæruleum* berolinense, L.,—berliner*blau*, G.,—Prussian *blue*,—a name given to the hydrocyanate of iron,—hydrocyanate de fer, F.,—on its first discovery at *Berlin*, and still retained in the arts: in Pathology, to a disease,—Maladie *bleue*, F.,—morbus *cæruleus*, L.,—*blau*sucht, f. G.,—in which, from malformation, or some morbid condition, of the heart, the whole surface of the body acquires a *blue* or purple colour. See Cyanose.

B. M.: an abbreviation of the term, *Baine-marie*, water-bath.

Bocal, s. m.: a cylindrical vessel of glass, with a large aperture at one of the extremities; destined for the preservation of solid substances.

Bœuf, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Bos*, m. (*Mammalia*, *Bisulca*, Bl.; *Mammifères*, *Ruminans*, Cuv.), L.,—der Ochs, der Stier, G.,—comprehending several species with numerous varieties: see Bison, Buffle, Yack: also, the common European species of the genus, *B. taurus*, which includes the perfect male, or bull,—taureau, m. F.,—ταῦρος,—taurus, m. L.,—bulle, m. G.; the castrated male, or ox,—ochs, m. G. (to which the terms, bœuf,—βοῦς,—and bos, are more correctly applicable); the female, or cow,—vache, F.,—vacca, L.,—kuh, G.; the heifer,—génisse, F.,—δαμάλις,—bucula, L.,—färse, G.;—and the young animal or calf,—le veau, F.,—μόσχος, πόρτις,—vitulus, L.,—kalb, G. The term, *Bœuf*,—beef,—is, moreover, applied, in *French*, to the *flesh*,—κρέας βόειον,—caro bubula, L.,—rindfleisch, G.,—of the *adult* animal of both sexes; as is Veau,—veal,—κρέας μόσχειον,—caro vitulina,—kalbfleisch,—to that of the *young*. The *former*, especially when procured from the ox or cow, is far more digestible than *veal*; which, in subjects of weak or irritable bowels, frequently excites gastric derangement, and even diarrhœa. The skin, hair, horns, blood, fat, and bowels, of these valuable animals, are converted to divers useful purposes in the arts. See Duméril, *E'lémens des Sciences Naturelles*, v. ii., p. 324; and, for an account of the *milk* furnished by the female, the Article, Lait.

Bois, s. m.,—ξύλον,—lignum, n. L.,—holz, n. G.,—wood: in common language, the hard and compact substance which forms the root, the trunk, and branches of trees and shrubs: in Botany, that part of the vegetable trunk situated beneath the alburnum, which is, itself, a newly-formed and yet imperfect wood. See Aubier. *Wood*, containing, in its centre, the pith, varies greatly according to the tree by which it is produced. In *Monocotyledonous* plants, as those of the Palm and the Aloe genus, it traverses longitudinally, in hard and tenacious fibres, the interior of the stem: while, in the *Dicotyledonous*, as Oak and Elm, the ligneous mass is disposed in concentric layers; one of which is annually formed by induration of the alburnum. *Wood*, deprived of its soluble principles by water and alcohol, still, to the action of fire, yields water, acetic acid, oil, the carbonic acid and carburetted hydrogen gases, charcoal, the sulphates, muriates and phosphates of potass, soda, lime or magnesia. For an account of the principal kinds of *wood* employed in medicine, see the Articles, Campeche, Gaïac, Quassia.

Boisson, s. ..,—πόσις, ποτὸν,—potio, f., potus, m. L.,—trank, m., getränk, n. G.,—drink, beverage: liquids, of various description, introduced into the stomach to allay thirst, dilute the alimentary mass, and repair the losses which the fluids of the animal body are constantly sustaining.

Boite, s. f.,—κάψα,—capsa, f. L.,—büchse, f. G.,—box or case: an instrument made of wood, pasteboard, or other material; and destined to contain the articles necessary for the performance of certain operations in Anatomy and Surgery: hence the terms, *boite* à dissection,—à amputation,—à cataracte,—à trépan. In Anatomy, the cranial cavity is called *boite* du crâne: and, in common language, the larger articulations, as that of the knee,—*boite* de genou,—obtain a like designation. In Surgery, that portion of the stem of the trephine, which receives the pyramid and perforator, is termed *boite*; as, also, a capsule of elastic gum, or wrought iron, applied so as to receive the intestinal discharges which constantly issue from an anus *contre-nature*. *Boite de Petit*: a machine, invented by Petit, for enclosing, and retaining in contact, the fragments of bone in complicated fracture of the leg.

In Botany, the term, *Boite* à savonnette, F.,—πυξίδιον,—pyxidium, n., capsula circumcissa, f. L.,—büchsekapsel, f. G.,—is employed to designate a capsular fruit; which, like that of *Anagallis* and *Hyoscyamus*, opens horizontally, so as to form two hemispherical valves.

Boitier, s. m.,—capsula unguentaria,

f. L.,—salbenbüchse, f. G.: a box divided into several compartments for the purpose of containing ointments, lint, bandages, instruments, and other articles requisite for the dressing of wounds,—the dressing-box employed principally by hospital-surgeons.

Bol, s. m.,—bolus, m. L. (*βῶλος*, a mass, a mouthful),—ein medicinischer bissen, G.: in Pharmacy, a mass composed of divers substances; more voluminous and softer than a pill, and swallowed without mastication: in Physiology, the mass formed by the food after subjection to mastication and insalivation, and thus prepared for its passage into the pharynx, is termed the alimentary *bole*,—*Bol* alimentaire, F.,—*bolus* alimentarius, L. *Bol d'Armenie*,—*bolus* armena, L.,—Armenischer *bolus*, G.,—Armenian *bole*: a red argyl, found in several parts of Europe, as well as in *Armenia*; and indebted for its colour and astringent properties, to the large proportion of oxide of iron which it contains. Bolaire, adj.,—bolaris, L.,—of the nature of *bole*: Terre *bolaire*, F.,—*bolar*erde, G.,—*bole* armeniac.

Bolet, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Boletus* (*Cryptogamia, fungi*), L.—*βωλίτης*,—containing many species. It is characterized by the presence of numerous tubes arranged vertically beneath the pileus—le chapeau, F.—of the plant. The Amadou, and the Agaric of surgeons, are furnished by two of the species. The *B. suaveolens*,—*bolet* odorant, F.,—wohlriechender weidenschwamm, G.,—so named from the fragrant odour which it exhales, has been eulogized in pulmonary phthisis. Some species, as *B. edulis*,—*bolet* comestible, la cèpe ou gyrole, F.,—are *edible*: and others furnish the material for the preparation of *moxa*. See Greville, *Scott. Cryptog. Flora*; and Roques, *Histoire des Champign. comest. et vénén.* Paris, 1832.

Bolétate, s. m.,—boletas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *boletic* acid,—l'acide *bolétique*, F.,—acidum *boleticum*, L.,—schwammsäure, G.,—with different bases. This acid is obtained by treating, with nitrate of lead, the expressed juice of *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*, and decomposing the precipitate by a stream of hydro-chloric acid gas.

Bolétoides,—*Boletidæ*, ? L.: the name given, in Botany, to a Section of the Family of *Fungi*, of which the genus, *Boletus*, constitutes the type.

Bombement, s. m.,—bombus, m. (*βόμβος*, the hum of bees, a buz or murmur), sonitus aurium, L.,—ohrenläuten, ohrentönen, läuten in den ohren, n. G.,—noise—buzzing—in the ears. Employed, also, as synon. with Borborygme.

Bombiate, s. m.,—bombias, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *bombic* acid,—l'acide *bombique*, F.,—acidum *bombicum*, L.,—seidenwürmersäure, G.,—with divers bases. Discovered by Chaussier, in a cavity of the silk-worm,—the caterpillar of *Bombyx Mori* (see Ver-à-Soie), this acid was, at first, regarded as peculiar; but is now proved to be well-nigh, if not perfectly, identical with acetic acid.

Bombyce, s. m. (*βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm): a genus, in Entomology, *Bombyx* (*Lepidoptera, nocturna*, Cuv.), L.,—containing several species; the caterpillars of which spin a cocoon at the period of their metamorphosis into the chrysalid state. One of the most familiar of these is the silk-worm Moth, *Bombyx Mori*. See Ver-à-Soie. Several other species are deeply interesting to the naturalist and the physician, either from their extraordinary habits and productions, or from the painful and even formidable irritation which the contact of their hairs, exuviæ, web, or cocoon frequently excites on the human skin. Of these, the principal are the *Bombyce* processionnaire, F.,—*Bombyx—Phalæna—Cnethocampa—processionea*, L.;—pythiocampe,—*B. pitiocampa*, see Pythiocampe;—chrysorrhée,—*B.—Phalæna—Porthesia—chrysorrhœa*;—martre,—*B.—Phalæna—Lithosia—Arctia—caja*; and—étoilé,—*B.—Phalæna—Orgyia—antiqua*. The caterpillar of *Bombyce* queue-fourchue,—*B.—Phalæna—Cerura—vinula*, which lives principally on the poplar, has also the property, when irritated, of ejecting, from an orifice situated on the lower surface of the body, between the head and anterior feet, a clear, powerfully acid, stimulating fluid. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. iii, p. 39; and Boisduval, *Collection Iconograph. et Historique des Chenilles d'Europe*, Paris, 1832.

Bon-Henri. See Anserine.

Bonnet, s. m., le reseau,—arsineum, reticulum, n., ollula, f. L.,—die haube, mütze, f., magenzipfel, m. G.,—bonnet, honey-comb bag, king's-hood: in Comparative Anatomy, the second stomach of ruminating animals,—le second estomac des ruminans, F.,—zweyter magen wiederkäuender saugthiere, G. It is a globular appendage of the first stomach or paunch, see Abomasum, and Pance; but distinguished from the latter, by "the polygonal and acute-angled cells" of its internal coat. See Blumenbach, *Handbuch der vergleich. Anatom.*, p. 133; Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, p. 409; or the *Translations* by Lawrence, Coulson; and by Gore.

Bonplandie, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Bonplandia*. See Angusture.

Boracique. Syn. with Borique.—See Bore.

Borate (Sous), s. m.,—sub-boras, m. L.: in Chemistry, the generic name of salts—boraxsaure salze, G.,—formed by combination of *boracic* acid with different bases. The only species employed in medicine, are the Borax, *sub-borate* of soda,—*borate* sursaturé,—*sous-borate*—de soude, tinckal, chrysocolle, F.,—*boras* supersaturatus—*boras*—*sub-boras*,—sodæ, chrysocolla, L.,—*boraxsaures*, basisches *boraxsaures* sodiumoxyd, G.; which exists, in an impure state, in certain lakes of India, and is subsequently purified by solution and crystallization: and the *sub-borate* of quicksilver,—*borate* de mercure, sel sedatif mercuriel, F.,—*boras* hydrargyri, L.,—*boraxsaures* quecksilber, ? G.,—a product of art, recommended, but rarely prescribed, in syphilitic affections.

Borborygme, s. m. βορβορυγμὸς,—borborygmus, m. L.,—knurren im leibe, n. G.: the hollow rumbling induced by the presence of flatus in the intestinal canal.—*Borborygmi*—the term is usually employed in the plural,—borborygmes, F.,—βορβορυγμοὶ,—leibkollern, G.,—frequently precede, in diseases attended with obstinate constipation, a critical evacuation by the bowels.

Bord, s. m.,—margo, m. L.,—rand, m. G.—border, margin: a term applied, in descriptive Anatomy, to the boundaries of the surfaces of organs, whether bone, muscle, or viscus: *Exs. Bord* supérieur de la pommette, F.,—*margo* superior ossis zygomatici, L.,—oberer *rand* des wangenbeines, G.; *bord* interne du muscle couturier, F.,—*margo* internus musculi sartorii, L.;—*bord* antérieur du foie, F.,—vorderer *rand* der leber, G. The term, *bord libre*, is also given to the unattached border of an organ: while that which exhibits a contrary disposition, is designated le *bord adhérent*. When the edge of one bone is united to another,—as that of the frontal to the corresponding margin of the parietal, it is named *bord articulaire*.

Bore, s. m.,—bora, f., borium, n. L.,—boraxstoff, m. G.,—boron: an elementary body, the basis of *boracic* acid,—Acide *borique*, F.,—acidum *boracicum*, L.,—*boraxsäure*, *boron*säure, G.,—which is found pure in some lakes of Tuscany and India. *Boron* itself does not exist in a state of purity. Heated in contact with oxygen or atmospheric air, it is converted into boracic acid; and may be obtained by decomposing this salt with potassium or sodium which unites with the oxygen, and sets the *boron* free. Not used in medicine.

Borgne, adj.,—unoculus, qui *unum* habet *oculum*, L.,—einäugig, der *nur ein auge* hat, G.,—one-eyed: a term, in Anatomy, synonymous with Aveugle: in Pathology, applied to an individual,—cocles, L.,—who sees only with *one eye*: in Surgery, to fistulæ,—les fistules *borgnes*, F.,—which have but *one orifice*. If the orifice terminate on the surface, such fistula is farther distinguished by the epithet *externe*: on the contrary, it is designated *interne*, if communicating only with an interior cyst or cavity.

Borique, adj. See Bore.

Borosail, ou Zael: the name of a disease, common in Ethiopia; which attacks the human organs of generation, and exhibits a striking analogy with Syphilis.

Borraginées, s. f. pl.,—*Borragineæ*, *Boraginoideæ*, L.: a family of dicotyledonous, monopetalous, hypogynous plants; which derives its name from the Latin, *Borago*. See Bourrache. The species, which it comprehends, are, for the most part, mucilaginous and *emollient*: and, in the *juice* of many, nitrate of potass, imparting a *diuretic* property, is contained. The *roots* of several afford a red colouring matter.

Borure, s. m.,—boruretum, n. L.: a compound of *boron* and a simple body.

Bosse, s. f.,—gibba, f., gibbus, m., tuber, n. L.,—buckel, höcker, m. G.,—prominence, tuberosity, hunch: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the rounded eminences which occur on the surface of flat bones; as the frontal *eminence*,—*bosse* frontale, F., *tuber* frontale, L.,—stirn*höcker*. G.,—of the os frontis; the external occipital *tuberosity*,—*bosse* ou *protuberance* occipitale externe,—*protuberantia* occipitis externa,—of the occipital; and the *bosse* pariétale,—scheitelbein*höcker*,—of the parietal bone: in Pathology, the projection which results from a morbid deviation of the bones of the trunk. It is most commonly formed by the vertebral column, or the sternum; sometimes by the ribs or the pelvic bones. The spinal curvature may take place in three different directions,—posteriorly, anteriorly, and laterally. The *first*, and most frequent, constitutes the κύφωσις, and gibbositas,—the *second*, the λόρδωσις, and recurvatio,—the *third*, the σκολίωσις, and obstipatio,—of the ancient *Greek* and *Latin* writers. These morbid deviations of the osseous system occur, for the most part, in early age, and are the consequence of a rachitic or scrofulous affection. In vulgar language, the tumour resulting from the contusion of the integuments which immediately cover a bone,—as those of the cranium,—is designated *bosse*, F.,—English, *bump*.

In Botany, the term, *bosse*, is also applied by the *French*, to the minute appendages which exist at the entrance of the corollæ of certain plants, as *Borago officinalis*, and *Cynoglossus*.

Botal (Trou de): a name given, in Anatomy, to the oval orifice of communication,—le trou ovale, F.,—foramen ovale, L.,—das eirunde loch, G.,—which exists, in the fœtal state, between the auricles of the heart; from its supposed discovery by Leonard *Botal*. It had, however, been previously known and mentioned by Galen and Vesalius.

Botanique, s. f.,—Botanica, f. (βοτάνη, an herb), L.,—Botanik, Kräuterkunde, Kräuterwissenschaft, Pflanzenkunde, f. G.,—Botany,—est ea scientiæ naturalis pars, quæ nomina, structuram, functiones, vires, et usum *plantarum* docet, easque certa methodo in suas classes et genera distribuit, L. Botaniste, s. m.,—botaniker, kräuterverstandiger, m. G.,—a botanist. Βοτανικὸς, adj.—botanicus, L.,—botanisch, G.,—botanic, botanical, pertaining to ἡ ϐοτανικὴ (τέχνη),—*Botany*, or the *Science* of *plants*.

Botanologie, s. f. (βοτάνη,—and λόγος, discourse),—botanologia, f. L.: a *treatise* on *Botany*.

Bothrion, s. m.: a term, borrowed from the Greek, βοθρίον, which signifies a little hollow or cavity, the socket of a tooth,—ein zahnhöhle, G.; and employed, by Galen, to designate a small deep ulcer of the cornea,—ein vertieftes hornhautgeschwür, G.,—ulcusculum tunicæ corneæ.

Botrycéphale, s. m.,—*Bothriocephalus*, m. (βοθρίον—κεφαλὴ, head), L.,—der Grubenkopf, G.: in Zoology, the 25th genus of the 4th Order, *Cestoidea*, of *Intestinal Worms*, according to Rudolphi; and distinguished by the following characters: Corpus elongatum, depressum, articulatum. *Caput* subtetragonum, *bothriis* duobus vel quatuor oppositis instructum. The genus contains numerous species, but only one, *B. latus*,—the *Tænia lata*, of Linnæan Zoology,—the T. inerme umana, of the *Italian* Brera,—and der breite bandwurm, of the *Germans*,—which inhabits the human intestines.—See Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 136—469; and Bremser, *Traité Zoolog. et Physiolog. sur les Vers Intestin.*, p. 163.

Bottine, s. f.,—ocrea levior, L.,—halbstiefel, m. G.: in Surgery, a strong *half-boot*, furnished with springs, straps, and buckles; and employed as a remedy for deformities of the feet and legs in children,

Bouc, s. m.: in Zoology, the adult male goat,—τράγος,—hircus, m. L.,—bock, m. G. See Chévre.

Boucage, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pimpinella (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*, L.,—die Pimpernelle, Bibernelle, G.,—Burnet-Saxifrage,—containing several species. See Anis. The *P. magna* et *saxifraga*,—*Boucage* majeur et mineur, F., —are, also, sometimes employed in medicine, as *excitants*: the essential oil of the *former* imparts its blue colour to brandy. The *Germans* have a simple and compound *Tincture*, — Pimpernell- und zusammengesetzte Pimpernelltinctur, — of the *P. alba*,—weisse Bibernelle.

Bouche, s. f.,—στόμα,—os, n. L.,—mund, m. G.,—mouth: in Anatomy and Zoology, the superior or anterior orifice of the intestinal canal: also, the cavity comprized between this,—the anterior or facial,—and the posterior or pharyngeal orifice, named by some authors, *arrière-bouche*, F.; by others, isthme de gosier,—isthmus faucium, L. The supposed open extremities of the absorbent vessels are, moreover, termed *bouches* des vaisseaux absorbants, F.,—vasorum lymphaticorum *ora*, L. In Conchology, the aperture of an univalve shell: in Botany, the opening,—ostium, n. L.,—mundung, f. G.,—of a tubular corolla.

Bouclier, s. m.,—pelta, f. L.,—schild, m. G.,—shield: in Botany, a name given, by Sprengel, to the thin, broad, flat, coriaceous, and most commonly emarginate fructification which is developed on the border of the thallus in certain lichens; as, for instance, *L. islandicus*. See Sprengel, *Introduction to the Study of Cryptogamous Plants*, London, 1807.

Bouffe, s. f.: in Anatomy, the term given, by Dulaurens, to the little eminence formed by the union of the two lips.

Bouffissure, s. f.,—inflatio, tumefactio mollis, f. L.,—geschwulst, aufgeblasenheit, f. G.,—puffiness: in Pathology, a soft swelling, general or partial, without redness, and caused by infiltration of air or serum into the subcutaneous cellular membrane.

Bougie, s. f. (literally, a little wax candle or taper,—candelula cerea, L.,—ein wachsstock, G.): a term applied, in Surgery, to a flexible cylinder of wax,—virga cerea, L.,—wachserne sonde, G.,—plaster, catgut, or elastic gum, which is used for the removal of stricture of the urethra, rectum, or œsophagus. The *Bougie* differs from the catheter in being solid; and varies, in length and volume, according to its peculiar destination, and the condition of the canal into which it is to be introduced. It may be simple or medicated,—*simple* ou *médicamenteuse*, F. The *latter*, when furnished, at the extremity, with nitrate of silver or pure potass, is, moreover, designated an armed or caustic—*armée* ou *caustique*,—*bougie*; —an instrument fortunately well-nigh banished from surgical practice, in this country.

Bouillie, s. f.,—pulticula, f., pulmentum, n. L.,—brei, m. G.,—gruel: an ali-

ment administered principally to children and invalids; and prepared by the decoction of some vegetable farina,—or seed,—for the most part, oatmeal or groats,—in water, with or without an admixture of milk. In the *former* case, it constitutes the *milch-brei*,—*milk*-gruel,—in the *latter*, the *grütz-brei*,—*groat*- or *oatmeal-gruel*, of the *Germans* and *English*.

Bouillon, s. m.,—jus, jusculum, n. L., brühe, f. G.,—broth: in Dietetics, a decoction of animal or vegetable substances in water. Animal *broth*, containing gelatine, is very nutritious, especially when prepared with the flesh of adults: as it then also holds in solution a proportion of osmazome which is wanting in the product of the flesh of young animals, or of bones. The latter,—*bouillon d'os*,—made from the gelatine of bone, after extraction of the phosphate of lime by hydrochloric acid, is a very economical preparation, and extensively employed in the public establishments of France. *Bouillon sec*, tablette de *bouillon*: a mixture of gelatine and osmazome extracted from divers kinds of meat, and dried in the form of small cakes or tablets. — *aux herbes*: an aqueous decoction of sorrel and beet. In common language, the name of a round and fleshy excrescence which sometimes rises in the centre of a syphilitic sore.

Bouillon-blanc, s. m.: in Botany, the familiar name of *Verbascum thapsus*.—See Molène.

Bouillonnement, s. m. Syn. with Ebullition.

Bouleau, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Betula* (*Monoecia, tetrandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—die Birke, G.,—Birch,—containing many species. The *leaves* of the *Bouleau* commun,—*B. alba*,—die weisse oder gemeine Birke,—common Birch,—are accounted *diuretic* and *vermifuge*: the *bark* resembles, in its properties, that of the alder. Other species are useful in dyeing; or yield vegetable wax. The *sap* of all, exceedingly abundant in spring, supplies an acidulous grateful beverage, eulogized, by continental writers, as *anti-scorbutic* and *anti-nephritic*; and acquires, by fermentation, a vinous flavour.

Boulimie, s. f.,—βουλιμία, βούλιμος (βοῦ, —abbreviation of βοῦς as an augmentative particle in composition,—λιμός, hunger), bulimia, f., bulimus, m. L.,—heftiger,—widernaturalischer—hunger, heisshunger, m. G.,—insatiable hunger: in Pathology, a frequent symptom of chronic gastritis; sometimes resulting from the presence of worms or other intestinal, or uterine, irritation.

Bouquet, s. m. In Anatomy, the term, *Bouquet anatomique de Riolan*, is given to the bundle of muscles and ligaments attached to the styloid process.—Apophyse styloïde, F.,—grisselfortsatz des schläfenbeines, G.—of the temporal bone: in Botany, to the assemblage of flowers,—sertulum, n. L.,—of which all the unifloral peduncles issue from the same point; as in *Primula officinalis*.

Bouquetin, s. m.: in Zoology, a species of the genus *Capra*. See Chèvre.

Bourbillon, s. m. (βόρβορος, mud, slime, filth),—ventriculus furunculi, L.,—slough, core: the whitish elastic substance formed by gangrenous cellular tissue in the centre of a boil,—furoncle, F.

Bourdon, s. m.: a genus of Insects, *Bombus* (*Hymenoptera, Apiariæ*, Cuv.; *Apidæ*, St.), L.,—die Hummel, G.,—Humble-Bee,—comprehending numerous species. The societies formed by the *Bombi*, are much smaller than those of the *Apis* genus with which it was confounded by Linnæus; but consist, like them, of males, females, and neuters,—the two latter armed with a sting. The injury inflicted, upon man, by this instrument is severe in proportion to the size of the animal, and the quantity of poison consequently instilled into the wound. The nest is constructed in a subterraneous cavity; and the wax is less abundant, pure, and ductile, than the produce of the honey-bee; although secreted, as by that insect, in the intervals of the rings of the abdomen. The most common European species are the *Bourdon* des jardins,—des mousses,—des pierres, et—terrestre, of the *French*,—the *B. hortorum*,—*muscorum*,—*lapidarius*, et—*terrestris*, of systematic entomologists. The term *faux-bourdon*, is applied, by the *French*, to the male, or drone, of the honey-bee.

Bourdonnement, s. m.,—ψίθυρος,—murmur, susurrus, m. L.,—murren, murmeln, n. G.: the low dull noise frequently heard by persons under the influence of disease. It may result from increased impetus of blood in the cerebral arteries; the presence of foreign bodies, or indurated cerumen, in the ear; imperfect obstruction of the Eustachian tube; or a morbid affection, or injury, of the auditory nerve. It is distinguished, by Itard, into the true and spurious,—*bourd.* vrai et faux, F.

Bourdonnet, s. m.,—pulvillus, m. L.,—wieke, f. G.,—tent: in Surgery, a plug or roll of lint introduced between the lips of a wound, or into the interior of a suppurating cavity, to prevent immediate reunion of the divided parts, or absorb the pus as it is secreted.

Bourgène, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Rhamnus*. See Nerprun.

Bourgeon, s. m.: in Botany, a bud,—gemma, f. L.,—knospe, f. G. *Buds*,—

gemmæ arborum,—*knospen* der bäume,—are productions peculiar to trees destined to endure the rigours of winter. Several kinds of them are distinguished by Botanists. See *Catechismus der Botanik*, p. 123. Bourgeonnement, s. m.,—gemmatio, gemmarum eruptio, f. L.,—das hervorschiessen der knospen: the period at which young buds,—yeux, boutons, F.,—oculi, L.,—augen, G.,—are developed.

Bourgeons celluleux et vasculaires, pl.: in surgical Pathology, the granulations developed on the surface of suppurating wounds and sores. The term, *charnus*,—fleshy,—formerly applied to them, is incorrect: as no flesh, properly so named, enters into their composition. In vulgar language, certain reddish elevations,—boutons rouges, F.,—papulæ, L.,—rothe gesichtsflecken, G.,—which occur on the human visage, are also so called. Hence the popular expressions: visage, ou nez *bourgeonné*.

Bourrache, s. m.: a genus, in Botany,—*Borago (Pentandria, monogyn.; Borragineæ)*, L.,—der Borragen, Borretsch, G.,—Borage,—containing a few species; among which the common Borage,—*B. officinalis*,—*Bourrache* commun, F.,—was formerly much esteemed as a *cordial* and *diuretic*. See Borraginées.

Bourrelet, s. m.: in Anatomy, the fibro-cartilaginous rim,—rebord fibro-cartilagineux, F.,—which surrounds, and deepens, certain articular cavities; as the glenoid of the scapula, and cotyloid of the os innominatum.—*roulé*: a term applied, by some anatomists, to the *cornu Ammonis* of the cerebral ventricle.

Bourse, s. f.,—*βύρσα*,—bursa, f. L.,—beutel, m. G.,—literally, a little sac, purse, or pouch: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the minute sebaceous follicles,—*bourses* sebacées, F.,—which exist in the substance of the mucous membranes and the skin,—see Crypte, Follicule; 2. to the synovial capsules of the joints,—*b.* synoviales,—see Synovial; and 3. more especially to the mucous sacs,—*b.* muqueuses,—*bursæ* mucosæ, L.,—which are connected with, and facilitate the motions of, various tendons: 4. in popular language, to the bag *(purse)* containing the testes,—scrotum, n. L.,—hodensack, m. G.

In Botany, the term is applied to the membrane or wrapper,—volva, f. L.,—which encloses some species of *fungi*, as those of the genus, *Amanita*, previously to their development; and afterwards exists in fragments around their base.

Boursouflure, s. f. Syn.—Boursouflé, adj., affected—with Bouffissure.

Bousserole, Busserole, s. f.: in Botany, a species of *Arbutus*. See Arbousier.

Bouteille, s. f.,—ampulla, f., uter, m. L.,—flasche, f. G.,—bottle or phial. *B. de Leyde*, the Leyden *phial*, or jar, employed in electrical experiments.

Bouton, s. m.,—literally a button,—fibula, f. L.,—knopf, m. G.:—in Pathology, a term incorrectly and indiscriminately applied to papulæ, pustules, tubercles, and other forms of cutaneous phlegmasia, acute or chronic. See Rayer, *Traité des Maladies de la Peau*, v. ii., p. 467. Later *French* writers use it as synonymous with the *Latin* papula,—hitzblase auf der haut, G.: in Surgery, a staff employed in lithotomy, and furnished at the extremity with a knob,—*bouton* olivaire, F.,—and with a ridge,—crête,—in its whole length, for conducting the forceps into the bladder. *Bouton de feu*; the actual cautery,—brenneisen der wundärzte, G.,—with a *button-like* knob at the cauterizing extremity. In Botany, a term nearly syn. with bud or gemma. See Bourgeon.

Boutonnière, s. f.,—literally a button-hole,—knopfloch, n. G.: in Surgery, the small incision,—fissura, f. L.,—practised in the urethra, for the extraction of a calculus lodged there: also, the small orifice made in puncturing the bladder above the pubis.

Boyau, s. m.: in Anatomy, gut, a popular synonym of bowel, or intestine,—intestinum, n. L.,—darm, m. G.: *Ex.* Les gros *boyaux*, F.,—the great *guts*.—Corde de *boyau*,—*χορδή*,—chorda, f. L.,—*darm*saite, f. G.,—cat-*gut*: the string of a bow, or musical instrument made of *gut*,—fidis quæ ex animalium tenuoribus *intestinis* fieri soleat, L.

Brachial, adj.,—brachialis *(brachium*, the arm), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to any part or organ belonging to the *arm*,—zum *arme* gehörig, G.: *Exs.* Artère *brachiale*, F.,—arteria *brachialis*, L.,—*arm*schlagader, G.,—the *brachial* or humeral,—a continuation of the axillary artery; commencing at the inferior margin of the pectoralis major, and ordinarily dividing, at the elbow, into the radial and ulnar branches; Plexus *brachial*,—nervorum plexus *brachialis*,—formed by the anterior branches of the last four cervical, and first dorsal pairs of nerves, and supplying with its ramifications, the whole thoracic extremity. See Bras.

There are, moreover, two muscles,—muscles *brachiaux*, F.; one of which is constantly, the other, occasionally, distinguished by this term. The *first* of these, *Brachial* antérieur ou interne (huméro-cubital, Ch.), F.,—*brachialis* internus, F.,—innerer *arm*muskel, G.,—extends from the arm-bone, on each side of the attach-

ment of the deltoid, and as far as the condyles, to the coronoid process of the ulna. The *second*,—*brachial* postérieur,—*brachialis* externus,—is the Triceps *brachial*,—see TRICEPS—of modern Anatomists.

BRACHIÉ, adj.,—brachiatus, L.,—armförmig, G.,—brachiated: a term applied, in Botany, to the opposite and widely-spread branches of a tree,—rami *brachiati*, L.; as those of the *Coffea Arabica*.

BRACHIO-CÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—brachiocephalicus, L.: a name given, by Chaussier, to the Arteria innominata, L.,—artère innominée, F.,—die ungennante schlagader, ? G.,—because it furnishes branches,—the right subclavian and carotid,—to the *arm* and *head*.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL, adj.,—brachio-cubitalis, L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the internal lateral ligaments connecting the *os brachii* to the *cubitus* or ulna: as is *Brachio-radial*,—brachio-radialis, L.,—to the external lateral ligament, which binds the *former* to the annular ligament of the *radius*. Soemmering also distinguishes the Supinator longus muscle of the arm, by the term, *Brachio-radialis*.

BRACHIONCOSE, s. f. (*βράχιον*, the arm, *ὄγκος*, a swelling),—brachioncus, tumor brachii, m. L.,—armgeschwullst, f. G.,—a *tumour* of the *arm*.

BRACHYN, s. m.: a genus of Insects,—*Brachinus* (*Coleoptera*, *Carabidæ*, Cuv.: *Brachinidæ*, St.), L.,—comprehending many species formerly included among the *Carabi*, of Linnæus. Several of these exhibit an extraordinary apparatus of assailment and defence. The abdomen is furnished, interiorly, with two transparent vesicles, muscular and contractile, containing an acid liquid which vapourizes on admixture with the atmosphere. The excretory ducts, issuing from these vesicles, unite into one, which terminates in a cloaca. The animal, in the moment of need or danger, ejects from the anus, a minute drop of this fluid, which is immediately transformed, with a loud report, into a bluish, whitish, or yellowish vapour, of acetic odour, and sufficiently powerful to stun or destroy the insect enemy, or prey, of the *Brachinus*, and to irritate painfully the eye of the observer. The fluid, itself, is so caustic as to stain like nitric acid, and induce pustular inflammation of the human organs with which it comes in contact. The principal fulminating *Brachini* are the Brachyn pétard,—pistolet,—fumant,—fulminant, and—bimaculé, of *French*—the *B. crepitans* (der bombardirkäfer, G.,—bombardier, E.),—*sclopeta*,—*fumans*,—*fulminans*, *et*—*bimaculatus*—of systematic Entomologists. The first two are European; the following two, American; and the last, an East-Indian species. See Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iii, p. 93.

BRACHYPNÉE, s. f. (*βραχὺς*, short, *πνοὴ*, breath),—brachypnœa, respiratio brevis, f. L.,—kurzathmen, n., kurzathmigkeit, f. G.,—short respiration. *Βραχύπνοος*, adj., brachypnus,—kurzathmig,—short-breathed.

BRACHYPTÈRES, f. pl. (*βραχὺς*,—and *πτερὸν*, wing)—kurzflüglig, G.: a term applied, in Zoology, to *short-winged* birds,—Aves *brachypteræ*, L.,—die vögel *mit kurzen flügeln*, G.,—with webbed feet. The Section, bearing this title, will, consequently, include the genera *Colymbus*, *Uria*, *Mormon*, and *Alca*, of Temminck.—See *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, p. 908.

BRACTÉE, s. f.,—bractea, f. L.,—deckblatt, n. G.: in Botany, a leaflet placed below the point of insertion of flowers, which it covers previously to their development. It usually differs from other leaves, in form, colour, and structure: when resembling them, it is termed a floral leaf,—Feuille florale, F. BRACTÉIFÈRE, adj.,—bracteifer, L.: an epithet applied to plants which produce one or more *bracteæ*; and syn. with BRACTETÉ,—deckblättrig, G. BRACTÉIFORME, adj.,—bracteiformis, L.,—deckblattförmig? G.: exhibiting the *figure* of a *bractea*. BRACTÉOLE, s. f.—bracteola, f. L.,—deckblättchen, n. G.,—a *small bractea*.

BRACTÉEN, adj.: an epithet applied to the *strobili* of certain *Amentaceous* and *Coniferous plants*; as *Alnus* and *Thya*: because they are formed by *bracteæ*.

BRADYPEPSIE, s. f.,—*βραδυπεψία*,—bradypepsia, tarda in ventriculo ciborum concoctio, f. L.,—langsame verdauung, f. G.,—*tardy digestion*.

BRADYSPERMATISME, s. m. (*βραδὺς*, slow, *σπερματισμὸς*, seminis emissio),—bradyspermatismus, m., *emissio seminis tarda* in concubitu, L.,—der *langsame abgang des samens* bei'm beischlaf, G.

BRANCHE, s. f., rameau, m.,—ramus, m. L.,—ast, m. G.,—branch: in Anatomy, the divisions of the larger blood-vessels and nerves are thus designated: *Exs. Rameau* hépatique de l'artère coronaire stomachique, F.,—*ramus* hepaticus (leber*ast*, G.) arteriæ coronariæ ventriculi, L.; *ramus* superior (oberer *ast*, G.) nervi oculomotorii, L.: also, parts or processes of certain organs, especially bones: *Ex. Branche* descendante du pubis, F.,—*ramus* descendens ossis pubis, L.; *branche* (montante) de la mâchoire inférieure, F.,—unterkiefer*ast*, G. To the minuter divisions of the blood-vessels and nerves, the term, ramuscule, F.,—ramulus, ramusculus, L.,—zweig, G.,—twig, is ordinarily applied: *Ex. Ramuli* nervi splanch-

nici inferioris, L.,—die zweige des untern eingeweidennervens, G.

In Botany, the term, *Branche*,—κλαδών, —brachium, n., *ramus*, L.,—*branch* or *bough*, is employed to designate the divisions of the trunks of trees, or the limbs which project from them. For the different kinds of *branch*, and the epithets by which they are distinguished, see *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erster Bändchen, p. 132. The smaller ramifications of the branch are denominated κλαδίσκος,—ramulus,—ästchen or zweig.

Branche Ursine, s. f.: in Botany, the popular name of the *Acanthus* genus, and, more especially, of one of its species, *A. mollis*. See Acanthe. — *fausse:* the vulgar designation of the berce piquante, *A. spinosus.—sauvage :*—of the cnicaut des prés,—*Cnicus oleraceus;* and of the chardon tubereux,—*Carduus tuberosus.*

Branchial, adj.,—branchialis, L.,—relating to the *Branchiæ* or gills: *Exs.* Arcs *branchiaux:* the osseous pieces sustaining the series of lamellæ, whereon the pulmonary vessels are distributed in animals which respire by gills, see Branchies. There are generally four complete pairs in fishes; but the rudiments of a fifth have lately been discovered in several:—Dents *branchiales:* bony or cartilaginous pieces which are inserted into the concavity of the *branchial* or gill-arches,—kiemenbögen, G. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatom.* p. 213, and 398; pl. vii.

Branchies, s. f. pl. βράγχια, the gills of fishes),—branchiæ, f. L.,—kiemen, f. G., —gills: in Comparative Anatomy, the respiratory organs of animals which respire air through the medium of water. The *gills* consist of lamellæ, plumes, or filaments, with blood-vessels ramifying on their surface; through which the water, destined to operate on the blood contained in those vessels, must necessarily pass.

The respiratory organs of *Fishes*,—*Branchies* des poissons,—*branchiæ* piscium, L.,—die fisch*kiemen*, G.,—are situated on the sides of the head, for the most part in fissures,—ouvertures *branchiales* ou operculaires, vulgarly termed ouies, F.,—kiemenöffnungen, fischohren, G. They consist of numerous lamellæ arranged like the teeth of a comb. Each series is attached to a bony arch,—see Branchial, —composed of at least two pieces, and articulated with the basis cranii and hyoid bone. Ordinarily, this apparatus is protected, as in the Osseous Fishes, by a gill-cover, see Opercule, beneath which the water escapes after its passage through the gills. Sometimes, it is simply covered by a membrane perforated with holes; as in the Lamprey: and on this peculiarity of structure is founded the division of Cartilaginous Fishes into two Orders.—See Branchiostèges, and Chondropterygiens; and also Goüan, *Histoire des Poissons*, Strasbourg, 1770.

Certain *Batrachian Reptiles*, as those belonging to the genera, *Proteus* and *Sirena*,—Protée et Sirène, F.,—are permanently provided with both *branchiæ* and lungs. The young of others, as the larvæ of the Salamander, and the tadpoles,—têtards,—of the Frog, possess the former only for a time, and subsequently lose them, as, on their approach to the adult state, the dormant lungs are developed, and come into action. In all these animals, constituting the *Amphibiens*, of Blainville, the *branchiæ* consist of tufts or fringes,—panaches, F.,—appendices fimbriatæ, L.,—attached to the sides of the neck. See Swammerdam, *Book of Nature*, pt. ii, p. 112, pl. xlviii—ix; Humboldt et Bonpland, *Observations de Zoologie*, v. i, p. 93—126, pl. xi—xiv; Schreibers, *Philosoph. Transact.*, 1801; Configliachi e Rusconi, *Monografia del Proteo anguino*, Pavia, 1819; Dhéré, *Essai de la Nutrition*, p. 102; and Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii, p. 101.

The breathing-organs of the *Invertebrata*,—*Branchies des Animaux Invertébrés*, F., —are much more variable in site and structure, than those of fishes. In the *Sepia* genus, among the *Mollusca*,—weichthiere, G.,—see Séche,—they are situated far asunder on each side of the abdomen, and composed of very complicated lamellæ. In the *Doris*, they form a radiated apparatus around the anus; in the *Scyllæa*,—disposed, by pairs, upon the back: while they constitute in *Ostrea*,—see Huitre,—four folds placed one upon the other. In the *Crustacea*,—Crustacées, F., —Krustenthiere, G.,—the *branchiæ* are pyramids situated upon the base of the legs; and composed of lamellæ in the *Cancer*—see Crabe; and of tubes in *Astacus*, see Ecrevisse: while, in the *Marine Vermes*,—seewürmer, G.,—these organs consist of minute tufts ranged along the back. See Cuvier, *Leçons d'Anatom. Comp.* v. iv., p. 371; Blumenbach, *Handbuch der Vergleich. Anat.*, p. 266; Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, p. 481, 493; and Duméril, *E'lémens des Sciences Naturelles*, v. ii, p. 6.

Branchiostèges, pl.: a term, in Ichthyology, whereby one of the Orders of Cartilaginous Fishes (*Pisces branchiostegi*, L.) is distinguished. The species composing it, as those belonging to the genera, *Accipenser*, *Cyclopterus*, and *Syngnathus*,—are characterized by the possession of a gill-cover,—see Branchies, and Chondropteryiens,—and the absence of ribs and *ossicula musculorum.*

Bras, s. m.,—*βραχίων*,—brachium, n. L.,—arm, G. and E.: in Anatomy and Zoology, the whole thoracic extremity of Vertebrated Animals; comprehending, in Man, the first joint, or humeral portion,—to which the term should, correctly, be restricted,—the fore-arm, wrist, and hand. See Avant-Bras, Carpe, Main. The proper arm of man, extending from the shoulder to the elbow, consists of one *bone*, acted upon by ten *muscles* which pass to it from the scapula and the trunk; and operating on the fore-arm and hand, by thirteen others, which extend from it to these portions of the limb; one main *artery*,—see Brachial,—with the two accompanying *veins*,—venæ comites, L.,—and the basilic and cephalic; five principal *nervous trunks*,—the radial or median, the spiral, ulnar, and external and internal cutaneous; the *absorbent vessels*, and *glands*; and *cellular membrane*, *fascia*, and *integuments* connecting and enveloping the whole. The term, *bras*, is also applied to the 3rd joint of the claw of the Crustacea; to the first pair of limbs in the real (hexapodal) *Insects*; and to the appendages of the superior part of the body of the *Cephalopoda*, among the *Mollusca*; and of certain *Polypi*,—Polypes à tentacules, F.,—among the *Zoophytes*.

Bras de la moelle alongée is a term moreover applied, in Anatomy, to two large medullary pillars lying almost horizontally on the basis cerebri, and extending from the optic thalami to the anterior part of the tuber annulare. Syn. with Pédoncule *du Cerveau*.

Brayer, s. m.,—bracheriolum, bracherium, n. L.,—bruchband, m. G.,—truss: an herniary bandage, with single or double pad. The name is supposed to be derived from *braccæ*, L.,—caleçons, F.,—breeches or drawers; because the instrument, in question, is worn under this portion of the dress.

Brebis, s. f.: in Zoology, the female of *Ovis aries*. See Mouton.

Bréchet, s. m.: in Anatomy, the popular designation of the ensiform cartilage,—see Xiphoïde;—of the sternum or breast-bone, and, in this signification, syn. with brustbein, G.,—brisket, E.;—and of the hollow which exists below,—scrobicule du cœur, F.,—scrobiculus cordis, L., herzgrube, G.,—in man and several of the lower animals.

Bredissure, s. f.,—trismus capistratus, m. L.: in Pathology, inability to open the mouth in consequence of an adhesion of the membrane of the gums to that of the internal surface of the cheeks; and ordinarily the result of inflammation.

Bredouillement, s. m.,—titubantia, f. L.: in Pathology, a hurried, indistinct, and imperfect articulation of words; which exhibits some analogy with stammering.

Bregma, s. m.,—*βρέχμα*, *βρεχμὸς* (*βρέχω*, I moisten),—bregma, n. L.,—der vordere mittlere theil des kopfes, G.: the summit of the head; so called quia illa ossa,—ossa *bregmatis*,—parietalia, L.,—les os pariétaux, F.,—die scheitelbeine, seitenwandbeine, G.,—infantibus, et sæpe adultis, *humida* et tenera sunt.

Breme, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Abramis*, separated, by modern naturalists, from the *Cyprinus*, of the Order, *Abdominales*, of Linnæus,—*Malacopteryg. abdomin.* Cuv.; and containing few species. The principal of these, *A. brama*,—la *Brême* commune, F.,—the *ἄβραμις*, of Athenæus,—der brassen, G.,—the bream,—is a common European fresh-water fish; and constitutes an agreeable article of *diet*. The organs of mastication are situated in the pharynx.

Bride, s. f.,—frenulum, retinaculum, n. L.—zaum, m. G.,—bridle or band: in Morbid Anatomy and Surgical Pathology, a membranous and vascular filament, extending between the opposite parietes of an abscess, or traversing the course of a gun-shot wound;—the elongated adhesion between contiguous membranes in a state of inflammation or ulceration;—the septum which occurs in the urethra from chronic inflammation, and opposes an obstacle to the free egress of urine;—the aponeurotic band or slip which exercises a compressing and strangulating effect either on inflamed membranes or herniæ.

Briquet, s. m.,—feuerstahl, m. G.: a term applied to every description of instrument, or apparatus, which is destined for the prompt procuring of light. The principal kinds of *light-striking* apparatus are the *Briquet électrique*,—*oxigéné*,—*phosphorique*, and *pneumatique* ou *à air*. The epithet, distinguishing each, clearly indicates the nature of the means, chemical or physical, by which the effect is produced.

Brochet, s.,—a species, in Ichthyology, of the genus *Esox*,—see Esoce,—the pike,—*E. lucius*,—*λύκος*,—der hecht, G.: a common European river-fish; of voracious habits, and frequently attaining a very large size. The *flesh* affords a delicate *aliment*. The *ova* of the female, like those of the barbel,—see Barbeau,—sometimes exert a noxious influence, when eaten by man.

Bromatologie, s. f.,—bromatologia, f. (*βρῶμα*, food, *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—die nahrungsmittelkunde, G.,—a *treatise* on *aliments*.

Brome, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Bromus*, (*Triandria*, *digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—die Trespe, G.,—Brome-Grass; containing many species, of great utility in rural

and domestic economy. The *seeds* of one species, *Bromus purgans*,—le *brome* purgatif, F.,—are *cathartic*.

Brôme, s. m.,—bromus, m. (βρῶμος, a stench), L.: a simple body, very volatile, and of highly *offensive* and suffocating *odour*, discovered, by Balard, in 1826. It should occupy a situation in the systems, between chlorine and iodine. With oxygen and hydrogen, it forms two acids: the one l'acide *bromique*, F.,—acidum *bromicum*, L.,—*brom*säure, G.; the other,—*hydrobromique*,——a. *hydrobromicum*. Bromate, s. m.,—bromas, m. L.: a genus of salts,—bromsaure salze, G.,—formed by combination of *bromic* acid with salifiable bases. Bromé, adj.,—bromatus, L.: containing *brome;* as some mineral waters, especially those of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. See Ure, *Chemical Dictionary*, Art. Brome.

Bromographie, s. f.,—bromographia, bromatographia, f. (βρῶμος, food, γράφω, I describe),—die beschreibung der nahrungsmittel, G.,—a *description* of *aliments;* a *treatise* on the nature of *alimentary* substances.

Bronche, s. m.,—βρόγχος,—bronchus, m. L.: in Anatomy, the ancient designation of the windpipe,—die luftröhre, G. This term, in the plural,—les *bronches*, F.,—βρόγχια,—bronchi, bronchiæ, L.,—die bronchien, luftröhrenäste, G.,—is, by modern writers, applied to the two branches which result from the division of the trachea, behind the aorta, opposite to the 2nd or 3rd dorsal vertebra, and convey air into the lungs. Bronchial, Bronchique, adj.,—bronchialis, bronchicus, L., zur den ästen der *luftröhre* gehörig, G.,—belonging, or relating, to the *bronchiæ: Exs.* Les artères —, les veines *bronchiques*, F.,—arteriæ —, venæ *bronchiales*, L.,—die *luftröhren*schlagadern,——*luftröhren*blutadern, G.: Muscle *bronchique*. See Sterno-Hyoïdien.

Bronchéal, adj. In Comparative Anatomy, the cartilaginous or bony pieces, attached to the convexity of the gill-arches of fishes, are designated by the epithet, *bronchéaux*. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatom.*, p. 400, pl. vii, fig. 76.

Bronchite, s. f.,—bronchitis, f. L.,—die bronchitis, G.,—in Pathology, the modern term for inflammation of the *bronchiæ*,—die entzündung der *luftröhrenäste*.

Bronchocele, s. f.,—βρογχοκήλη (βρόγχος the windpipe, κήλη, a swelling, especially that of a rupture),—bronchocele, f. L.: a term ordinarily applied, in Pathology, to an enlargement of the thyroid gland,—le goitre, F.,—der kropf, G.: although, from its derivation, evidently intended to signify a hernial protrusion of the internal membrane of the larynx or windpipe,—ein luftröhrenbruch, G.,—a morbid condition the existence of which has never yet been demonstrated. For the best account of the nature and causes of *Bronchocele*, see Foderé, *Traité du Goitre*, &c., Paris. Ann. viii.

Bronchophonie, s. f.,—bronchophonia, f. (βρόγχια, the bronchiæ, φωνή, the voice), L.,—bronchophony: in Pathology, the resonance of the *voice* in the *bronchiæ*,—a phenomenon particularly described, and thus designated, by Laennec. See *Traité de l'Auscultation Médiate*, &c. vol. 3, Paris, 1831.

Bronchotomie, s. f.,—bronchotomia, f. (βρόγχος,—τέμνω, I cut), L.,—die bronchotomie, luftröhrenschnitt, m. G.,—bronchotomy: an operation, in Surgery, which consists in making an artificial opening into the anterior part of the respiratory tube. The term, however, is objectionable; as being both superfluous, and not sufficiently precise. The *bronchiæ*, themselves, can evidently never become the subject of such an operation: when performed on the *larynx*, it is more correctly designated *Laryngotomy;* when on the *windpipe*, *Tracheotomy*. See Laryngotomie, and Trachéotomie. Bronchotome, s. m.,—bronchotomus, m. L.,—bronchotom, ein instrument zum luftröhrenschnitt, G.: an instrument employed in the operation of *Bronchotomy*.

Brosse, s. f.,—scopula, f. L.,—bürste, f. G.,—brush: an instrument made of bristles, and employed for divers purposes in medicine and surgery; as friction of the surface of the body, and the cleaning of instruments. A metallic *brush*,—*b. métallique*, F.,—destined for the application of electricity or galvanism to the living body, has been invented by the Swedish Westring.

Brouillard, s. m.,—νέφος, νεφέλη,—nebula, f. L.,—nebel, m. G.,—a mist or fog: in Physics, an accumulation of aqueous vapours which occupies the lower strata of the atmosphere, and troubles its transparency.

Brownien, adj.,—brunonian: an epithet applied, in Science, to the medical theory, —Brownisme, s. m.,—brunonism,—of the once celebrated Dr. *Brown*. Brownisté, adj.: a partizan of the *Brunonian* doctrines.

Brucée, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Brucea*, belonging to the natural Order, *Terebinthaceæ*. The *leaves* of one of the species, an Abyssinian shrub, *B. ferruginea*, brought home by the traveller *Bruce*, are employed in the cure of dysentery, by the natives. The *second bark*, known by the name of spurious Angustura,—fausse Angusture, F.,—cortex Angusturæ spurius, Angustura pseudo-ferruginea, vi-

rosa, L.,—die unächte—falsche, oder ostindische Angusturarinde, G.,—contains a *poisonous* organic alkali, la Brucine, s. f.,—brucina, f. L., which exists in combination with gallic acid; and, operating specially upon the spinal marrow, induces tetanus.

Bruche, s. m.: a genus of Coleopterous Insects, *Bruchus* (*βρύχω*, I devour), L.,—belonging to the family *Rhynchophores*, Cuv. The genus contains several species; among which, the four following are, from the depredations which they commit upon divers articles of human sustenance, worthy of particular enumeration:—*B. pisi*, —*bruche* du pois, F.,—der erbsenkäfer, saamenkäfer, F.,—the seed-beetle, which, in the larva state, destroys the seeds of the pea, the vetch, and other leguminous plants; *B. cacao*,—*br.* du cacao,—inhabiting the almond of the cacao-nut; *B. nucleorum*,—*br.* des noyaux,—the interior of divers Brazilian nuts, and, particularly, those of the *Bactris major*, of Jacquin; and, lastly, *B. granarius*,—*br.* des graines, —feeding, as its specific designation indicates, on various kinds of grain. The *first* and *last* are common European Insects. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii., p. 123.

Bruine, s. f.,—pruina, f. L.,—reif, staubregen, m. G.,—rime: an exceedingly fine drizzling rain, which results from the condensation of fogs, and falls very slowly.

Bruissement, s. m.,—fremitus, m. L., —a dull confused noise. This term is employed, by the *French*, to designate the peculiar *sound* caused by the passage of the blood through the heart, in the last stage of aneurism of that organ.

Bruit, s. m.,—sonus, m. L.,—geräusch, n. G.,—noise or sound: in Physics, a sensation produced by the agitation of the atmosphere, on the organ of hearing.—*Bruit de Soufflet*,—bellows-sound: in Pathology, the peculiar sound which sometimes exists, as a morbid phenomenon, instead of that naturally heard, during the diastole of the heart and arteries. This sound is sometimes grating or rasp-like,—*rápeux*, F.,—raspelnd, G.; at others, hissing or sibillant,—*sibilant*,—zischend.—*respiratoire pulmonaire*: the slight but extremely distinct murmur heard in the chest, and indicating the penetration of the air into the cellular structure.

Brulure, s. f.,—ustio, adustio, ambustio, comhustio, f. L.,—brand. m., verbrennung, f. G.,—burn, burning: a lesion produced by the action of concentrated caloric on the animal organs. Six degrees of this injury, varying from simple rubefaction, to perfect carbonization, of the limb or part suffering from it, are distinguished by Dupuytren. Brulant, adj.,—æstuans, urens, L.,—brennend, G.,—burning: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants which are armed with *stings*; as *Malpighia urens*, and *Urtica æstuans*. Bruler, v. a.,—urere, comburere,—verbrennen,—to burn.

Brute, s. f.,—*ἄλογον* (*ζῶον*),—bestia bruta, f., brutum, n. L.,—vieh, n. G.,—brute: an animal destitute of reason. Brut, adj., —brutus, L.,—viehisch, G.,—brute: an epithet applied, in common language, to the lower animals,—die *unvernünftigen* thiere, G. In Natural History, the unorganized bodies of creation, as minerals, are termed corps *bruts*, F.,—corpora *bruta*, L.,—in order to distinguish them from the organized,—plants and animals.

Bryologie, s. f.,—bryologia, f. (*βρύον*, moss,—or more correctly, according to modern Botanists, the genus, *Bryum*, Thread-moss, in the Cryptogamic Order, *Musci*, see Hooker's *English Flora*, vol. v, p. 57,—and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die lehre von laubmosen, G.,—bryology: the *doctrine* of, or a *treatise* on, *Mosses*.

Bryone, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Bryonia* (*Monoecia, monadelph.; Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—die Zaunrübe, G.,—Bryony. The large and succulent *roots* of a common European species, *B. dioica*, formerly, *alba*, —*βρυωνία*,—bryone dioique, vigne vierge, —blanche, F.,—weisse zaunrübe, weisse stikwurz, G.,—red-berried Bryony,—contain an abundant fecula, impregnated with an acrid, bitter, and caustic *juice*, to which their violently *cathartic* and even *deleterious* properties are attributable. A peculiar bitter and *poisonous* substance, Bryonine, s. f.,—bryonina, f. L.,—has, also, been lately discovered in the root of this plant, by Vauquelin.

Bubon, s. m.,—*βουβών*, (which signifies either the *groin*, or a *swelling* of the *inguinal* glands),—bubo, m. L.,—leistenbeule, drüsenbeule, f. G.: an inflammatory tumour of the lymphatic glands, developed in the cellular tissue of the groin, or even of the axilla or neck. The *bubo* may be simple, venereal, or pestilential. The *former* results from primitive inflammation of the structure in which it is seated. The two *latter*, — *vénérien*, occurring as a symptom of *syphilis*, and — *pestilential*, as an attendant upon *plague*,—are, by some writers, included under the common designation of *Bubon malin*, malignant *bubo*.

Bubon, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Bubon* (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*), L.,—der Steineppich, G.,—containing a few species; one of which, *B. galbanum*,—*bubon* galbanifère, F.,—yields Galbanum; and another, *B. gummiferum*,—*b.* gommifère,—both from Africa,—a gum-resin, of analogous properties. The *seeds* of a third, *B. Macedonicum*,—*b.* de Macé-

doine,—a native of Greece and Barbary, were formerly employed as *carminative;* and the *leaves*, for the cure of inflammation of the *groin*. Hence the name of the genus.

Bubonalgie, s. f.,—bubonalgia, (*βουβών*, the groin, *ἄλγος*, pain), f. L.,—der leistenschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *groin*.

Bubonocèle, s. m.,—*βουβονοκήλη* (*βουβών*,—and *κήλη*, a swelling),—bubonocele, L.,—leistenbruch, m. G.,—hernia in the groin. Some pathologists give this designation to *hernia* when restricted to the *inguinal* region; and substitute that of Oschéole, when the intestine has reached the scrotum: they are both, however, only different degrees of the same morbid state. Bubonocose, s. f.,—buboncus, m. L.,—derived from *βουβών*,—and *ὄγκος*, a tumour, is a perfectly synonymous term.

Bubonorexie, s. f.,—bubonorexis, (*βουβών*,—and *ῥέω*, I flow), f. L.: Intestinal hernia, with division of the peritoneum, and consequently destitute of an hernial sac.

Bucarde, s. f.: a genus, in Concholology, *Cardium* (Ord. *Bivalve;* Div. *Dentated, Inequivalve*), L.,—die Herzmuschel, G.,—Cockle,—comprehending several species of shells; the inhabitant of which is an acephalous *Molluscum*. Some of these animals, especially that of *C. edule*,—la *bucarde* coque ou sourdon,—die essbare herzmuschel,—are *edible*.

Buccal, adj.,—buccalis (*bucca*, the mouth, or rather cheek), L.: relating to the *mouth*, and particularly to the *cheeks: Ex.* Cavité *buccale*, F.,—the *buccal* cavity, synon. with mouth, see Bouche;—artère *buccale* (sus-maxillaire, Ch.),—art. *buccalis*, L.,—the *buccal* artery, given off by the internal maxillary, or one of its branches, and distributed on the buccinator muscle, and mucous membrane of the cheek,—membrane *buccale;*—Nerf *buccal* (*bucco*-labial, Ch.),—nervus *buccalis*, L.,—der *backen*muskelnerf, G.,—a branch of the inferior maxillary *nerve*.

Buccinateur, s. m.: in Anatomy, a muscle of the cheek, Buccinator, m. L.,—literally, the trumpeter,—*βυκανιστής*,—(muscle alvéolo-labial, Ch.),—der backenmuskel, trompetermuskel, G.; attached, above, to the posterior part of the superior alveolar border,—below, to the corresponding part of the inferior border,—and, in the middle, to the bucco-pharyngeal aponeurosis,—aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne, F.,—which extends from the internal ala of the pterygoid—to the posterior part of the inferior alveolar process; and affords attachment to the *buccinator*, anteriorly; and, posteriorly, to the Constrictor pharyngis superior. The *buccinator* is perforated by the parotid duct.

Bucco-labial, adj.,—bucco-labialis, L.: belonging to the *cheek* and *lips*. See Buccal.

Bucco-pharyngien, adj.,—bucco-pharyngeus, L.: belonging to the *cheek* and *pharynx*. See Buccinateur.

Buccule, s. f.,—buccula, f., pars sub mento carnosa, L.,—die unterkehle, G.: a name given, by Bartholine, to the fleshy part below the chin.

Buffle, s. m.: a species, in Zoology, belonging to the genus *Bos*. See Bœuf. The Buffalo,—*B. bubalus*, buffelus,—*βούβαλος*,—der büffel, büffelochs, G.,—originally a native of Thibet, now roams, in a wild state, over the greater portion of Asia and Africa; and is domesticated in Italy and Greece. Several striking characters distinguish this species from its congeners; especially, the disposition of the four teats of the female in a single transverse line. The *flesh*,—la chair du *buffle*, F.,—caro *bubali*, L.,—coarse, hard, of musk- or rather castor-like odour, and exceedingly glutinous, is more exciting, in its dietetic properties, than common beef. The *milk*, of agreeable flavour but peculiar smell, yields a large proportion of cream. The delicate cheeses of Rome, named *œufs du buffle*, and the more ordinary kind, *provatura*, are prepared from it.

Buglose, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Anchusa* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Borragineæ*), L.,—die Ochsenzunge, G.,—Bugloss,—comprehending numerous species. One of these, *A. officinalis*,—la *buglose* commune, F.,—*βοὐγλωσσον*,—die officinelle oder gewöhnliche ochs., G.,—common bugloss, an European plant, possesses the same medicinal properties as Borage. In Italy, it is eaten, boiled, like cabbage.—The *root* of another species,—*A. tinctoria*,—yields the Orcanette.

Buis, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Buxus* (*Monoecia, tetrandr.; Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—der Buchs, G.,—Box-tree,—containing but few species; one of which,—*B. sempervivens*,—*buis* en arbre,—ordinaire, F., *πύξος*,—buchsbaum, G.,—common box-tree,—a well-known plant, has been proposed as a substitute for Guaiacum, in the treatment of syphilitic diseases. The *leaves* are, in some countries, employed as a bitter, in the composition of beer. A new vegetable alcali, Buxine, s. f.,—buxina, f. L.,—has lately been discovered in the box-tree, by Faure.

Bulbe, s. m., and f.,—bulbus (*βολβός*, a bulbous root, but mostly, an onion), m. L.,—zwiebel, f. G.,—bulb: a term, in Botany, applied to the rounded protuberance which occupies the base of the stem in certain plants,—plantes *bulbeuses*, F.,—*zwiebel*gewächse, G.,—and ordinarily remains concealed in the earth. *Bulbs*, like

buds, contain the rudiments of a new production; and, differing from the TURION only in duration, have been named, by Decandolle, *turions permanents*. Of the two principal descriptions of *bulb*, the *bulbe* à tunique, F.,—*bulbus* tunicatus, L.,—die hautige *zwiebel*, G.,—is composed of concentric layers, as in the Onion; while the *bulbe* à écailles,—*b.* squamosus,—die schuppige *zwiebel*,—consists of imbricated scales, as in the Lily.

BULBE, s. m.,—bulbus, m. L.,—bolle, zwiebel, f. G.: a term in Anatomy, applied to different parts of the animal body which exhibit some analogy of figure, with the root of a *bulbous plant*: *Exs.* Le *bulbe* ou la racine des poils, F.,—*bulbus* pili, L.,—haarwurzel G.,—the *bulb*, or root, of the hair; *bulbe* de l'urétre,—*bulbus* urethræ,—*zwiebel* der harnröhre,—the *bulb* of the urethra; *bulbe* de l'œil,—*bulbus* oculi,—augapfel,—the *bulb* (or globe) of the eye; *bulbe* de la veine cérébrale,—the enlargement exhibited by the internal jugular vein on its exit from the cranium: in Zoology, to the base, or first joint, of the antenna of Insects.

BULBEUX, adj.,—βολεώδης,—bulbosus, L.,—zwiebelig, G.,—bulbous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to all plants provided with a *bulb*,—see BULBE;—and to certain fungi,—champignons *bulbeux*, F.,—with a stem tumid at the base: in Anatomy, to any organ furnished with, or substance entering into the composition of, a *bulb*.

BULBIFÈRE, adj.,—zwiebeltragend, G., bulbiferous: an epithet, in Botany, employed to designate any root or plant,—racine ou plante *bulbifère*, F.,—which produces *bulbs*.

BULBIFORME, adj.,—bulbiformis (*bulbus*,—and *forma*, figure), L.,—βολοειδής,—zwiebelförmig, G.,—bulbiform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *bulb*.

BULBILLE, s. f.,—βολεῖον, βολεῖσκος,—bulbillus, m. L.,—knospenzwiebel, f., eine kleine zwiebel, G. The term, *bulbule* or *little bulb*, is applied to small bodies resembling tubercles or *bulbs*; which grow on different parts of certain plants; and, detaching themselves, when ripe, from the parent, get buried in the earth, and produce new individuals. The *bulbules*, in the *Lilium bulbiferum*, occupy the axillæ of the leaves: in certain of the *Allia*, they are developed on the base of the umbel; in *Agave fœtida*, in the interior of the pericarp; and on the fibrils of the root, in *Saxifraga granulata*. BULBILLIFÈRE, adj., —bulbilliferus, L.,—bulbillentragend, G., —bulbilliferous: bearing *bulbules*.

BULBO-CAVERNEUX, s. m., and adj.,—bulbo-cavernosus, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a muscle (bulbo-urétral, Ch.),—der schliessmuskel der harnröhre, G.—See ACCÉLÉRATEUR.

BULBO-URÉTRAL, s. m., and adj. See BULBO-CAVERNEUX.

BULLE, s. f.,—bulla, f. L.,—blase, f. G., —bleb: in Pathology, according to Willan's definition, "a large portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent watery fluid." The *Bullæ* constitute, in his System, the 4th Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—see Willan, pages xii, and 485; and comprehend three genera, Erysipelas, Pemphigus, and Pompholyx. French pathologists define as *bulla*, "every species of vesicle formed by serum which raises the epidermis."—By some, the term is even especially employed as a synonym of Pemphigus.—BULLEUX, adj.,—bullosus: an epithet employed to designate Pemphigus. When the eruption is accompanied with fever, the term, *fièvre bulleuse*, is applied to it.

BUPHTHALME, s. m. (βοῦς, ox, ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye: a genus, in Botany, *Buphthalmum* (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbiferæ*), L.,—das Rindauge, G.,—Ox-eye, —comprehending many species. Two of these,—*B. grandiflorum*, and *saliciflorum*, —indigenous in the south of France, are said to possess the properties of the tea-plant; and thought capable of being advantageously substituted for it.

BUPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—buphthalmia, (*same derivation*), f. L.,—ochsenauge, n. G.: an augmentation of the volume, with *projection*, of the *eye*; resulting from either a slight degree of hydrophthalmia, or from an inordinate secretion of the fluid which constitutes the vitreous humour.

BURSAL, adj.,—bursalis (*bursa*, a purse), L.: a name given, by Bartholine, to the obturator internus muscle, m. *bursalis*, see OBTURATEUR;—because it possesses a tendon, with four divisions which have been compared to the strings of a *purse*. One species of hamster is, from the possession of a very large *cheek-pouch*,—see ABAJOUE,—named *Cricetus bursarius*.

BUSSEROLE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of *Arbutus*. See ARBOUSIER.

BUTYRATE, s. m.,—butyras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—buttersaure salze, G.,—formed by the combination of *butyric* acid with salifiable bases. To this acid,—l'acide *butyrique*, F.,—acidum *butyricum*, L.,—*butter*säure, G.,—composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, *butter* is indebted for its peculiar odour. BUTYREUX, adj.,—butyrosus (*butyrum*, butter), L.,—butterartig, G.,—resembling, or relating to, *butter*: *Ex.* Consistance—, odeur—, substance *butyreuse*,—a *butter-like* consistence, smell, or substance.

BUTYRINE, s. f.,—butyrina, f. L.,—but-

terfett, n. G. : a name given, by Chevreul, to a peculiar fatty substance; which, with stearine and oleine, constitutes *butter*. It has not yet been obtained in a state of perfect purity.

Butyrique, adj. See Butyrate.

Buveur, s. m. and adj.,—potator, L.,—drinker: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the internal rectus *muscle* of the eye.—See Adducteur, ou Droit *interne*.

C.

Caballin, adj.,—caballinus (*caballus*, a horse), L.,—für pferde gehörig, G. : an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate an impure variety of extract of aloe, which is prescribed only in *veterinary* medicine. See Aloès.

Cabaret, s. m. See Asaret.

Cabiai, s. m.: in Zoology, formerly a species of the Linnæan genus, *Cavia*, which included also the guinea-pig and aguti; but constituting, in modern systems, the type of a new genus, *Hydrochærus* (*Mammifères*, Cuv.). The only species which it contains, *H. capybara*,—is an animal, three feet in length, without tail, the toes connected by membrane; inhabiting the margins of South-American rivers; swimming and diving well; subsisting on vegetables, and probably on fish also. The *flesh* of the *cabiai* forms a delicate article of *diet*. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. i, p. 219: Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii., p. 147.

Cacaotier, Cacaoyer, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Theobroma* (*Polyadelphia, pentandr.; Malvaceæ*),—der Kakaobaum, G.,—Cacao or Chocolate-tree. The principal species, *Th. cacao* (*Cacao sativa*, Lam.),—le *cacaoyer* cultivé, F.,—smooth-leaved Chocolate-tree,—a native of South America, yields a capsular fruit, in which are contained, amidst an acidulous, grateful, and whitish pulp, considerable numbers of the almond-like cacao-nut,—le cacao, F.,—die kakaobohne, G. From these nuts, the well-known alimentary substance, *chocolate*, is fabricated; and a *concrete oil*,—*kakao*-butter, f. G.,—see Beurre *de cacao*,—is obtained by expression. There are several varieties of this species of *Cacao*. Another species,—*Th. bicolor*,—is also cultivated for its *fruit*.

Cacatoire, adj.—cacatorius (*cacare*, to go to stool), L.: the epithet employed by Sylvius, to designate a variety of intermittent fever,—fièvre *cacatoire*, F.,—febris *cacatoria*, L.,—*purgir*fieber, G.,—attended with profuse *alvine* evacuations, and, occasionally, with abdominal pains.

Cachalot, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Catodon* (*Mammifères, Cétacés*, Cuv.), comprizing a few species which were formerly classed under, and constituted a sub-genus of, the genus *Physeter*. See Physétère.

The individuals of the *Catodon*, resemble those of the *Physeter* genus, in the restriction of their *teeth* to the *lower* jaw only,—hence the term *Catodon*,—κατὰ, below, ὀδοὺς, tooth;—but differ from them in not being furnished with an elevated *dorsal fin*. On this account, it has been proposed, by some writers, to substitute the more precise and expressive title, *Physeraptera*, see Aptère, for that of *Catodon*. See, also, Camper, *Observations Anatom. sur la Structure &c. des plusieurs Espèces de Cétacés*, Paris, 1820. The Catodon genus contains two or three species; the principal of which, *C.—Physeter—macrocephalus*,—*Cachalot* macrocéphale, F.,—furnishes, from a distinct cavity of its enormous cranium divided into two chambers and numerous cells and compartments by one horizontal and divers vertical septa of thin membrane, the peculiar substance, called *Spermaceti*. See Cétine. The fragrant and costly Ambergrise, is, moreover, an intestinal or rather biliary concretion expelled from the intestinal canal of this animal.—See Ambre. Its *flesh* affords a coarse,—its *tongue*, a delicate article of *food*. A *jelly*, resembling Isinglass, is obtained from its fasciæ and tendons. The *blubber* yields a pure oil, but less in quantity than that of the *Balæna*. The *Cachalot* is much more active, daring, and courageous than the other *Cetacea*; and subsists principally on fish. The blowing-hole is single, and situated at the extremity of the muzzle. See La Cépède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. iii, p. 150.

Caché, adj.,—inclusus, reconditus, L.,—verborgen, versteckt, G.,—concealed, hidden: a term, in Botany, applied to the *radicle* of a plant, when *covered* by the elongated base of the cotyledons; as in *Trapæolum majus*.

Cachexie, s. f.,—καχεξίς (κακὸς, bad, ἕξις, habit of body),—cachexia, f., malus corporis habitus, L.,—kachexie, f., eine ungesunde leibesbeschaffenheit, G.,—cachexy: in Pathology, a generally depraved and unhealthy condition of the body, such as commonly precedes, or accompanies, the development of chronic diseases. The *Cachexiæ*,—les Cachexies, F.,—occupy an important situation in the nosolo-

gical systems of Sauvages and Cullen.—Cachectique, adj.,—*καχέκτης*,—cachecticus,—kachektisch,—cachectic: an epithet applied to any one suffering from—or thing which relates to, *Cachexy: Exs.* Individu—, état *cachectique*, a *cachectic* individual or condition. Cachectiques, pl.,—*cachectica*, L.: in Materia Medica, remedies,—remèdes *cachectiques*, F.,—employed for the cure of *Cachexy.*

Cachou, s. m.: in Materia Medica, a solid substance,—catechu, terra Japonica, L.,—catechu, catechusaft oder japanische erde, G.,—obtained, in the East Indies, from the *Acacia*—formerly *Mimosa—catechu*, and some other species of the genus. Astringent and *tonic*, it enters into the composition of Bétel, and of an Indian remedy for Dysentery,—*Cachondé* or *Cachundé*; and constitutes the principal ingredient of divers *Officinal Preparations.* The *French* and *Germans* have a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Catechu, *Ph. Gall.*,—Catechutinctur, G.;—and the *latter*, a *Confection* and *Troches*,—Zahnlatwerge aus Catechu, and Kaschügelchen,—of this substance.

Cacoalexitère, adj.,—caco-alexiterius (*κακὸς*, evil, *ἀλεξέω*, I avert), L.: an epithet nearly synon. with Alexitère: *Ex.* Remèdes *cacoalexitères*, F.,—remedia *caco-alexiteria*, L.,—mittel gegen *schlechte verdorbene* säfte,—gegen ansteckungen, G.,—remedies against *vitiated* humours,—against infections.

Cacocholie, s. f.,—cacocholia, f. (*same*, and *χολὴ*, bile), L.: in Pathology, an affection resulting from a *vitiated* state of the *bile*,—eine *üble* beschaffenheit der *galle*, G.

Cacochymie, s. f.,—*κακοχυμία*, f. (*same*, and *χυμός*, juice),—cacochymie, f. L.,—kakochymie, f., eine *schlechte* beschaffenheit der *säfte*, G.,—cacochymy, a *depraved* condition of the *humours.* Cacochyme, adj.,—*κακόχυμος*,—cacochymicus, cacochymus,—kakochymisch,—suffering from, or connected with, the *cacochymic* state.

Cacocnéme, adj.,——*κακόκνημος* (*same*, and *κνήμη*, the leg),—cacocnemicus, L.: an epithet applied to one with *bad legs*,—mit *schlechten waden* versehen, G.

Cacoèthe, adj.,—*κακόηθης* (*same*, and *ἦθος*, character),—cacoethes, L.,—bösartig, G.,—malignant, of *bad character: Ex.* Ulcère *cacoèthe*, F.,—ulcus *cacoethes*, L.,—ein *bösartiges* geschwür, G.,—a *malignant* sore.

Cacogalactie, s. f.,—cacogalactia, f. (*same*, and *γάλα*, milk), L.,—eine *üble* beschaffenheit der *milch*, G.,—a *vitiated* condition of the *milk.*

Cacomorphie, s. f.,—cacomorphia, (*same*, and *μορφὴ*, form), deformitas, f. L.,—kakomorphie, missbildung, f. G.,—malformation, deformity: an alteration of the anatomical figure of organs, inconsistent with the regular and effective exercise of their functions. Cacomorphique,? adj.,——cacomorphicus,——mit *kakomorphie* behaftet,——connected with—or causing—*malformation.*

Caconychie, s. f.,——caconychia, f. (*κακὸς*, and *ὄνυξ*, a nail), L.,—kakonychie, f., eine *schlechte* (krankhafte) beschaffenheit der *nägel*, G.,—a *bad* (morbid) condition of the *nails.*

Cacopathie, s. f.,—cacopathia, f. (*same*, and *πάθος*, an affection of the mind, a disease, L.: a term,—*κακοπάθεια*,—employed, by Hippocrates, to designate a *painful affection of the mind;* and so rendered by the *German*, Kraus,—ein schweres seelenleiden, der kummer, grosse traurigkeit, melancholie: and, again, by some *French* lexicographers, a disease of bad character,—une maladie de mauvais caractère.

Cacophonie, s. f.,——*κακοφωνία* (*same*, and *φωνὴ*, the voice),—cacophonia, f. L.,—kakophonie, f., eine üble stimme, G.,—cacophony: a *bad voice* or pronunciation. Cacophonique, ? adj.,—*κακόφωνος*,—cacophonicus,——kakophonisch,——cacophonic: connected with a *vicious pronunciation.*

Cacopragie, s. f.,—cacopragia, f. (*same*, and *πράσσω*, I act), L.,—kakopragie, ? f. G.: a *depraved* state of the viscera concerned in nutrition.

Cacorachite, s. f.,——cacorachitis, f. (*same*, and *ῥάχις*, the spine), L.,—kakorrachitis, f., eine rückgratskrankheit, G.,—a *disease* of the *vertebral column.*

Cacorhythme, adj.,—cacorrhythmus, (*same*, and *ῥυθμὸς*, rhythm), L.,—unordentlich, G.,—irregular: *Ex.* Pouls *cacorhythme*, F.,—pulsus irregularis, L.,—ein unordentlicher puls, G.,——an irregular pulse; Febris intermittens *cacorrhythma* seu atypica,—ein unordentliches wechselfieber,—an irregular intermittent fever.

Cacosis, s. f.: a term borrowed from the Greek, *κακώσις*; and employed, by *French* and *German* writers, to denote a bad depraved condition of the whole body, or of a single organ,—der schlechte verdorbene zustand des ganzen körpers, oder eines einzelnen organs, G.

Cacositie, s. f.,—*κακοσιτία* (*κακὸς*, bad, *σῖτος*, food),—cacositia, f. L.,—want of appetite; disgust for food,—ein grosser widerwille gegen speisen, G. Cacositique,? adj.,——*κακόσιτος*,—cacositicus,—having an *aversion*, or *disgust*, for *food.*

Cacospermie, s. f.,—cacospermia, f. (*same*, and *σπέρμα*, semen), L.,—kakospermasie, kakospermie, f., eine *schlechte* beschaffenheit des *samens*, G.,——*seminis* (masculini) conditio *prava.*

Cacosphyxie, s. f.,—cacosphyxia, f. (*same*, and *σφύξις*, the pulse), L.,—kakosphyxie, f. G.,—a *bad* condition of *pulse.*

Cacosplanchnie, s. f.—cacosplanchnia, f. (κακὸς, evil, σπλάγχνα, the entrails), L., —kakosplanchnie, G., eine *üble* beschaffenheit der *verdauungswerkzeuge*, G.,—a *depraved* condition of the *organs of digestion.*

Cacothymie, s. f.,—κακοθυμία—cacothymia, f. L.,—kakothymie, f. G.: literally, malevolence (κακὸς, evil, θυμὸς, mind); but, according to some writers, great depression of spirits,—grosse niedergeschlagenheit des geistes, G.:—to others, a *depraved* condition of the *intellectual powers*,—un *mauvais* état des facultés *intellectuelles*, F.

Cacotrichie, s. f.,—cacotrichia, f. (κακὸς, and θρὶξ, the hair), L.,—kakotrichie, f., eine *krankheit* der *haare*, G.,—a *morbid* condition of the *hair*,—altération *morbide* du tissu des *cheveux*, F.

Cacotrophie, s. f.,——cacotrophia, f. (*same*, and τροφὴ, nutrition), nutritio prava, L.,—kakotrophie, f., schlechte ernährung, G.,—a *depraved* state of *nutrition.*

Cactées, Cactiers, Cactiflores.—See Nopalées.

Cactier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cactus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Cacti*, L.,—*Nopalées*, F.), L.,—containing numerous species. The acidulous *fruits* of two of these,—*C. triangularis*, and — *opuntia*,—constitute an agreeable article of *food.* The *pulp* of the *latter*,—la roquette, ou figuier d'Inde, F.,—Indian fig,—is red, and communicates to the urine of those who feed upon it, a blood-like colour. The *leaves* are accounted *anodyne* and *refrigerant.* The coccineal insect lives upon another species, *C. coccinellifer*,—le Nopal, F. See Cochenille.

Cadavre, s. m.,—cadaver, n. (*cadere*, to fall, or a contraction of the three first syllables of *ca*ro *da*ta *ver*mibus), L.,—νεκρὸς,—leichnam, m., ein todter körper, G., —carcase, corpse, dead body: a term applied to an organized body deprived of life; but rarely to any except the dead animal body. Cadavéreux, adj.,—νεκρώδης,—cadaverosus,—leichenartig,——cadaverous: exhibiting the appearance, or exhaling the odour, of a *corpse*: *Exs.* Teint *cadavéreux*,—odeur *cadavéreuse*,—a *cadaverous* hue, and — smell. Cadavérique, adj.,—cadavericus,—relating to a *corpse*: *Exs.* Autopsie —, ouverture —, phénomène *cadavérique*,—inspection, dissection of—(sectio cadaveris, L.,—leichenöffnung, G.), phenomenon exhibited by, the *dead body.*

Cadmium, s. m.: in Chemistry, the name of a white and solid metal, discovered, in 1818, by Stromeyer and Hermann, in oxide of zinc.

Cadre, s. m.,—a picture-frame. *Cadre* du tympan, Tympanal: in Anatomy, that portion of the os temporis which, in man, sustains the membrana tympani. It corresponds with the os quadratum,—l'os carré, F.,—of *birds*, and the *Préopercule* of *fishes.*

Caduc, adj.,—caducus (*cadere*, to fall), deciduus, L.,—hinfällig, G.,—deciduous: an epithet employed, in common language, to designate the *fall* of years,—Age *caduc*, F.,—see Caducité,—or *declining* health, —santé *caduque.* In Botany, applied to parts or organs of plants which are not permanent: as the *calyx*,—calyce *caduc*, F.,—calyx *caducus*, L.,—of *Papaver rhœas*; the *corolla*,—corolle *caduque*,—of *Thalictrum flavum*; the *style*,—style *caduc*,—of *Scilla maritima*; and the *leaves*,—feuilles *caduques*,—of *Dicranum caducum.* The term is equally applicable to the bracteæ, stipulæ, and other organs of plants, quæ brevi *decidunt*, nec per integram æstatem permanent, L. In Zoology, those legs of *Insects* which, as in the caterpillars, do not appear in all the changes through which the animal is destined to pass, are, by Kirby, termed *deciduous*,—pattes *caducques*, F.

Caducité, s. f.,—caducitas, f. L.,—hinfälligkeit, f. G.,—crazziness, decay: that period of human life which extends from the 70th to somewhat beyond the 80th year, and ordinarily precedes the state of utter decrepitude.

Caduque (Membrane),——membrana *decidua*, L.,—die *hinfällige* eyhülle,? G.: in Anatomy, the most external of the membranes enveloping the fœtus,—the épichorion, of Chaussier. At first adherent, on one part, to the chorion, on the other, to the internal surface of the uterus, it forms a sac without opening, like that of the other serous membranes. Towards the close of the fourth month of pregnancy, the exterior or uterine portion,—*Caduque utérine*,—the chorion of Cuvier and Dutrochet,—becomes detached from the uterus, and adherent to the interior or fœtal portion,—the membrane *caduque*, of Dutrochet;—and constitutes with it, one thin membrane. From this circumstance, the epithet, *decidua*, has been, by Hunter, imposed upon the structure. Previously to his time, it was regarded as forming an exterior expansion of the true chorion; and hence named chorion velouté ou pulpeux, by the *French*,—ch. spongiosum vel tomentosum, by *Latin* writers. A mucous substance, situated exteriorly to the *decidua*, of Hunter, is the membrane *caduque*, of Cuvier; and, by him, compared to the shell of the egg of birds.

Cæcum, s. m.,—cæcum, n. (*cæcus*, blind), L.: in Anatomy, a portion of the intestinal canal, situated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the colon. See Aveugle. The *blind*

gut occupies the right iliac fossa; and is bound down by peritoneum. The name is derived from the prolongation of its inferior portion into a *blind* cavity,—cul-de-sac. A valve,—valvule iléo-cæcale,—see BAUHIN,—guards its communication with the ileum. CÆCAL, CÉCAL, adj.,—cæcalis, L.: belonging to the *cæcum: Ex.* Appendice *cæcale*, F.,—appendix—processus—vermiformis *cæci intestini*, L.,—wurmförmiger fortsatz des *blinden darms*, G.—The arteria colica dextra inferior,—artère colique droite inférieure, F.,—is, moreover, termed *cæcale*, by Chaussier,—*blind-darms*-schlagader, by the *Germans;* because its branches are principally distributed upon the *cæcum*.

CÆSARIEN. See CÉSARIEN.

CAFÉ, s. m.,—coffea, f. L.,—kafe, kaffee, m. G.,—coffee: a term indiscriminately applied to the fruit of the Coffee-tree,—see CAFIER;—to the tree itself;—but, more especially, to the decoction or infusion of the roasted and pulverized berry. This grateful beverage is indebted, for its peculiar fragrance and flavour, to an unknown principle developed in the process of roasting. *Stimulant* and *tonic*, it constitutes a valuable article of *diet;* and is advantageously prescribed in the paroxysm of asthma, in poisoning by opium, and in intermittent, typhoid, and adynamic fevers.

CAFIÉNE, s. f.,—cafeina. cofeina, f. L.,—kaffeebitter, kaffeestoff, m. G.,—caffeine: a peculiar substance discovered, in 1820, by Runge, in *coffee;* and classed among the immediate principles of vegetables.

CAFIER, CAFÉYER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Coffea (Pentandria, monogyn.; Rubiaceæ)*, L.,—der Kaffebaum,—Coffee-tree,—comprehending many species: the principal of which, *C. Arabica,—cafier* de Moka,—Arabian Coffee-tree,—a native of Arabia Felix, and since introduced into Batavia and South America, yields the well-known coffee-berry. See CAFÉ.

CAIEPUT, CAJEPUT, KAJEPUT (Huile de),—Oleum Cajuputi, L.,—Cajeputöl, G.,—Cajuput Oil: in Materia Medica, a green transparent essential oil, of cardamom-like odour, obtained, in the Mollucca islands, from the leaves of *Melaleuca leucadendron*. See MÉLALEUQUE.—Internally employed, a powerful *antispasmodic* and *stimulant;* topically, useful in tooth-ache, chronic rheumatism, sprains and bruises.

CAIEU. See CAYEU.

CAILLE, s. f.: a genus,—formerly a species, first of *Tetrao*, Linn., subsequently of *Perdrix*, Temm.,—in Ornithology, *Coturnix (Gallinacés*, Cuv.), L.,—the Quail,—containing few species. The common quail,—*C. vulgaris*,—la *caille* commune,—ὄρτυξ,—die wachtel, G.,—is a well-known migratory bird of Europe.—It is principally distinguished from the Partridge genus,—see PERDRIX,—by the greater relative length of the first quill-feather. It is a delicate, nutritious, and invigorating article of *diet*. The *Selav* of Holy Writ, this bird, on two occasions, supplied food to the Israelites in their passage across the wilderness. See *Exodus*, ch. xvi;—*Numbers*, xi. It appears periodically, in vast multitudes, on the shores of the Red Sea. At certain seasons of the year, all the islands and shoals of the Grecian Archipelago are covered with it: hence, some of the former, and especially *Delos*, have been named Ορτυγία: and such numbers of the quail are annually taken at the period of migration, in the small island of *Capri*, on the coast of Italy, as to furnish the principal revenue of the bishop, who has consequently obtained the popular designation of l'Evêque des *cailles*,—the Bishop of *quails*.

CAILLEBOTTE, s. m.: the term formerly applied to a mass of curd (coagulated milk),—massula lactis coagulati, L.,—ein stück geronnene milch, G. CAILLEBOTTÉ, adj. Synon. with CAILLÉ.

CAILLE-LAIT, s. m.: in Botany, the vulgar designation of the genus, *Galium*,—see GAILLET; and, especially, of one of the species, *G. luteum*.

CAILLETTE, s. f.: in Comparative Anatomy, the fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*,—see ABOMASUM;—so called because, in young animals, it contains the principle,—la *Présure*, F.,—by which milk is *coagulated*. This,—the proper stomach or rennet,—franche mulle, F.,—is, alone, fully developed during lactation; the others, not until rumination commences. It communicates directly, by the pylorus, with the small intestine.

CAILLLOT, s. m.,—grumus, m. L.,—clot: in Chemistry, the concretion which forms in certain fluids, on coagulation.—*Caillot* du sang,—sanguinis *coagulum*, n. L.,—blut*kuchen*, m. G.: the red mass, composed of fibrine, serum, and colouring matter, which separates from the *blood* when at rest. In Pathology, the blood, poured out from a ruptured or divided vessel within the system, forms a *coagulum* by which the hemorrhage is frequently arrested. CAILLÉ, adj.,—coagulatus, concretus,—geronnen,—coagulatus, coagulated. CAILLER, v. a.,—coagulare,—gerinnen,—to coagulate.

CAISSE, s. f.: in Surgery, synon. with BOITE. In Anatomy, the cavity of the tympanum,—cavitas tympani (trommelhöhle im ohre, G.), ossicula auditûs continens, L.,—is, by the *French*, termed *caisse*

du tambour ou du tympan, from its supposed resemblance to a military drum.—See TYMPAN.

CAL, s. m.,—callum, n., callus, m. L.: in Pathology, the medium whereby the reunion of the fragments of a broken bone is accomplished,—*πώρωσις*,—beinnarbe, f., callus, m. G. Induration of the integuments of the extremities, from excessive labour, is also termed *cal*, in *French*. In Botany, the firm and indurated mass sometimes existing on plants; and compared to the *callosity*,—durillon, F.,—*πώρωμα*,—*schwiele* an händen und füssen, G.,—commonly seen on the hands and feet of labouring men.

CALAMINE, s. f.,—calamina, f. L.,—galmey, m. G.: a name heretofore given, in Chemistry, to native protoxide of zinc, previously to its having been recognized as a metallic substance, and when regarded as a kind of stone,—Pierre *calaminaire*, F.,—lapis *calaminaris*, L.,—*galmey*stein, G.,—*calamine* stone.

CALAMUS, s. m.: a term borrowed directly from the *Latin*, Calamus, a reed or pen,—more remotely from the *Greek*, *κάλαμος*; and applied, in Botany, to a genus of hexandrous plants, formerly *Acorus*,—see ACORE VRAI: in Anatomy, to the anterior portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain,—*plume* à écrire, F.,—*calamus* scriptorius, L.,—schreib*feder*, G.,—continuous with the aquæductus Sylvii,—die wasserleitung des Sylvius, G.;—reposing on the medulla oblongata; and so called from its resemblance to the extremity of a *writing-pen*.

CALANDRE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Calandra* (*Coléoptères, tétramérés; Rhynchophores*, Cuv.,—*Curculionidæ*, St.), separated, by modern Zoologists, from the *Curculio*, of Linnæus. See CHARANÇON. The *larva* of one species,—*C. palmarum*,—*Cal.* des palmiers, F.,—common in both Indies, at Cayenne, Surinam, and in South America, feeds on the pith of the *Sago-Palm*,—see SAGOUTTIER; and hence, in the *French* colonies, is called *ver palmiste*,—the palmer-worm. It is *eaten* fresh, variously prepared, or preserved in rum; and accounted a great delicacy by the inhabitants of those countries. An *oil*, which exudes from the body of the larva on exposure to the sun, is also empirically employed by them, in rheumatism and piles. This is probably one of the *vermes* fed, by the Romans, on farina, under the indiscriminate appellation of *Cossus*, and highly valued as an article of *diet*. For although Linnæus exclusively refers everything said on this subject, by the ancients, to the caterpillar of *Cossus ligniperda*, and Pliny, in allusion to it, distinctly indicates the larvæ of divers *Coleoptera* which feed upon the oak, it is yet evident that an Indian insect is adverted to by Ælian when he observes: *Indorum* regem in mensâ secundâ apposuisse *vermem* quemdam in *plantâ nascentem*, quem igne tostum pro *delicatissimo* habuerit *cibo*. Two other species, *C. granaria*, et—*oryzæ*,—*Calandre* du blé, et —du riz, F.,—are notorious for the depredations which they commit on *grain* and *rice*. See Kirby and Spence, *Introduction to Entomology*, v. i., ch. vi.; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii., p. 182.

CALCAIRE, adj.,—calcareus, calcarius (*calx*, lime), L.,—kalkartig, G.,—calcareous: an epithet applied, in Chemistry and Mineralogy, to substances composed of, or containing, *lime*: *Exs.* Sel—, pierre—, terre *calcaire*, F.,—a *calcareous* salt,—stone, and—earth. The term, substantively employed, designates, in the language of geology, all the varieties of carbonate of *lime*.

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-infrà-phalanginus, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied, by Chaussier, to two *muscles* of the foot, from their attachment to the *os calcis* and the *inferior* surface of the *first phalanx*,—phalange, F.,—of the toes:—*Calcanéo-sous-phalangien* du premier (gros)—et du dernier (petit) doigt.—See ADDUCTEUR, 7,—ABDUCTEUR, 8.

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGINIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-infrà-phalangininus, L.:—extending from the *os calcis* to the *inferior* surface of the *second phalanx*,—phalangine, F.,—of the toes: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short common flexor muscle,—*Calcanéo-sous-phalanginien commun*,—of the toes. See FLÉCHISSEUR.

CALCANÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—calcaneo-suprà-phalangettianus, L.: extending from the *os calcis* to the *superior* surface of the *extreme phalanx*,—phalangette, F.,—of the toes: a term given, by Chaussier, to the short extensor muscle,—*Calcanéo-sus-phalangettien commun*,—of the toes. See PÉDIEUX.

CALCANEUM, s. m.,—calcaneum, n., calcaneus, m. (*calcare*, to tread under foot), os calcis, L.,—fersenbein, n. G.,—heel-bone: in Anatomy, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the heel,—*πτέρνα*,—talon, F.,—and hence called *os du talon*. It sustains the weight of the body in station and progression. Six of the plantar *muscles* are attached inferiorly and laterally,—the extensor brevis digitorum pedis, anteriorly and above,—and the united tendons of the gastrocnemius and soleus (tendo Achillis), and the tendon of the plantaris, posteriorly,—to this bone.

CALCINATION, s. f.,—calcinatio, f. L.,—calcinirung, verkalkung, f. L.: in Chemistry, the subjecting to the continued

action of a brisk fire, any infusible mineral body, in order to expel the water or other vaporizable fluid which enters into its composition (thus alum is deprived of its *water* of crystallization, and common magnesia, of its *carbonic acid*, by *calcination*); or certain metals to effect their oxydation. CALCINER, v. a.,—calcinare, comburere,——calciniren, verkalken,——to subject to the process of *calcination*.

CALCIUM, m.,—calcium, n. L.: a solid white metal, resulting from the decomposition of *lime*,—calx, L.,—by the galvanic pile.

CALCOÏDIEN, adj.—calcoideus, L.: in Anatomy, an epithet heretofore employed to designate the three cuneiform bones—ossicula *calcoidea*, L.,—of the tarsus.

CALCUL, s. m.,—calculus, lapis, m. L., —λίθος,—stein, m. G.,—stone: a term applied, in Pathology, to the different morbid concretions, of *stone*-like character, generated in various parts of the animal body, but most commonly in the organs destined to serve as reservoirs, and in the excretory ducts. There are many species and varieties of *calculi*, distinguished by the site which they occupy in the body, and by their peculiarities of chemical composition. The following is an outline of the principal: *Calculs des amygdales*, F.,—*calculi* tonsillares, L.—concretions formed in the mucous membrane of the *tonsil:* chemical analysis undetermined. — *arthritiques* ou *articulaires*, developed in the capsules and ligaments of the *joints* in *gouty* subjects; ordinarily composed of uric acid, soda, and animal matter,—rarely, of urate of lime, and hydrochlorate of soda. The term has been incorrectly applied to all other concretions, whether pulmonary or visceral, discovered in subjects who have suffered from *gout*.

— *biliaires*,—*calculi* biliares, L.,—gallen*steine*, G.,—gall-*stones*: distinguished into three varieties, cystic, hepatic, and hepato-cystic,—*cystiques*, *hépatiques*, *hépato-cystiques*, F.,—according as they are contained in the *gall-bladder*, *liver*, or *cysto-hepatic duct:* generally composed of from 88 to 94 parts of cholesterine, and 12 to 6 of the yellow matter of bile; sometimes, although very rarely, of picromel; at others, inspissated bile. See Monro, *Outlines of Anatomy, &c.*, p. 282,——*Engravings*, pl. xxxii; and — *Morbid Anatomy of the Human Gullet, Stomach, and Intestines*.

— *intestinaux*,—intestinal concretions: 1. — *de l'estomac*,—gastric *calculi;* very rare; and, when existing, commonly introduced into the *stomach* from without, or thrown up from below by the anti-peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal. Ascribed, by some authors, to the inordinate use of absorbent powders. 2. — *des intestins*,—*calculi* intestinorum,——intestinal concretions: very frequent in the lower animals,—see AMBRE, and BÉZOARD,—but rarely found in man: when occurring, usually developed in the appendices of the small intestine, in the cells of the colon, or an old hernia. They are hard, light, fetid, uninflammable, and variable in composition. A gall-stone frequently forms their nucleus. They are the *pierres stercorales*, of some *French* writers. See Monro's *Morbid Anatomy* —; and Articles, *Alvine* and *Intestinal Concretion*, in Cooper's *Surgical* —, and Ure's *Chemical Dictionary*.

— *lacrymaux*,—*des voies lacrymales*,—lachrymal *calculi:* very rare; forming in the *lachrymal duct;* and ordinarily inducing abscess and fistula. Analysis unknown. — *des Mammelles:* a concretion, of a yellow-white colour, exhibiting the figure of the excretory ducts, is reported, by Haller, to have been discovered in an abscess of the *mammary gland*. — *de l'Oreille:* indurated cerumen sometimes forms, in the *meatus auditorius externus*, concretions resembling biliary *calculi*, which induce deafness, and even erosion of the membrana tympani.

— *du Pancréas:* Pancreatic concretions are of rare occurrence, and little known. Supposed, from analogy, to resemble, in composition, salivary *calculi*. See Pemberton, *Treatise on the Diseases of the Abdominal Viscera*, p. 68.

— *de la Glande Pinéale*:—composed of phosphate of lime, and found almost invariably in the substance of the *pineal gland*. —*de la Prostate*,—prostatic *calculi:* same in composition as the preceding, and lodged in the interior of the *prostate*.—*pulmonaires*,—pulmonary concretions:—frequently found in the *lungs* of persons who have suffered from chronic pneumonia; and inducing the symptoms of a peculiar variety of phthisis—la phthisie *calculeuse*, of Bayle. See *Recherches sur la Phthisie pulmonaire*, Paris, 1810.

— *salivaires*,—salivary *calculi:* composed of phosphate of lime; and developed either in the substance, or excretory ducts, of the *salivary glands*. See Monro, *Outlines of Anatomy*, vol. ii., p. 158,—*Engravings*, pl. xxvi.

— *spermatiques*,——spermatic *calculi*:—sometimes found, on dissection, in the *vesiculæ seminales* of the human subject. Analysis and symptoms unknown.

— *urinaires*,——*calculi* urinarii, L.,——harn*steine*, urin*steine*, G.,——are distinguished, according to the precise situation which they occupy, into the renal, ureteric, vesical, and urethral,—*calculs rénaux*, —*des uretères*,—*vésicaux*, et—*de l'urètre*.—*Renal* or *nephritic calculi*,—nieren*steine*

G.,—are commonly composed of uric acid, animal matter, and oxalate of lime; sometimes, the various phosphates. The constitution of the *vesical—calculi* vesicæ urinariæ, L.,—blasen*steine*, G.,—is more variable. The suhstances, hitherto discovered in them, are uric acid, urate of ammonia, cystic oxyde, oxalate of lime (the concretions, formed by the *latter*, are distinguished by the title of mulberry *calculi*,—*calculs muraux*, F.), silex, the phosphates of lime, ammonia and magnesia, and animal matter. See Marcet, *Essay on Calculous Disorders*, 8vo., London, 1817; and Prout, *Inquiry into Diabetes, Calculus*, &c., London, 1825.

— *de l'Utérus.*—Uterine concretions are very rare: the attendant symptoms, during life, those of chronic congestion of the womb. Their existence can only be ascertained upon dissection. See Brugnatelli, *Litologia umana ossia Ricerche chemiche et mediche sulle Sostanze petroze*, &c. Fol. Pavia, 1819.

Calculeux, adj.,——calculosus, L.,——steinartig, G.,—calculous: partaking of the nature of, or affected with, *calculus: Exs.* Substance—, affection *calculeuse*, F.

Calculifrage, adj.,——calculifragus (*calculus*, a stone, *frangere*, to break), L.: a term applied to any instrument, or other agent, which has the power of *breaking* or dissolving a *calculus* within the body; and consequently synon. with Lithontriptique.

Calefaction, s. f.,—calefactio, f. L.,—erwärmung, f. G.,—the action of *heating*.

Calenture, s. f.,—calentura, f. L.: in Pathology, the name of an affection to which seamen are exposed, amidst the *heats* of the torrid zone. It is characterized by furious delirium, and by an almost irresistible propensity to suicide: hence the *Germans* call it, das tollfieber der seeleute,—the seaman's mania.

Calice, s. m.,—calix, m. (κάλυξ, a cup), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the small membranous tubes,—*calices* ou entonnoirs, F.,——infundibula, L.,——which embrace the papillæ,—mammelons.—of the kidney, and open deeply into the pelvis of the organ, whither they convey the urine secreted by the papillæ. Their number varies from six to twelve. In Botany, the exterior envelope of flowers,—calyx,—der kelch, oder blumenkelch, G.,—with a double perianth. The *calyx* is ordinarily green; sometimes coloured: its structure porous. The corolla is surrounded by it, and covered previously to the development of the flower, Great diversity of opinion exists respecting the distinction between the *calyx* and corolla Lindley asserts that there may be a calyx without a corolla, but not a corolla without a calyx. By Linnæus and his followers, seven kinds of *calyx* are distinguished: the perianth, involucre, catkin, sheath, glume or husk, perichætium, and volva,—le *perianthe*, l'*involucre*, le *chaton*, la *spathe*, la *glume*, le *périchète*, et le *volva*, F. Richard, on the other hand, restricts the term, *calyx*, to the perianth; arranges the five succeeding species among the bracteæ; and regards the last as a peculiar organ. According to Lindley, perianth signifies, and is alone applicable to, the *calyx* and corolla combined. Again, the only envelope of the flower, in monocotyledonous plants, which Linnæus designates a corolla, is, by Jussieu, termed *calyx*. See Périgone. In form and character, the *calyx* is singularly variable: *monophyllous* in *Dianthus*, *polyphyllous* in *Geranium*, it forms an *inverted cone* in the *Labiatæ*; is *prismatic* in *Pulmonaria*, and *spurred* in *Trapæolus*. It is *deciduous* in *Papaver*; *permanent* in most plants: *vesicular* in *Physalis*; *adherent* in *Myrtus*: and further distinguished into *superior* and *inferior*, according to its situation with respect to the germen. See *Catechismus der Botanik*; Smith's *Grammar of Botany*; and Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, 8vo., London, 1832.

Calicé, Calicinal, adj.,—calycatus, calycinus, calycosus, L.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to flowers furnished, or subjects connected, with a *calyx: Exs.* Fleur, *calicée*, F.,—flos *calycinus*, L.; écaille *calicinale*, poils *calicinaux*, F.: or, as a specific designation, to plants in which this organ is largely developed: *Ex. Hypericum calycinum.*

Calicinien, adj.,—calycinianus, L.,—kelchartig,? G.,—possessing the characters of a *calyx*. Caliciforme, adj.,—caliciformis,—kelchförmig,—exhibiting the *figure* of a *calyx*; as the involucrum of *Anemone.*

Calicule, s. m.,—caliculus, m. L.,—kelchchen, n. G.,—little calyx: a term given, in Botany, to one or two bracteæ which, in certain flowers, are placed at the external base of the *calyx*, or to the *minute* and accessory *calyx* which, as in *Malva*, is situated exteriorly to the true one. Caliculé, adj.,—calyculatus, L.,—gekelcht, G.: provided with a *calicule*; as the *calyx*,—calice *caliculé*, F.,—of *Hibiscus*, and *Calluna—Erica—vulgaris.*

Caligo, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, which literally signifies darkness or mist; but applied, in Pathology, to designate obscurity of vision,—obscurcissement de la vue, F.,—visûs obscuratio, oculorum caligo, L.,—ἀμβλυωπία, ὀφθαλμῶν αχλὺς,—resulting from a speck on the cornea,—tache de la cornée, F.,—or the speck itself, producing such defect.

Calleux, adj.,—callosus,—τυλωτὸς,—schwielig, harthäutig, G.,—callous: in Surgery, an epithet applied to ulcers,—ulcères *calleuses*, F.,—with thick and *incurated* edges: in Anatomy, to the broad band of medullary substance,—le corps *calleux* (mésolobe, of Chaussier), F.,—τυλωδηςπῶς, of Galen,——corpus *callosum* (maxima commissura cerebri, Soemmering), L.—grosser hirnbalken, hirnschwiele, f. G.,—which unites the two hemispheres, and covers the middle and lateral ventricles, of the brain.

Callipédie, s. f.,—καλλιπαιδία (καλὸς, beautiful, παῖς, child),—callipædia, f., ars (chimerica) *pulchros infantes* procreandi, L.,—die kunst *schöne kinder* zu erhalten, G. A curious *Latin Poem*, on this subject, was published, by Quillet, in 1655.

Callosité, s. f.,—callositas, f. L.,—τύλωμα,—callosity: thickening and induration,—durillon, F.,—of the epidermis.—See Cal; also, the induration which occurs in old wounds, and around old sores and fistulæ.

Calme, s. m.: in Pathology, the interval which separates the paroxysms of a continued disease, acute or chronic. When the type is intermittent, the term, *intermission*, is substituted for it. Calmant, adj.,—sedans, sedativus, L.,—tranquillizing, sedative: *Ex.* Remèdes *calmans*, F.,—remedia *sedantia*, L.,—die *schmerzstillende* mittel, G.,—*sedative* remedies.

Calomelas, Calomel, s. m.,—calomelas, n. (καλὸς, beautiful, μέλας, *black*), L.,—kalomel, n. G.: in Pharmacy, the old name of protochloride of mercury,—the muriate,—submuriate, of the *British* Dispensatories, and salzsaures quecksilberoxydul, quecksilberprotochlorür, of the *Germans:* a designation singularly apt; since this well-known preparation is perfectly *white*.

Caloricité, s. f.,—caloricitas, f. (*calor*, heat), L.,—caloricity: in Physiology, the faculty possessed by organized beings endowed with life, of producing and disengaging the quantity of *caloric* necessary for the sustenance of the vital principle.

Calorification, s. f.—calorificatio, f. (*same*, and *facere*, to make), L.: the faculty of *producing heat*. Calorifique, adj.,—calorificus, L.,—erwärmend, G.,—calorific: an epithet applied, in Physics, to those rays of light,—rayons de lumière *calorifiques*, F.,—which *produce heat*.

Calorimètre, s. m.,—calorimetrum, n. L. (a barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *calor*, heat, with the *Greek*, μέτρον, measure),—wärmemesser, m. G.,—calorimeter: an instrument employed to determine the capacity of bodies for *caloric*, or the quantity of *specific caloric* contained in any given body. Calorimetrie, s. f., —calorimetria, f. L.,—wärmemesserkunst, f. G.: the art of using the *calorimeter*.

Calorineses, s. f., pl.: in Nosology, the term under which Baumes has proposed to class numerous diseases; the characteristic phenomenon of which is a sensible alteration in the quantity of the principle of animal *heat*.

Calorique, s. m.,—caloricum, n. (*calor*, heat) L.,—wärmematerie, f., wärmestoff, m. G.,—caloric: in Physics, the matter of heat. *Calorique libre* ou *rayonnant*, *specifique*,—*combiné* ou *latent*, F.,—are the terms by which free or radiant —, specific —, and combined or latent *caloric* are respectively distinguished.

Calosome, s. f.: a genus of Insects, *Calosoma* (*Coléoptères*, *carnassiers*, Cuv.; *Carabidæ*, St.), L.: so named from the brilliancy of their colouring (καλὸς, beautiful, σῶμα, body). The principal species, *Cal.*—formerly *Carabus—sycophanta*,—an European beetle, discharges from its mouth and anus, a highly acrid and offensive fluid which painfully irritates the human eye and tongue, when applied to them; and excites erysipelatous inflammation of any wound into which it may have been introduced. The bite of this animal is consequently dangerous. With others of the *Carabidæ*, it probably formed the celebrated βούπρηστις, of *Greek*—the *Buprestis*, of Latin writers: although, by some, it has been contended that the *Meloe proscarabæus*,—see Proscarabée,—was the insect thus designated. Like this, however, the *Calosoma*, internally administered, is said to possess the properties of the *Cantharis*. By the ancients, it was deemed *poisonous*, and severe penalties were denounced against its criminal exhibition. See *Dictionaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. xxv, p. 290; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iii, p. 190.

Calotte, s. f.,—pileolus, m. L.,—käppchen, n., plattmütze, f. G.,—cap or skull-cap: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the superior part of the cranium,—*calotte* du crâne, F.,—calvaria, L.; and to the tendinous expansion,—*cal.* aponévrotique,—of the occipito-frontalis muscle. In Pharmacy, an adhesive (pitch-) plaster for the cure of tinea capitis: in Surgery, a leather-cap employed as a covering for the brain, in cases of loss of bone from accident, caries, or surgical operation.

Calus, s. m. See Cal.

Calvitie, s. f.—calvities, f. L.,—φαλακρότης,——kahlheit, f. G.,——baldness.—*Calv.* des paupières,—deficiency, or loss, of the eye-lashes.

Calumbe. See Columbo.

Calyce. See Calice.

Calyptre, s. f.,—καλυπτὴρ,—calyptra, f. L.,—haube, mütze, f. L.,—a cover, lid,

or veil: in Botany, the membranous envelope,—saamendecke, die mütze des laubmoosen, G.,—which crowns the urn of the mosses, and encloses their sporules. See Coiffe. This organ varies greatly in position, figure, colour, and duration.—Calyptré, adj.,—calyptratus, L.,—furnished with a *calyptra* or *veil.*

Camarine, s. f.; a genus, in Botany, *Empetrum (Dioecia, triandr.; Ericeæ?)*, L.,—die Rauchbeere,—Crowberry,—containing but few species. A sort of lemonade is prepared, in Portugal, from the *fruit* of *E. album*, there called *Camarinhos:* and in northern Europe, the *berries* of *E. nigrum*, formerly *Erica baccifera*,—bruyère à fruit noire, F.—beerheide, G.,—are commonly *eaten*, but said to induce headach and vertigo. Its *leaves* are accounted *antiscorbutic* and *diuretic.* Hæ plantæ *Empetrum* designantur, quia crescunt in montibus et *locis saxosis* (ἐν, in, πέτρος, a rock or stone.)

Cambium, s. m.,—cambium, n. (*cambire*, to exchange), L.,——bildungsaft, m. G.: in Physiology, a principle *supposed* to be elaborated from the blood of animals, and destined to repair the losses, and accomplish the increase, of the various organs. In Botany, a colourless mucilaginous fluid, of the consistence of white of egg, formed from the descending sap by an unknown organic process; deposited between the wood and liber of plants; gradually becoming organized, by the development of fibres in its interior, and finally assuming the vegetable structure.

Cambrure, s. f.,—concameratio, f. L.,—an arch: the arch-like bending,—die bogenförmige krummung, G.,—of a limb. Cambré, adj.,——concameratus,——bent in the form of an *arch*, bowed.

Camisole, s. f.,—kamisol, n. G.: literally, a waistcoat; but employed, by *French* writers, as a synonym of *gilet de force*, a strait-waistcoat, and, incorrectly, of the *Latin*, inducula, a woman's undergarment.

Camomille, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Anthemis (Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.; Corymbiferæ)*, L.,—die Kamille, G.,—Chamomile,—comprehending numerous species. The two, principally employed in medicine, are the *A. nobilis*,—*camomille* romaine,—χαμαίμηλον,—römische kamille, G.,—common chamomile; and *A. pyrethrum*,——see Pyrèthre. The *French* and *Germans* have an *Infusion* in olive-oil,——Oleum Anthemidis——Chamomillæ—Infusum,—Aufgegossenes Kamillenöl:—and the *latter*, a *Distilled Water*, *Essential Oil*, and *Extract*,—Kamillenwasser,—öl, und — extract,—of Chamomile flowers,—Kamillenblumen, G. But the officinal Chamomile, of the *Germans*, appears, from Schwartze, to be the *Matricaria Chamomilla*,—die gemeine Kamille,—see Matricaria,—of Linnæus. See, also, *Pharmakolog. Tabellen*, v. i., p. 200.

Campèche, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hæmatoxylon (Decandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—das Campescheholz, G.,—Logwood. The only species which it contains, a native of the bay of *Campeachy*, affords an *astringent wood*,—bois de *Campèche*, F.,—lignum Campechianum, L.,—which imparts to water, on infusion, a *blood-red* colour: hence the derivation of the name, *Hæmatoxylon*, from the *Greek*, αἷμα, blood, ξύλον, wood, and its *German* synonym, blutholz. The only *German Officinal Preparation* of it is an *Extract*,—Campescheholzextract, Extractum Ligni Campechiani.

Camphorate, s. m.,—camphoras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *camphoric* acid with salifiable bases. This acid,—acide *camphorique*, F.,—acidum *camphoricum*, L.,—*kampher*säure, m. G.,—is, itself, a product of the action of heated nitric acid upon camphor.

Camphre, s. m.,—camphora, f. L.,—kampfer, kampher, m. G. (the kaphur or kamphur, of the *Arabs*, and καμφόρα, of the modern *Greeks*),—camphor: a well-known odorous and volatile substance, which exists in *Dryobalanops*, in several species of *Laurus*, especially *L. camphora*, in many of the *Labiatæ*, and divers Umbelliferous plants. As a *stimulant*, its powers have probably been overrated.—In large doses, it is said to be *poisonous.*—The principal *Officinal Preparations*, *French* and *German*, are, a *Water*, or *Julep*, Aqua camphorata, *Ph. Gall.*,—Kampherjulep, G.; and a *Liniment* or *Oil*, Linimentum camphoratum,——Kampheröl: *German*, a *Vinegar*, and *Acetic Julep*, Kampheressig und Kampheressig-Julep; a *Spirit*, Kampherspiritus; an *Ammoniated* — and a *Compound Liniment*, Flüchtige Kamphersalbe, und Zusammengesetztes Kampherliniment; an *Unguent* with *Ceruse*, and a *Soap-plaster*,—Gekampherte Bleiweisse Salbe, und Kampherseisenpflaster. Camphré, adj.,—camphoratus,—gekamphert,—camphorated: an epithet applied to any substance or preparation possessing the properties of, or, in its composition, containing, *camphor.*

Camphrée, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Camphorosma (Tetrandria, monogyn.; Atripliceæ)*, L.—die Kampherpflanze, G.: so named from exhaling the odour of *Camphor.* An aqueous infusion of the principal species,—*C. monspeliaca*,—is employed, in the South of France, where it is indigenous, as a *stimulant* and *diuretic.*

Canal, s. m.,—canalis, ductus, m. L.,

—kanal, gang, m., röhre, f. G.: a term given, in Anatomy to membranous tubes, or perforations in bone, through which various fluids, vessels, nerves, and other organs, are transmitted: also, the space destined for the lodgment of the tongue between the horizontal branches of the lower jaw. *Canal alimentaire,—digestif,—intestinal*, F.,—*canalis* alimentarius,—intestinorum, L.,—darm*kanal*, ernährungs*kanal*, G.,—the alimentary or intestinal *canal*. — *artériel,—canalis—ductus*—arteriosus,—der Botallische schlagader*gang*,—see ARTÉRIEL. — *carotidien* (— inflexe de l'os temporal, Chaussier),—*canalis* caroticus,—der carotische *canal:* the *canal* which perforates, in a curved direction, the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and transmits the internal carotid artery, with several nervous filaments. — *choledoque,—ductus* (communis) choledochus.—hepato-cysticus,—leber-blasen*canal*,—the common biliary (cysto-hepatic) *duct;* resulting from the junction of the hepatic, —*canal hépatique,—ductus* hepaticus,—lebergallen*gang*,—with the cystic *duct,—canal cystique,—ductus* cysticus,—gallenblasen*gang*, and obliquely perforating the duodenum into which it pours the bile, near the last curvature of that intestine. — *intermédiaire des ventricules:* synon. with Aquæductus Sylvii. — *pancréatique,—ductus* pancreaticus,—der bauchspeicheldrüsen*gang*,—the pancreatic *duct*, which ordinarily unites, at an acute angle, with the hepato-cystic, but sometimes opens separately into the duodenum. — *spiroïde du temporal:* a name given, by Chaussier, to the Aquæductus Fallopii,—die wasserleitung des Fallopius, Fallopischer *kanal*.

Canaux salivaires,—ductus salivares,—speichel*gänge*,—salivary *ducts:* of these, there are principally two—one *superior,—conduit salivaire supérieur, canal* de Stenon, —*ductus* Stenonis,—the excretory *duct* of the parotid gland, which opens into the cavity of the mouth opposite the interval between the second and third molar teeth of the upper jaw; and an *inferior,—conduit salivaire inférieure, canal* de Wharton,—*ductus* Whartoni, which, originating in the sub-maxillary gland, pours its contents into the mouth, close by the frenum linguæ.

— *demicirculaires,—canales* semicirculares,—tubæformes,—die halbrunden *gänge* im ohr: the three semicircular *canals*, in the interior of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, connected with the organ of hearing. Two of them,—one superior,—der obere halbzirkelförmige bogen*gang*,—the other posterior,—der hintere —,—are placed vertically; the third, —der äussere,—exterior, horizontally.—They terminate in the vestibule by five orifices: one of these orifices being common to two of the canals. For an account of the other *canals*, see the Articles, DÉFÉRENT, DENTAIRE, GODRONNÉ, MEDULLAIRE, NASAL, RACHIDIEN, SOUS-ORBITAIRE, THORACIQUE, VEINEUX, VERTEBRAL.

CANARD, s. m.: in Ornithology, a Section, or Sub-genus, of the extensive Linnæan genus, *Anas;* which comprehended the whole Swan-, Goose-, and Duck-tribes; belonging to the Order *Anseres*, Linn.; *Palmipèdes*, Cuv. The *ducks* alone—les *canards,—anates*, L.,—die *enten*, G.—constitute, in modern systems, several distinct genera. By *French* Naturalists, they are distinguished into the *Canards*, properly so called; the *Macreuses;* and the *Sarcelles*. The *flesh* of all the species, especially the wild duck,—le *canard* sauvage, F.,—*A. boschas*, L.,—die wilde—gemeine—ente, G.,—the original source of most of the domesticated varieties,—yields a savoury and nutritious article of *diet*.

CANCER, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Crustacea*. See CRABE. In Pathology, a morbid affection,—cancer, m., carcinoma, n. L.,—*καρκίνος, καρκίνωμα*,—krebs, m. G., —consisting in the degeneration of the organic structures into an encephaloid or cerebriform matter; the presence of which is ordinarily announced by severe lancinating pains, and the abolition of the functions of the organ affected with it. CANCÉREUX, adj.,—cancrosus,—krebsartig,—cancerous: relating to *cancer: Ex.* Ulcère *cancéreuse*, F.,—*krebs*geschwür, G.,—a *cancerous* ulcer. CANCROÏDE, adj.,—cancroides,—*καρκινώδης*?—cancer-like, resembling *cancer:* a term applied, by Alibert, to certain *cancerous* affections of the skin.

CANICULE, s. f., *étoile du chien*,—canicula, f., sirius, m. L.,—*σείριος*,—hundsstern, m. G.,—dog-star: the most brilliant of the fixed stars; forming part of the constellation of *Canis major*. The *dog-days*,—les jours *caniculaires*, F.,—dies *caniculares*, L.,—*αἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν σείριον ἡμέραι*,—die *hunds*tage, G.,—so called because, during their prevalence, the sun rises with the *dog-star*, —were formerly supposed to exercise a powerful influence upon the animal economy. They extend from July 23rd to August 23rd; and are usually the hottest of the year.

CANIN, adj.,—caninus, L.,—*κυνικὸς*,—hündisch, G.,—canine, relating, or exhibiting any resemblance, to a dog, *canis*, L.: in Anatomy, an epithet applied to the cuspidati teeth,—dents *canines*, F.,—dentes *canini*, L.,—*κυνοδόντες*,—*hunds*zähne, G.,—in both jaws of man, and certain of the *Mammifera;* also, to a slight depression in the superior maxillary bone,—fosse *canine*,—fossa *canina*,—from which a small

muscle,—m. *canin* (petit sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.),—levator anguli oris, L.,—aufheber des mundwinkels, G.,—takes its origin: in Pathology, to an insatiable craving for food,—faim *canine*,—appetitus *caninus*,—ὄρεξις κυνώδης,—*hunds*hunger,—see APPETIT, and BOULIMIE; and to the morbid affection,—*rage*—rabies *canina*,—*hunds*wuth,—excited by the bite of a rabid *dog*. See HYDROPHOBIE. In Zoology, the term, *Canins*, F.,—*Canina*, L.,—is, by some authors, employed as a designation of the *Dog-tribe*. In Botany, a species of wild rose,—R. sauvage, F.,—constitutes the κυνόροδον, κυνόσβατος, of the *Greek*,—rosa *canina*, of the *Latin*,—*hunds*-rose, of the *German*,—and *dog*-rose, of *British writers*.

CANITIE, s. f.,——canities, f. (*canus*, hoary), L.,——πολιότης,——greyness of the hairs, and especially of the hairs of the head.

CANNE, s. f.: a term, in *French* Botany, synonymous with the κάννα, κάλαμος, of the *Greeks*,—canna, f. L.,—rohr, n. G.,—cane. *Canne aromatique*. See ACORE VRAI. CANNE À SUCRE, CANAMELLE: a genus, in Botany, *Saccharum* (*Triandria, digyn.*; *Gramineæ*), L.,—das Zuckerrohr,—Sugar-Cane. The jointed stem of the principal species, *S. officinarum*,—a native of India, but now extensively introduced into Africa and America, is filled with a whitish spongy medulla or pith, from which *Sugar*,—see SUCRE,—is obtained by very complicated processes.

CANNEBERGE, s. f.: in Botany, the popular name of the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*, or cranberry,—die moosbeere, G.,—see AIRELLE. Its *berries* have an agreeably acid flavour; and are largely consumed, as an article of *diet*, by the northern Europeans.

CANNELÉ, adj.,—canaliculatus, striatus, sulcatus, L.,——gestreift, G.,——furrowed, striated, marked with *striæ*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the cerebral ganglions,—le corps *cannelé* ou *strié* (grand ganglion supérieur du cerveau, Gall,—couche des nerfs ethmoidaux, Ch.), F.,—corpus *striatum*, L.,—*gestreifter* hirnkörper, G.: and, by Lieutaud, to the gemini *muscles*,—which he regarded as a single muscle,—m. *cannelé*,—of the thigh. In Surgery, to a *staff*,—sonde *cannelée*, F.,—furnished with a *groove*,—CANNELURE, s. f., F.,—sulcus, m. L.

CANNELLE, s. f.,—κίνναμον, κιννάμωμον—probably derived from the *Hebrew*, kinnemon,—cinnamomum, n. L.,—zimmt, m. G.,—cinnamon: in Materia Medica, the second bark of the young shoots and branches of a Ceylonese species of *Laurus*, *L. cinnamomi*.—see CANNELLIER;—a well-known aromatic and *stimulant*, extensively employed in medicine and domestic economy. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: a *Simple distilled Water*,—Aqua stillatitia de Cinnamomo, *Ph. Gall.*,—Einfaches Zimmtwasser, G.; an *Essential Oil*,—Oleum de Cinnamomo,—Zimmtöl; a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Cinnamomo,—Zimmtsyrup; and a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Cinnamomo,——Zimmttinctur.—The *Germans* have, moreover, an Aqua Cinnamomi vinosa,——Weiniges Zimmtwasser; but an inferior bark, that of the *Laurus Sinensis*—L. Cassia?—which *they* distinguish by the term, zimmtcassia, Sinesischer zimmt,—the Cinnamomum Sinense (*cannelle* de la Chine) of the *Ph. Gall.*—from the bark—Aechter Zimmt, Caneel,—of the *Laurus cinnamoni*,—der wahre Zimmtbaum,—the real Cinnamon-tree,—is employed, by the *Germans*, in all these preparations. See Schwartze, *Pharmakol. Tabellen*, v. i, p. 132,—134.

CANNELLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Canella* (*Dodecandria, monogyn.*; *Magnoliaceæ*), L. The only species, *C. alba*,—*Canelle* blanche, F.,—der weisse Zimmtbaum, G.,—laurel-leaved Canella,—yields the tonic *bark*,—weisse zimmtrinde, G.,—which has been confounded, by Linnæus, with that of the *Winterana*. See WINTERANE. The aromatic *berry* of the *Canella* is employed as a spice, in America; and the *gum-resin*, *Alouchi*, is said to exude from its trunk and branches. *Cannelle fausse*: represented, by some *French* writers, to be the bark of *Laurus Cassia*; by others, the product of *Drymis aromatica*, or *punctuata*, under the title of *C. poivrée*, ou *fausse écorce de Winter*,—Cortex Winteranus spurius, L. *Cannelle giroflée*,—cortex caryophyllata, L.: the bark of *Myrtus caryophyllata*, a South-American tree.

CANELLIER, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Laurus*, *L. cinnamomi*,—der zimmtbaum, G.; which grows in Ceylon, and yields the true Cinnamon bark,—*Cannelle de Ceylan*,—zimmtrinde. See CANNELLE, and LAURIER.

CANTHARIDE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Cantharis* (*Coleoptères, Cantharidies*, Cuv.; *Cantharidæ*, St.), L.,—containing many species. One of these, *C. vesicatoria* (*Meloe vesicatorius*, Linn.,—*Lytta vesicatoria*, Fabr.),—*Cantharide* des boutiques, F.,——κανθαρὶς,——kantharide, Spanische fliege, G.,—Spanish or blistering fly,—a common European beetle, is particularly abundant in Italy and Spain; and, principally procured, for medicinal purposes, from the *latter*, thence derives its popular designation. Internally administered, *Cantharides*,—die Kanthariden, G.,—are *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *diuretic*; externally, *epispastic*: in large doses, *poisonous*;

operating specially on the intestinal canal, and the urino-genital organs. See Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der thierischen Gifte*, p. 131; Orfila, *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, v. iii., p. 210; and Beck, *Elements of Medical Jurisprudence*, by Darwall, p. 575. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations:* a *Tincture*, Tinctura de Cantharidibus, *Ph. Gall.*,—Kantharidentinctur, G.; a *Blistering-plaster*,—Emplastrum e Cantharidibus,—vesicans,—Kantharidenoder Blasenpflaster; and an *Ointment*,—Adeps Cantharidibus medicatus, Pomatum seu Unguentum Epispasticum,—Kantharidensalbe.

Cantharidine, s. f.,—cantharidina, f. L.,—kantharidin, n., kantharine, f. G.,—cantharidin: a peculiar substance, discovered, by Robiquet, in *Cantharides;* to which the vesicant properties of these insects are attributable. It exists, also, in many other of the *Coleoptera.* See *Annales de Chimie*, v. lxxvi, p. 302; and Orfila, *Traité des Poisons*, v. i, p. 565.

Canthus, s. m., F. and L.,—*κάνθος*,—augenwinkel, m. G.,—angle or corner of the eye. In Anatomy, there are distinguished a great, internal, or *nasal*—the proper *canthus*,—and a small, external, or *temporal canthus.* In common language, the *angle* of a pitcher or other vessel by which the contained fluid is poured out: hence, probably, the term, *decanter.*

Canule, s. f.,—tubulus, m. L.,—röhrchen, n. G.: a long, commonly cylindrical, and hollow instrument, straight or curved, open at both ends, and employed in various surgical operations. The *canula*, as it is termed in *British* Surgery, is usually made of silver; sometimes, of other metal, elastic gum, wood, or pasteboard. When employed in fixing ligatures, it is distinguished, in *French*, by the term, *porte-nœud* or *serre-nœud.*

Caoutchouc, s. m.,——gummi elasticum, L.,—federharz, n. G.,—elastic gum: a solid and highly elastic substance which forms in the milky juice of divers South-American trees,—as the *Jatropha elastica*, *Hævea Guianensis*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Artocarpus integrifolia*,—on exposure to the atmosphere. The *gomme elastique* of commerce acquires a black colour from the action of smoke to which it is subjected by the Indians. It swells and softens on immersion in boiling water; and is then soluble in rectified ether and the volatile oils. It is employed in the construction of various chirurgical instruments.

Capacité, s. f.,—capacitas, f. L.,—capacity, aptitude for containing: the relation existing between a cavity and the body which it does, or may, contain: sometimes, but incorrectly, employed, by the *French*, as a synonym of *Cavité.*

Capeline, s. f.,—capistrum, n. L.: a bandage resembling, in figure, a hood.—There are several varieties; as *Capeline de la tête*, bonnet à deux globes,—d'Hippocrate, a bandage for the head, said to have been invented by Hippocrates;—de la clavicule,—employed in fractures of the *clavicle* and scapula; — pour amputation du bras et de la cuisse,—in amputations of the arm and thigh. See Bandage.

Capillaire, s. m.: a designation, in old works upon Materia Medica, of several species of *Fern* employed in medicine, and especially those belonging to the genus *Adiantum*, See Adiante. One of the species, *A. pedatum*,—*capillaire* du Canada,—is ordinarily used in preparing the well-known syrup, Capilaire,—Sirop de *Capillaire*, F.,—der *Frauenhaar*syrup, G.

Capillaire, Capillacé, adj.,—capillaris, capillaceus (*capillus*, a hair), L.,—*τριχώδης*,—haarfein, haarförmig, G.,—capillary, hair-like: resembling, in figure and tenuity, a *hair:* an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the minute vessels,—les vaisseaux *capillaires*, F.,—which connect the final ramifications of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, and constitute, altogether, the *capillary* system,—système *capillaire.* Two of these systems, *general* and *pulmonary*, are distinguished by Bichat. In Surgical Pathology, a species of cranial fracture,—fente *capillaire*, F.,—rima *capillaris*, L.,——exhibiting a mere linear fissure, without separation of the bone. To this lesion the term, Capillation, s. f., is also applied, in *French.*

In Botany, those parts and organs of plants, which, in their minuteness of division, delicacy, and flexibility, resemble *hairs*, are distinguished by this epithet; as the *root*,—racine *capillaire*, F.,—of *Anthoxanthum odoratum;* the *stem*,—tige—of *Scirpus capillaris;* the *leaves*,—feuilles—of *Asparagus tenuifolia;* the *style*,—of *Cucubalus bacciferus;* and the *filament*,—filet d'étamine,—of the *Gramineæ.*

Capillarité, s. f.,—capillaritas, f. L.,—haarröhrchenanziehung, f. G.,—capillarity: in Physics, the power on which the phenomena of *capillary* attraction are dependent.

Capistration, s. f. See Phymosis.

Capistre, s. m.: a bandage for the head. See Capeline. Also, a term whereby Vogel has designated the tetanic rigidity of the levator muscles of the lower jaw, ordinarily named *Trismus.* See Trisme.

Capité, adj.,—capitatus, capitiformis (*caput*, the head), L.,—*κεφαλωτὸς*,—kopftragend, kopfförmig, beknopft, G.,—headed: exhibiting the figure of, or expanded into, a *head* at the summit; as, among plants, the *filament*,—filet *capité*, F.,—of

Dictamnus albus: applied, also, as a specific designation, to plants, the flowers of which, like those of *Blitum capitatum*, are disposed in *heads*. In Zoology. to certain animals distinguished, as *Coluber capitatus*, by the large volume of the *head;* or possessing a *head* different in colour from the body, as *Apis capitata.*

Capitiluve, s. m.,—capitiluvium, n. (*caput*, the head, *lavare*, to wash), L.,—kopfbad, n. G.,—a *bath* for the *head.*—See Bain.

Capitule, s. m.,—capitulum, n. (dimin. of *caput*), L.,—κεφαλὶς,—köpfchen, n. G.,—a little head: in Botany, an assemblage of flowers so closely set on the dilated summit of the peduncle, as to exhibit, at a distance, the aspect of one flower. Capitulé, adj.,—capitulatus,—kleinköpfig,—capitulate: arranged in the form of a *little head;* as the flowers,—Fleurs *capitulées*,—of *Cephalanthus*, and of *Mimetes capitulata.*

Capréolaire, adj,—capreolaris (*capreolus*, the tendril of a vine), L. The spermatic vessels,—die samengefässe, G.,—have, by some *French* anatomists, been named Vaisseaux *capréolaires*,—from the numerous *windings* which they describe in their course to the testicle.

Capricorne, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, *Cerambyx* (*Coleoptera, xylophagi*, Cuv.,—*Cerambycidæ*, St.), L. The species composing it, are distinguished by the extraordinary length of their antennæ.—The larva of the *C. heros*,—le grand *capricorne*, F.,—which feeds upon the oak, appears to have been the celebrated *Cossus* of Roman Epicures; and another splendid and finely scented species, *C. moschatus*,—*capr.* vert à odeur de rose,—has been proposed as a substitute for the *Cantharis.*

Caprier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Capparis* (*Polyandria, monogyn.; Capparideæ*), L.,—der Kaperbaum, die Kaperstaude, G.,—Caper-tree,—containing numerous species. The common Caper-tree,—*C. spinosa*,—le *câprier* ordinaire,—κάππαρις,—from the *Arabic*, Kabar,—is indigenous in Southern Europe. Its *root* constitutes one of the five minor aperitive roots of the ancients; and its *flower-buds*, preserved in vinegar, are the well-known pickle, called capers,—les *câpres*, F. Another species,—see Badukka,—is employed, in medicine, by the Malabarese: and the *C. mithridatica*,—a native of Arabia, is eulogized, by Forskaël, as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

Caprifoliacées, Caprifolées, s. f. pl.,—*Caprifoliaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants; which has for its type, the genus, *Caprifolium.*

Capsulaire, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of Intestinal Worms, *Capsularia*, L.,—established by Zeder. The term has been applied, by Cuvier, to a genus of Zoophytes; the species of which inhabit the *fuci* of the coasts of England.

Capsulaire, adj.,—capsularis, L.,—kapselartig, kapselförmig, G.,—capsular. In Anatomy, the fibrous *capsules* which surround the hip- and shoulder-joints,—articulations coxo-fémorale et scapulo-humérale, F.,—are sometimes named ligaments *capsulaires*,—*kapsel*bände, G.; and the vessels of the renal *capsule* (les vaisseaux surrénaux,—nierenblutadern),—artères et veines *capsulaires. Capsulaire du tendon de l'obturateur interne:* a name given, by Portal, to the gemini *muscles*,—les jumeaux, F.,—die zwillingmuskeln, G.,—of the thigh. In Botany, a simple and dry fruit, which opens at maturity, is termed fruit *capsulaire*, F.,—fructus *capsularis*, L.: and the epithet is applied, as a specific designation, to certain plants distinguished, like *Corchorus capsularis*, from the other species of the genus, by the peculiar figure of their *capsules.*

Capsule, s. f.,—capsula, f. (κάψα, a coffer or box), L.,—kapsel, f. G. The term, *capsule*, is employed, in Anatomy, to designate the membranous and fibrous sacs,—*Capsules* articulaires,—fibreuses, F.,—*capsulæ* articulares,—fibrosæ, L.,—which envelope certain articulations, as those of the hip and shoulder. They are imbedded in cellular tissue; strengthened externally by tendinous fibres from the adjacent muscles; and lined internally by the synovial membranes,—*capsules* synoviales, F.,—*capsulæ* synoviales, L. The same designation is, also, applied to the membranes investing other parts and organs; as the *capsule* of the crystalline, *c. du crystallin*,—*capsula* cristallina, L.,—die *kapsel* der kristalllinse, G.; — of Glisson, —*c. de Glisson*,—*capsula* Glissonis,—die gallenscheide; the renal *capsules*,—*c. surrénales*,—*atrabilaires*,—*capsulæ* suprà-renales, — atrabiliares, — die nebennieren. The pericardium has, also, been named, by Paracelsus,—*capsula* cordis, L.,—*capsule du cœur*, F.; and the vesiculæ seminales, by some authors, *capsulæ* seminales,—*c. séminales*, F.

In Chemistry, a vessel of porcelain or platina, for the evaporation of different fluids. In Botany, a variety of pericarp, —samen*kapsel*, G. Respecting the precise application of this term, there are great diversities of opinion. The figure and the mode of opening of the *capsule* varies considerably in different plants.

Capuchon, s. m.,—cucullus, m. L.,—kutte, f. G.,—cowl or hood: a term sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see Trapèze: in Botany,

by Linke, to a particular dilatation,—stylostegium, n. L.,—kappe, f. G.,—of the filaments of certain plants, which, as in *Asclepias Syriaca*, covers the ovary like a *cowl*. CAPUCHONNÉ, adj.,—cucullatus,—kappenförmig,—hooded: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to objects exhibiting the aspect or figure of a *cowl* or *hood*; as the head of a species of Basilisk,—*Bas. cucullatus*,—and the petals,—pétales *capuchonnées*,—of *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

CAQUE-SANGUE, s. f. (*cacare*, to go to stool, *sanguis*, blood),—discharge of blood from the bowels: an antiquated *French* term, synon. with DYSENTERIE.

CARABIENS, CARABIQUES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Carabici*, *Carabidæ*, L.: a name whereby Carus, Cuvier, Latreille, and Leach, designate a tribe of Coleopterous *Insects*, which has for its type, the genus, *Carabus*,—Carabe, F.,—Κάραβος,—Laufkäfer, G. Some species of this genus, as *C. ferrugineus* and *chrysocephalus*, were formerly employed to relieve tooth-ach.—Others have been recommended as substitutes for *Cantharides*.

CARACTÈRE, s. m.,—χαρακτὴρ,—character, n. L.,—kennzeichen, merkmal, n. G.,—character, mark, sign: a term employed in various acceptations. In Natural History, it expresses the principal traits which distinguish an object or phenomenon from all others. In Pathology, it is sometimes employed as synonymous with essence; when a disease is said to assume a malignant *character*: or it represents various phenomena of which an enumeration would be tedious; as when the prevalent diseases are said to exhibit an inflammatory *character*. Lastly, in Psychology, it expresses the moral physiognomy of an individual, by which, as regards the intellect and passions, he is distinguished from all around him. CARACTÉRISTIQUE, adj.,—χαρακτηριστικὸς,—characteristicus,—charakteristisch,——characteristic, that which *characterizes*, or serves to distinguish: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the essential or distinguishing symptoms,—les signes *caracteristiques*, F.,—of diseases. CARACTÉRISER, v. a.,—graphicè depingere, delineare,—charakterisiren,—to characterize, or depict the essential qualities of an object.

CARAMEL, s. m.,—saccharum percoctum, L.,—braungekochter zucker, G.: sugar partly decomposed by the action of fire.

CARAPACE, s. m.,—clypeus, m., testa, f. L.: in Zoology, the unyielding and commonly osseous vault or shell which protects the body of *Chelonian Reptiles*,—oberste schale der schildkröten, G.; composed of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ, the sacrum and eight ribs, intimately united by synarthrosis. The term is, also, applied to the superior surface of the *Crustacea*; when consisting of one piece.

CARAQUE, s. m.: a superior sort of cocoa, imported from the *Caraccas*.

CARBONATE, s. m.,—carbonas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—kohlensaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *carbonic* acid,—*acide carbonique*, F.,—acidum *carbonicum*, L.,—die *kohlen*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. When, as ordinarily happens, there is an excess of base, the compound is in a state of *sub-carbonate*, and termed a sub-salt,—sous-sel, F. The following are the principal *carbonates* and *sub-carbonates* employed in medicine: *Carbonate*——et *sous-carbonate d'ammoniaque*, F.,—carbonas—et sub-carbonas ammoniæ, L.,—basisches kohlensaures—und kohlensaures oder carbonsaures ammoniak, G.; *Sous-carbonate de chaux*,—carbonas—sub-carbonas calcis,—kohlensaure kalkerde;—*de fer*,—sub-carbonas ferri,—kohlensaures eisen; *Carbon.* et *sous-carbon. de magnesie*,—carbonas—sub-carbonas——magnesiæ,——kohlensaure talk-oder bittererde; *Sub-carbon. de plomb*,——sub-carbonas plumbi.——kohlensaures blei, carbonsaures bleioxyd; *Carbon.* et *sous-carbon. de potasse*, — *de soude*,—carbonas et sub-carbonas potassæ,—sodæ,—basisches—und neutrales kohlensaures kali,—natrum.

CARBONE, s. m.,—carbonium, n. L.,—kohlenstoff, m. G.,—carbon: an elementary body extensively diffused through nature, either in a state of purity, as in the diamond, or of combination with other bodies, animal, vegetable, mineral or gaseous. CARBONÉ, adj.,—carbonatus,—carbonated, containing *carbon*; as the *carbonated*, or *carburetted* hydrogen gas,—gas hydrogène *carboné* ou *carburé*,—*kohlen*wasserstoffgas, G. CARBONEUX, adj.,—carbonosus,—carbonous. Doebereiner has proposed to give the name of *carbonous* acid, acide *carboneux*, F.,—*kohlige* säure, G.,—to the oxalic acid; as it contains less *carbon* than the carbonic.

CARBONIQUE, adj.,——carbonicus, L.,—carbonic: in Chemistry, an epithet applied to two different compounds of *carbon* and oxygen; the one, *carbonic* oxyd,—oxide ou gaz *carbonique*, F.,—*kohlen*oxydgas, G.; the other, *carbonic* acid. See CARBONATE.

CARBONISATION, s. f.,—carbonisatio, f, L.: the conversion of animal or vegetable substances into *carbon*. CARBONISER, v. a.,—to carbonize.

CARBONITE, s. m.,—carbonis, m. L.: a designation which would be assumed by the oxalates, if that of *carbonous* were adopted for the oxalic acid.

CARBURE, s. m.,—carburetum, n. L.,—

carburet: the combination of *carbon* with a simple body. CARBURÉ, adj. Synon. with CARBONÉ.

CARCINOME, s. m.: a term, in Pathology, commonly regarded as synonymous with CANCER; and the adj., CARCINOMATEUX,——krebsartig, G.,——with CANCÉREUX. By some authors, however, the designation, *Carcinoma*, is restricted to incipient cancer; by others, to the encephaloid form of the disease.

CARDAMOME, s. m.: a name, in Materia Medica, applied to the *fruit* of several species of *Amomum*, and especially to that of *A. racemosum* (*A. cardamomum*, L.?),—*amome* à grappe, F.,—καρδάμωμον,—kardamöm, n. G. Of the *seeds*,—semina Cardamomi, L.,—die kardamomen, G.,—which are aromatic and *excitant*, the *Germans* have a *Tincture*,—Kardamomentinctur.

CARDIA, s. m.: in Anatomy, the superior or æsophageal orifice of the stomach,—orifice supérieur de l'estomac, F.,—orificium ventriculi superius, L.,—το στόμα τῆς γαστρὸς,—der obere magenmund, G.; so called from its vicinity, in situation, to the *heart*,—καρδία.

CARDIÆTAPIE, s. f.,—cardiætapis, f. L.: the term applied, by Alibert, to *enlargement* of the volume of the *heart*: and forming the 7th genus of the *Angioses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

CARDIAGRAPHIE, s. f.,—cardiagraphia, f. (καρδία, the heart, γράφω, I describe), L.,—die *beschreibung* des *herzens*, G.,—cardiography: in Anatomy, a *description* of the *heart*.

CARDIAIRE, adj.,—cardiarius, L.: an epithet applied, by some helminthologists, to worms *said* to have been discovered in the *heart* and *pericardium*.

CARDIALGIE, s. f.,—καρδιαλγία (καρδία, and ἄλγος, pain),—cardialgia, f. L.,—kardialgie, f., magenschmerz, m. G.: in Pathology, *pain* in the *epigastric region*, ordinarily referred to the *cardia*, or œsophageal orifice of the stomach; also, heartburn. CARDIALGIQUE, adj.,—καρδιαλγικὸς,—cardialgicus,—cardialgic, pertaining —, subject to—or inducing *cardialgia*.

CARDIALOGIE, s. f.,—cardialogia, f. (καρδία, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—kardialogie, f. G.?—a *Discourse*, or *Treatise*, on the *Heart*.

CARDIANASTROPHIE, s. f.,—cardianastrophia, f. (*same*, and ἀναστροφὴ, inversion), L.,—*fehlerhafte lage* des *herzens*, G.,—*transposition* of the *heart*.

CARDIAQUE, adj.,—καρδιακὸς,—cardiacus, L.,—cardiac, belonging to the *heart*,—zum *herzen* gehörig, G.,—or *cardia*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the blood-vessels and nerves which are distributed on the *heart*,—as the *cardiac* arteries and veins,—artères—et veines *cardiaques*,—see CORONAIRE,—and the nerves,—nerfs *cardiaques*, which, originating from the cervical ganglia, unite to form, between the arch of the aorta and the bifurcation of the bronchia, the *cardiac* plexus,—pl. ou ganglion *cardiaque*; also, to parts of the stomach connected with the *cardia*, as orifice *cardiaque* de l'estomac, see CARDIA; and the vessels,—vaisseaux *cardiaques*,—by which that orifice is surrounded. In Pathology, to a painful affection,—passion *cardiaque*, F.,—καρδιακὴ (νόσος, understood),—passio *cardiaca*, L.,—commonly referred to the *cardia*, and synon. with CARDIALGIE. In Materia Medica, to remedics,—remèdes *cardiaques*,—καρδιακὰ,—remedia *cardiaca*, L.,—die *herzstärkende* mittel, G.,—which exercise a *cordial* and invigorating influence upon the system.

CARDIATOMIE, s. f.,—cardiatomia, f. (καρδία, the heart, τέμνω, I cut), L.,—*dissection* of the *heart*, cardiotomy.

CARDIEURYSME, s. f.,—cardieurysma, n. (*same*, and εὐρύνω, I dilate), L.,—morbid *dilatation* of the *heart*.

CARDIHELCOSE, s. m.,—cardielcosis, f. (*same*, and ἕλκωσις, suppuration), L.,—*geschwür* am *herzen*, G.,—*suppuration* of the *heart*.

CARDIOCÈLE, s. f.,—cardiocele, f. (*same*, and κήλη, hernia), L.,—herzbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *heart*.

CARDIOGME, s. m.,—cardiogmus, m. L.: a term of obscure *Greek* origin, employed, by Hippocrates, as synonymous with CARDIALGIA; subsequently, as designative of palpitations of the *heart*, and obscure aneurisms of that organ and the larger blood-vessels.

CARDIOPALME, CARDIOPALMIE, s. f.,—cardiopalmus, m. (καρδία, the heart, πάλμὸς, pulsation), L.,—herzklopfen, n. G.—*palpitation* of the *heart*; forming the 1st genus of the *Angioses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert,

CARDIOPATHIE, s. f.,—cardiopathia, f. (*same*, and πάθος, disease),—eine *krankheit* des *herzens*, G.,—*disease* of the *heart*.

CARDIORHEXIE, s. f.,—cardiorrhexis, f. (*same*, and ῥῆξις, rupture), L.,—die *zerreissung* des *herzens*, G.,—*rupture* of the *heart*,

CARDIPÉRICARDITE, s. f.,—cardipericarditis, f. (*same*, and περικάρδιον, the pericardium), L.,—die *entzündung* des *herzens* und des *herzbeutels*, G.,—simultaneous *inflammation* of the *heart* and *pericardium*.

CARDITE, s. f.,—carditis, f. (*same*), L.,—die *entzündung* des *herzens*, herzenentzündung, G.,—*inflammation* of the *heart*.

CARÉBARIE, s. f.,—καρηβαρια (κάρη, the head, βάρος, weight), carebaria, f. L.,—ein *drückender kopfschmerz*, G.,—*headache*, accompanied by a sense of *weight*.

CARÈNE, s. f.,—carina, f. L.,—kiel, m.

G.,—keel: a term applied, in Botany. to the two inferior petals of papilionaceous flowers; which are ordinarily united by their lower border so as to resemble the *keel* of a ship. Carené, adj.,—carinatus, —kielförmig, gekielt,—keeled, exhibiting the figure of a ship's *keel;* as the *leaf*,—feuille *carinée*, F.,—of *Stellaria holostea;* the *calyx*,—calice *carené*,—of *Lysianthus carinatus;* and the *stipules*,—stip. *carinées*, —of *Pelargonium carinatum.*

Carie, s. f.,—caries, f. L.,—beinfrass, m. G.: in Animal Pathology, ulceration of bone: in Vegetable Pathology, a contagious disease, caused by a parasitical fungus of the genus, *Uredo;* and most commonly affecting wheat. Carié, Carieux,—cariosus,—ausgefressen,—carious: affected with, relating to, or kept up by, *caries: Exs.* Os *carié*, F.,—a *carious* bone; ulcère *carieux*,—an ulcer caused by *caries.* Carier (se), v. r.,—*carie* infici,—to be affected with *caries.*

Carminatif, adj.,—carminans, carminativus (*carmen*, a charm), L.,—blähungenzertheilend, G.,—carminative: a term applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies, —principally aromatic substances,—remèdes *carminatifs*, F.,—remedia *carminativa*, L.,—die *blähungentreibende* mittel, G.,—which dispel intestinal flatus. They have acquired this epithet from the *charm-like* promptitude with which they operate.

Carnassiers, s. m., pl.,—Carnarii (*caro*, flesh), L.: a term applied, in Zoology, to a family of Mammiferous Animals, which feed upon *flesh.* See Créophages.

Carnification, s. f.,—carnificatio, f. (*same*, and *fieri*, to become), L.,—verfleischung, f. G.,—in Pathology, a form of morbid alteration in which certain organs assume the appearance of *transformation* into *flesh: Ex. Carn.* des poumons, F.,—pulmonum *carnificatio*, L.,—that condition of the pulmonary organ which is more correctly expressed by the term, *hépatisation.* F. Osteo-sarcoma may, also, be regarded as a real *carnification* of the bones,—*carn.* des os, F.,—*verfleischung* der knochen, G. Carnifié, adj.,—in *carnem* conversus,—carnified, *converted* into *flesh.*

Carnivore, adj.,—carnivorous (*caro*, flesh, *vorare*, to devour), L.,—fleischfressend, G.,—carnivorous. In its zoological application, the term, *Carnivores*, F.,—carnivora, L.,—is synonymous with Carnassiers. In Surgery, the epithet is applied to those caustic substances which are destined to destroy the fungous excrescences of wounds and ulcers.

Carnosité, s. f.,—carnositas, f. (*caro*), L.,—fleischauswuchs, m. G.,—carnosity, a fleshy excrescence: a term, in Pathology, for fungous or cellular vegetations, formerly regarded as the consequence of gonorrhœa and the frequent cause of retention of urine; but proved, by modern pathological researches, to be of rare occurrence in the urethra. *Carn. vénérienne:* according to Cullerier, a cutaneous cellular and membranous tumour, of *syphilitic* origin.

Caroncule, s. f.,—caruncula, f. (dimin. of *caro*), L.,—carunkel, fleischwarze, f. G.,—caruncle: a term applied, in Anatomy, to different objects; as, 1. to a reddish eminence situated in the nasal angle of the eye,—*car.* lacrymale, F.,—*caruncula* lacrymalis, L.,—thränenhügel, m., thränencarunkel, f. G.,—formed by a fold of the conjunctiva, and containing several mucous follicles, and the bulbs of divers delicate hairs, the inordinate growth of which constitutes *Trichiasis* of the lachrymal *caruncle:* 2. to an eminence within the urethra,—*car.* de l'urètre,—*car.* urethræ virilis, caput gallinaginis,—schnepfenkopf,—see Veru Montanum: 3. to small conical eminences of the kidney,—*car.* papillaires, mammelons,—*car.* papillares, papillæ renales,—nieren*warzen*, Malpighische pyramiden,—from which the urine is distilled into the calyces: 4. to minute reddish tubercles, varying in form and number,—*car.* myrtiformes, F. and L.,—myrtiförmige *warzen*, G.,—which, situated at the orifice of the female vagina, are regarded as the relics of the ruptured hymen. In Zoology, the soft fleshy excrescence, destitute of feathers, which adorns the head, nape, eye-brows, throat, angles of the mouth, and base of the beak, of certain birds. In Botany, an enlargement on the surface of certain seeds,—strophiolum, n., spongiola seminalis, f. L.,—keim*warze*, f. G.,—which, as in *Phaseolus vulgaris*, and many of the *Leguminosæ*, surrounds the hilus. Caronculé, Caronculeux, adj.,—carunculatus, carunculosus, L.,—provided with a *caruncle*, carunculated; as, in Zoology, the *Sturnus carunculatus:* or caused by *caruncles*,—carunculose; as *rétention d'urine caronculeuse*, F., —the retention of urine supposed to arise from *caruncles* in the urethra.

Carotidal, adj. See Carotidien.

Carotide, s. f., and adj.: a term derived from the *Greek* substantive, κάρος, drowsiness or stupor; and applied, in Anatomy, to the two principal blood-vessels,—les artères *carotides*, F.,—καρωτίδες, —arteriæ *carotides*, L.,—die *karotiden*, die kopfschlagadern, G.,—which convey the blood from the heart to the head; so designated because they were regarded, by the ancients, as the cause of *stupor.*—The two common or primitive *carotid* arteries,—les art. *carotides* primitives (céphaliques, Ch.),—arise from the arch of the aorta,—the right, in a trunk common to it

and the corresponding subclavian;—and divide, behind the digastric muscle, into two branches: the external *carotid*,—*carotide externe* (facial, Ch.),—arteria *carotis* externa,—facialis,—die äussere kopfarterie; and the *internal*,—*interne* (art. cérébrale antérieure, Ch.),—art. *carotis* interna,—cerebralis,——innere kopfarterie, gehirnschlagader: the *former* supplying with its branches, the thyroid gland, tongue, face, and exterior of the cranium; the *latter*, the eye-ball with its appendages, and the encephalon.

Carotidien, adj.,——carotideus, L.,——carotid, relating to the *carotid* arteries; as *canal carotidien*, F.,—see Canal; and its two orifices,—le *trou carotidien externe* et *interne*,—foramen *caroticum* externum et — internum, L.

Carotique, adj.,——καρωτικὸς,—caroticus, L.,—carotisch, G.,—carotic, causing *heavy sleep* or *stupor*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *carotid* arteries,—*αἱ καρωτικαὶ ἀρτηρίαι*,—see Carotide: in Pathology, to a morbid condition of the brain,—*état carotique*,—or profound drowsiness,——*sommeil carotique*,——nearly approaching, in character, to *Carus*.

Carotte, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Daucus* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L.,—die Möhre, G.,—Carrot. The *root* of the common species,—*D. carota*,—of which the garden-carrot is only a variety,—la *carotte commune*, F.,—gelbe rübe, G.,—*κάρωτον*,—yields a wholesome and agreeable *aliment*: and the pulp forms an useful cataplasm, when time has been allowed for the establishment of the vinous fermentation. The *seeds*, like those of almost all the *Umbelliferæ*, are *stimulant*. A fragrant *gum-resin* exudes from the stem of the *D. gummifera*,—la *car. gommifère*,—a native of southern Europe.

Carpe, s. m.,—*καρπὸς*,—carpus, m. L.,—handwurzel, f. G.: in Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic extremity of vertebrated animals which intervenes between the fore-arm and hand. The human *wrist*,—*poignet*, F.,—is composed of eight small bones,—handwurzelknochen, G.,—distributed into two rows,—constat ex ossiculis octo in duos ordines distributis. In *primo* vel *superiore*, sunt os naviculare vel scaphoides, L.,—le *scaphoïde*, F.,—hahnbein, G.; semilunare,—*semi-lunaire*,——mondbein; cuneiforme, triquetrum,—*cuneiforme*,—dreiseitiges bein; pisiforme, subrotundum,—*pisiforme*,——erbsenbein. In *altero* vel *inferiore*, sunt os trapezium,—*trapèze*,—grosses vieleckiges—, et trapezoides,—*trapezoïde*,—kleines vieleckiges bein; magnum,—le *grand os*,—kopfbein; et unciforme,—l'*os crochu*,—hackenbein. Per *primum*, cubitus manui connectitur: *secundus* cum metacarpo conjungitur. In Zoology, the first joint of the claw of the *Crustacea*; and the thickened portion of the external border of the wing of *Insects*: because, in them, according to Jurine, it is situated at the termination of the fore-arm.

Carpe, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a species of the genus, *Cyprinus* (*Malacopterygiens, Abdomin.* Cuv.),—see Cyprin; and constituting its type. The common river-carp,—*C. carpio*,—la *carpe vulgaire*, F.,—*κυπρῖνος*,—so called from its extraordinary fecundity and consequent dedication to *Venus*,—der karpfen, G.,—long naturalized in western Europe, sometimes attains, in its native haunts, a very large size and advanced longevity. Its *flesh*, much valued as an article of *diet*, is said to be greatly improved by castration.—The roe,—*laitance*, F.,—of the male is highly nutritive, and, from the phosphorus which it contains, *excitant*: it is made into *caviar* for the Jews of Constantinople, whose religious scruples prevent them from eating that of the sturgeon. The cartilaginous piece, connected with the pharyngeal teeth in mastication, and erroneously termed *langue* ou *palais de carpe*, F.,—is accounted a great delicacy, by the epicure. Many medicinal virtues were formerly ascribed to the *carp*-stone, —*pierre de carpe*, F.,—lapillus *carpionis*, L.,——*karpfen*stein, G.,——the bony eminence situated deep within the palate; as well as to the two osseous concretions, which constitute the organs of hearing,—*osselets de l'oreille*, F.,—of the fish. The *carp* is a delicate animal, and subject to various diseases; as ulceration of the liver,—and a cutaneous affection of the head and back which attacks the young fish,——le *Carpillon*, F.,——when kept in snow-water, as frequently as the old. It is also infested by several species of intestinal worm; especially the *Distoma globyporum*, and *Caryophyllæus mutabilis*. See Cloquet, *Faune des Médec.*, v. iii, p. 345; and Rudolphi, *Entzoorum Synopsis*, p. 96 and 127.

Carpeau, s. m.: a variety of the common *carp*, taken principally in the rivers Rhone and Saône; and said to be the male fish, accidentally deprived of its organs of generation.

Carphologie, s. f.,—*καρφολογία* (*κάρφος*, a dried straw or mote, *λέγω*, I gather), ——carphologia, f. L.,——karphologie, f., fleckenlesen, n. G.,—the act of *gathering straws*—of *plucking* off *light substances* adherent to the bed-clothes: a continued and automatic movement, of bad augury, executed by the patient, in certain diseases. Sometimes, the action consists in an effort to catch *flocculi* floating in the atmosphere. By some *French* authors,

the first variety of *carphology* is termed *crocidisme.*

CARPIEN, adj.,—carpianus, L.,—carpal, belonging to the *carpus* or *wrist: Exs. Ligamens carpiens*, F.,—ligamenta *carpiana*, L. These are 1. the fibrous bands which connect together the *carpal* bones; and, 2. the anterior and posterior annular ligaments of the *wrist*-joint,—*articulation carpienne*, F.

CARPOLOGIE, s. f.,—carpologia, f. (καρπὸς, the wrist, λέγω, I gather), L.,—karpologie, f. G.,—the act of *gathering* with the *hands:* a term, in Pathology, synonymous with CARPHOLOGIE.

CARPO-METACARPIEN, adj.,—carpo-metacarpianus, L.,—belonging to the *carpus* and *metacarpus:* an epithet, in Anatomy, applied to the four articulations,—*art. carpo-metacarpiennes*, F.,—which connect the *carpal* with the *metacarpal* bones; and, by Chaussier, to the opponent *muscles*,——*m. carpo-metacarpiens*,——of the thumb,—du pouce, and of the little finger,—du petit doigt. See OPPOSANT.

CARPO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—belonging to the *carpus* and *first phalanx:* a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short flexor *muscle*,——*m. carpo-phalangien* du pouce, F.,—*carpo-phalanginus* pollicis manûs, L.,—of the thumb,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; and to the adductor,—*c.-phalangien* du petit doigt,—*c.-phalanginus* minimi digiti,—of the little finger.

CARPO-SUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,——extending from the *carpus* to the *superior* surface of the *first phalanx:* a term applied, by Chaussier, to the short abductor *muscle*,—m. *carpo-suprà-phalanginus* pollicis manûs, L.,—of the thumb. See ABDUCTEUR.

CARRÉ, adj.,——τετράγωνος,——quadratus, L.,—viereckig, G.,—square, having four equal sides and four right angles: a term applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the *square bone*,—l'*os carré*, F.,—os *quadratum*, L.,—upon which, in *birds*, the two jaws are articulated: in Human Anatomy—Anthropotomy,—to the following *muscles:*

1. *Carré de la cuisse* (muscle ischio-sous-trochanterien, Ch.), F.,—*quadratus* femoris, L.,—*viereckiger* schenkelmuskel, G.,—the *square* muscle of the thigh, extending from the tuberosity of the ischium, to the lower part of the posterior border of the great trochanter.

2. — *de la lèvre inférieure*,—*des lèvres.* See ABAISSEUR. By some anatomists, a portion of this last,—the mento-labial, of Chaussier,—has been described as a distinct muscle,—*Carré (houppe) du menton*,—situated between the two *carrés des lèvres;* and attached, by its summit, to the sides of the symphysis menti.

3. — *des lombes*,—*quadratus* lumborum,—*viereckiger* lendenmuskel: a *square* lumbar muscle extending from the crista of the ilium, and ilio-lumbar ligament, to the inferior margin of the last false rib.

4. — *du pied.* See PÉDIEUX.

5. — *pronateur*,—pronator radii *quadratus*,——*viereckiger* vorwärtsbeuger,——the *square* muscle of the fore-arm; stretching, across its palmar surface, from the ulna to the radius.

CARREAU, s. m.,——tabes mesenterica, L.: in Pathology, tumefaction of the mesenteric glands terminating in consumption; sometimes improperly designated, by the *French*, atrophie mésentérique.

CARTHAME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Carthamus*, (*Syngenesia, polygam. æqual.; Cynarocephaleæ*), L.,—die Bürstenpflanze, G.,—Safflower,—deriving its name from the *Arabic*, *kartam* or *qortom*, which signifies to *paint;* and containing several species. The principal of these,—*C. tinctorius*,—le *carthame des teinturiers*, F.—saflor, wilder safran, G.,—officinal carthamus,—is a South-European herbaceous plant. Its *petals*,—the *safran bâtard* ou *safranum*, of commerce, impart to silk stuffs a fine rose or purple colour. The *seeds*,—*cypsèles*, ou *graines de perroquet*, F.,—saflorkörner, G.,—although operating on man, as a violent *cathartic* (hence the generic name is derived, by Tournefort), afford an excellent food for the parrot and domestic fowl. They contain an oily *kernel*, of sweetish but acrid flavour, and were formerly employed in the composition of a *purgative* emulsion. CARTHAMITE, s. f.,—carthamita, f. L.: an immediate principle of vegetables,—the colouring matter of *Carthamus;* which, mixed up with pulverized talc, constitutes the *rouge végétal*, employed in the labours of the toilette. By Doebereiner, the colouring matter of *Carthamus*,—the *Carthamine*, of John,—is designated *carthamic* acid,—*acide carthamique*, F.,—*carthamin*säure, G.; because it has the property of saturating the alcalis.

CARTILAGE, s. f.,—cartilago, f. L.,—κόνδρος,—knorpel, m. G.: in Anatomy, a white, opaline, and solid substance, highly elastic and compressible; but less hard, heavy, and compact than bone. *Cartilage* serves either to cover and protect the articular surfaces of some bones; or enters into the structure of important organs, as the larynx and trachea; or, lastly, as in the sternal extremities of the ribs, disappears with age, and is converted into bone. Sometimes, it is accidentally developed in various tissues, particularly the serous and fibrous membranes. CARTILAGINEUX, adj.,—cartilaginosus,—κονδρότυπος, κονδρώδης,—knorpelig,—cartilaginous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts or organs

exhibiting a *cartilaginous* structure,—tissu *cartilagineux*, F.:—in Zoology, to a Subclass of the Class, Fishes, comprizing those species,—*Pisces Cartilaginosi*, L.,—which possess a soft, flexible skeleton, sparingly impregnated with calcareous salts: in Botany, to those organs of plants which are of a *cartilaginous* or coriaceous texture or consistence; as the *perisperm* of the *Umbelliferæ*, and the *leaves* of *Sisymbrium cartilagineum*.

Cartilaginification, s. f.,—cartilaginificatio, f. (*cartilago*, and *fieri*, to become), L.,—transformation, normal or accidental, of any structure into *cartilage*.

Carus, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, κάρος, profound sleep; and introduced into Pathology, as indicative of the last degree of coma. Drowsiness, coma, lethargy, and *carus*, constitute, in fact, four different grades of the same morbid state or phenomenon.

Carvi, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Carum (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*, L.,—der Kümmel, G.,—Caraway. Nomen habere refert *Dioscorides* ex regione *Cariâ*, prope Ioniam. The *seeds* of the common caraway,—*C. carui*,—*Carvi*, ou *cummin des prés*, F.,—feldkümmel, G.,—an European plant, are aromatic, *stimulant*, and *carminative*: the *roots*, *leaves*, and *young shoots*, *edible*. The *French* and *Germans* have a *Distilled Water*,—Aqua stillatitia de seminibus Carui, *Ph. Gall.*,—Kümmelwasser, G.; and the *Germans*, an *Essential Oil*, *Spirit*, and *Plaster*,—Kümmelöl, —geist, und —pflaster, of the *seeds*.

Cas *Rares*, pl. Under this title, are comprehended, by *French* medical writers, extraordinary facts in Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology. See the Article, *Cas rares*, in the 4th volume of the *Dictionaire des Sciences Médicales*.

Cascarille, s. f.: in Botany, a South-American shrub, belonging to the genus, *Croton*. See that Article. The *bark*,—Cortex Cascarillæ, L.,—cascarillrinde oder graue fieberinde, G.,—of aromatic odour and acrid and bitter taste, is *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *febrifuge*. The *French* and *Germons* have a *Distilled Water*,—Aqua stillatitia de corticibus Cascarillæ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Cascarillenwasser, G.; and the *Germans*, an *Extract*, *Essential Oil*, and *Tincture*,—Cascarillenextract, — öl, and — tinctur,—of the bark of *C. cascarilla*,—the *Clutia eleutheria*, of modern botanists.

Caséate, s. m.,—caseas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—kässaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of caseic acid,—*Acide caséique*, F.,—acidum *caseicum*, L.,—*käs*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases.

Caséation, s. f.,—caseatio, f. L.: the coagulation of milk; the action whereby its *caseous* portion is converted into *cheese*.

Caséeux, adj.,—caseosus, L.,—käsig, G.,—caseous, cheesy: of the nature of *cheese*. Caséiforme, adj.,—caseiformis, —käseförmig,—caseiform, *cheese-like*.

Caséique, adj.: an epithet applied to a peculiar animal *acid*,—see Caseate;—and, also, to an *oxyde*,—*Oxide caséique*, F.,—*käs*-oxyd, G.,—resulting from the decomposition of *cheese*: discovered by Prout.

Caséum, s. m.,—caseum, n. L.,—kässtoff, m. G.: a peculiar animal substance, an immediate principle of milk, and constituting the base of *cheese*.

Casque, s. m.,—galea, mitra, f., pileus, m. L.,—helm, m. G.,—casque or helmet: a term applied, in Botany, to the superior *lip* of the corolla of the *Labiatæ*, when vaulted above, and concave below; also, to the superior division of the perianth,—le *périgone*, F.,—of the *Orchideæ*: in Zoology, to the callous tubercle which, covered with a horny substance, occupies the vertex of certain birds,—as the Cassowary,—*Casuarius emeu*,—le *Casoar à casque*, F.;—by Lyonnet, to the assemblage of solid parts which compose the exterior envelope of the head of insects, and, by Réaumur, to the convex mask which covers the face and head of the larvæ of the *Libellulæ*. Casqué, adj.,—galeatus, mitratus,—gehelmt,—furnished with a *casque* or *helmet*.

Cassave, s. f.: a sort of *bread* or *cake* prepared, by the Americans, from the fecula of *tapioca*, an extract from the root of *Jatropha manihot*.

Cassé, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cassia (Decandria, monogyn.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—die Cassia, Cassien, G. The term is said to have been derived from the *Hebrew*, Ketzioth, rendered κασίον, in the *Septuagint*, and *latinized* by *Cassia*. The genus contains numerous species; several of which are employed in medicine, as *C. fistula*,—le *canificier*, F.,—rohrencassia, purgircassia, G.,—an East-Indian and Egyptian tree, the cylindrical *pods* of which, —*casse des boutiques*, ou — *en bâtons*, F.,—are filled with a black, soft, sweet, and laxative *pulp*,—cassienmark, G.,—wherein the *seeds* are imbedded; and which, when freed from these seeds and the fragments of the partitions of the pod, is termed, in *French*, *casse mondée*: 2. *C. lanceolata*,—*c. lanceolée*, F.,—which supplies the senna-leaves,—die sennesblätter, G.,—of the Levant: 3. *C. senna*,—the senna of Italy: and, 4. *C. obovata*,—the senna of Barbary. The *leaves* of several other species may be substituted for those of the *Cassia senna*. The *fruit* of some is *edible*. For an account of the mucilaginous *seeds* of *C. absus*, see Absus. *Casse aromatique*: one of the

names of *Laurus cassia.* See FAUSSE CANNELLE, and LAURIER.

CASSURE, s. f.,—*κλάσις*,—fractura, f. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture: a term generally applied to solutions of continuity of fragile bodies, and, especially, to those presented by fractured minerals: *Ex. Cassure résineuse* ou *vitreuse*,—a resinous or vitreous *fracture.*

CASTOR, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Castor (Mammifera, Rodentia*, Cuv.; *Palmata, Glires*, Bl.), L. The principal species,—*C. fiber*,—*castor du Canada*, formerly *bièvre*, F.,—*κάστωρ*,—der biber, G.,—the common beaver,—is celebrated for the skill and industry which it displays in the structure of its river-habitation, and interesting to the physician, from the medicinal substance which it supplies. See CASTORÉUM. The organs of generation and anus of the beaver are contained in a common cavity: on each side of it are situated three lobulated glands, which secrete the substance in question, into a reservoir consisting of two large membranous pyriform bladders united together in front of the opening common to the anus and prepuce, and terminating in one orifice in the sheath formed by the prepuce around the glans penis of the male, and the summit of the clitoris of the female, beaver. See Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iii., p. 370.

CASTORATE, s. m.,—castoras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a salt resulting from the combination of *castoric* acid,—*acide castorique*, F.,—acidum *castoricum*, L.,—*castorin*säure, G.,—which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon *castorine*,—with a salifiable base.

CASTORÉUM, s. m.,—*καστόριον*,—castoreum, n. L.,—bibergeil, n. G.,—castor: in Materia Medica, the peculiar unctuous, and fetid substance secreted by the preputial glands of the *beaver.* See CASTOR. It is reputed an *antispasmodic*, and *excitant* of the brain and vascular system. *Officinal Preparations, French* and *German:* An *Alcoholic* and *Ethereal Tincture*,—Tinctura de Castoreo Alcoolica, et — Ætherea, *Ph. Gall.*,—Bibergeiltinctur, und Aetherische Bibergeiltinctur. *German:* a *Compound Tincture* and an *Axunge*,—Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinctur, und Bibergeilfett, G.

CASTORINE, s. f.,—castorina, f. L.,—bibergeilkampher, n. G.: the name given by Brandes, to a crystalline fat which exists in *castor.*

CASTRAT, s. m.,—castratus (*castrare*, to castrate), L.: an individual,—ein castrat, G.,—deprived, by accident or surgical operation, of his *testes.* The ancients designated by the term, *spadones*, L.,—*castrats imparfaits*, F.,—those in whom one of the organs only had been removed; and called those, *eunuchi*,—see EUNUQUE,—who had lost both testes, and penis.

CASTRATION, s. f.,—castratio, f. L.,—hodenausschneidung, verschneidung, entmannung, f. G.: in man, the operation of removing the *testes*, commonly, for the cure of disease; sometimes, as in Italy, for the preservation of a clear and shrill voice; or practised, as in the East, upon slaves destined for the degrading occupation of an eunuch: in the lower animals, excision of the *testes* or *ovaries* with a view of rendering such animals unproductive, or improving their edible properties.

CATACÉRASTIQUE, adj.,—cataceraticus (*κατακεράννυμι*, I temper), L.: see EPICÉRASTIQUE.

CATACHASMA, s. m.,—*καταχάσμα*,—scarificatio, f. L.,—schröpfen, n. G.,—scarification.

CATAGME, s. m.,—*κάταγμα*,—catagma, n. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture, CATAGMATIQUE, adj.,—catagmaticus,—calculated to favour the consolidation of *fractures: Exs. Bandage —, emplâtre catagmatique*, F.

CATALEPSIE, s. f.,—*κατάλ*ε*ψις*, (*καταλαμβάνω*, I seize upon),—catalepsia, catalepsis, f. L.,—katalepsis, starrsucht, f. G.,—catalepsy: in Pathology, a disease characterized by *sudden suspension* of the action of the senses, and the power of motion; the trunk and limbs preserving any position in which they may have been placed by external force. Pinel arranges this curious affection in Sub-order i, *Comata*, of Order ii, *Névroses des fonctions cérébrales*, of the 4th Class, *Névroses*, of his *Nosographie Philosophique.* CATALEPTIQUE, adj.,—*καταληπτικὸς*,—cataleptic, L.,—kataleptisch?—cataleptic: exhibiting the characters of, or connected with, *Catalepsy.*

CATAPÉTALE, adj.: an epithet applied, by Linnæus and Link, to a *corolla*,—cor. *catapetala*, L.;—the petals of which, attached to the *androphore*,—the part of the plant supporting the stamens,—do not fall separately after flowering; as in the *Malvaceæ.*

CATAPHORA, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, *καταφορά*,—drowsiness, heavy sleep; and applied, in Pathology, to express *somnolence avec prostration*, F.,—somnolentia, f., sopor, m. L.,—schlafsucht, f. G.,—drowsiness with loss of power,—the first stage of *coma.*

CATAPLASME, s. m.,—*κατάπλασμα*,—cataplasma, n. L.,—umschlag, m. G.,—a cataplasm or poultice: *Cataplasma* sinapis, L.,—a mustard *poultice*, sinapism.

CATAPLEXIE, s. f.,—*κατάπληξις* (*καταπλήσσω*, I strike down),—cataplexis, stupefactio, f. L.: sudden loss of power—apoplectic seizure—*stroke*—of any part of the body.

CATAPTOSE, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, κατάπτωσις, downfall; and employed, in Pathology, to express the action of suddenly *falling to the earth*, as in an apoplectic or epileptic seizure.

CATARACTE, s. f.,—cataracta, f. L.,—katarakta, f., graue staar, linsenstaar, m. G.,—cataract: in Pathology, opacity of the crystalline lens or its membrane, obstructing the passage of the rays of light to the retina, and causing loss of vision. *Cataract* is distinguished by the epithet, *crystalline*,—*cat. cristalline*, F.,—when the opacity is situated in the lens itself; *membranous*,—*membraneuse*,—when the capsule alone is implicated. In the *former* case, it is further characterized by the adjectives hard, caseous, milky,—*pierreuse*, *caséeuse*, *laiteuse*,—according to its consistence; and white, brown, grey, yellow, black, pearly, green,—*blanche*, *brune*, *grise*, *jaune*, *noire*, *perlée*, *verte*, according to its colour: *fixe* ou *branlante*, as it is destitute of, or exhibits, motion. *Cataract*, moreover, may be simple, or complicated with adhesion, glaucoma, amaurosis, or specks of the cornea. *Membranous cataract* is primitive, when the opacity exists previously to the operation; secondary,—*secondaire*, F.,—when resulting from it. CATARACTÉ, adj.,—cataractâ vitiatus, L.,—affected with *cataract*. CATARACTER (se) v. n.: an expression applied to the eye when the crystalline, or the membrane, begins to lose its transparency.

CATARRHE, s. m.,——καταῤῥοος (κατὰ, downwards, ῥέω, I flow),—catarrhus, m., defluxio, f. L.,—katarrh, hinabfliessen, n. G.,—catarrh: a term applied, in Pathology, to mucous *defluxions* which some writers describe as invariably resulting from inflammation of the mucous membranes. Thus, *catarrhe nasal*, F.,—κόρυζα,—nasenschleimfluss, G.,—and *cat. pulmonaire*,—βράγχος,—*catarrhus* pulmonalis vel bronchialis, L.,—are, by them, regarded as terms expressive of phlegmasia of the nasal and bronchial membranes. Other *French* authors, however, assert that there are *defluxions* in which no inflammatory phenomenon exists; and consequently distinguish these morbid affections into *phlegmasies des membranes muqueuses*, and *flux muqueux*. CATARRHAL, adj.,—καταῤῥοικὸς,—catarrhalis,—katarrhalisch,—catarrhal, relating to *catarrh*: *Epidémie*—, *fièvre catarrhale*, F.—a *catarrhal* epidemic,—fever. CATARRHEUX, adj.,—catarrhosus, *catarrho* obnoxius,—schnupfenkrank, catarrhous, suffering from —, subject to *catarrh*.

CATARRHOPIE, s. f.,—καταῤῥοπία,—catarrhopia, f. L.,—downward inclination: in Pathology, afflux or tendency of the fluids towards the *lower* parts of the body, especially the abdominal viscera: a term directly opposed, in signification, to ANARRHOPIE.

CATASTALTIQUE, adj.,——catastalticus (καταστέλλειν, to allay, repress, restrain), L.: *Ex.* Remedia *catastaltica*, L.,—*zurücktreibende*, *zusammenziehende*, *blutstillende*, *beruhigende* mittel, G.,—*astringent*, *styptic*, *quieting* remedies.

CATÉIADION, s. m.: a surgical instrument,—καταιάδιον—mentioned by Aretæus, as employed to induce nasal hemorrhage, in cases of head-ache.

CATHARSIE, s. f.,—κάθαρσις (καθαίρειν, to purge),—catharsis, f. L.,—reinigung, f. G.: a term, in Therapeutics, applied to *evacuations*, natural or artificial, from any part of the body; but commonly used as signifying *purgation* of the bowels,—reinigung des darmkanals, G. CATHARTIQUE, adj.,—καθαρτικὸς,—cathartic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies,—καθαρτικὰ—*cathartica*,—*reinigende*, *nach unten ausleerende* mittel,—which, in their operation on the bowels, hold an intermediate rank between laxatives and drastic purgatives; as the sulphate of magnesia—formerly *sel cathartique amer*, F.,—sal *catharticum* amarum, L.;—the sulphates, muriates, phosphates, and tartrates of potass and soda.

CATHARTINE, s. f.,—cathartina, f., L.,—kathartin, n. G: the *purgative* principle recently discovered in *Cassia Senna*, Jalap, and other *cathartic* substances.

CATHARTOCARPE. s. m.: a newly-established genus, in Botany,—*Cathartocarpus*, L.,—in which it is proposed to comprehend the *Cassia fistula*, and several other decandrous monogynous plants, belonging to the *Leguminosæ*, and characterized by the *purgative* qualities of their *fruit*.

CATHÉMÉRINE. adj.,——cathemerinus (καθ' ἡμαν, daily), L.,—täglich, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to fevers.—fièvres *cathémérines*, F.,—the paroxysms of which return *every day*.

CATHÉRÉTIQUE, adj.,——cathereticus (καθαιρετικὸς, destructive), L.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to certain *slightly caustic* substances which are used to *destroy* the exuberant granulations of wounds and ulcers, and excrescences situated on the mucous membranes.

CATHETER, s. m.,—καθετὴρ,—catheter, m. L.,——katheter, harnzapfer, m. G.: *French* surgeons now exclusively designate, by this term, the *grooved staff* employed in the operation of lithotomy.—Formerly, it was applied to every kind of instrument,—*sonde*, F.,—introduced into the bladder, whether for the purpose of exploration, drawing-off the urine in cases of retention, or the injection of various fluids into the cavity of the organ.

CATOCATHARTIQUE, adj.,—catocatharticus (*κάτω*, below, *καθαίρειν*, to purge), L., —cato-cathartic: an epithet applied to remedies which *purge* by *stool.*

CATOCHE, s. m.,—*κατοχή*,—catochus, m. L.: a term employed by some *French* authors, as a synonym of *Catalepsy*, or the designation of a variety of that affection; by others, as expressive of a disposition to sleep without the actual occurrence of that state,—the *coma vigil*, of *Latin* writers.

CATOPES, s. m., pl. (*κάτω*, below, *τοῦς*, foot): a term which Duméril has proposed to substitute, in Ichthyology, for that of *ventral fins*,—nageoires ventrales, F.—CATOPODES, s. m., pl.,—*Catopoda*, L.,—fische mit bauchflossen, G.,—fishes with ventral fins.

CATOPTRE. See SPECULUM.

CAUCHEMAR, s. m.,—incubus, m. L.—See EPHIALTE.

CAUDAL, adj.,—caudalis (*cauda*, a tail), L.,—relating to the *tail*: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to the *fin*,—*nageoire caudale*, F.,—pinna *caudalis*, L.,—*schwanz*-flosse, G.,—which terminates the *tail* of the *Cetacea* and *Fishes*. In the *former*, the *caudal* fin is horizontally,—in the *latter*, vertically situated.

CAUDÉ, adj.,—caudatus (*same*), L.,—geschwänzt, G.,—tailed: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those organs of plants which exhibit a *tail-like* elongation; as the *legumes* of *Raphanus*—, and the *floral spikes* of *Amaranthus caudatus*: in Zoology, to any animal furnished with a very long *tail*; as, among *birds*, *Parus caudatus*, the *long-tailed* Tit.

CAUDIMANE, adj.,—caudimanus (*cauda*, tail, *manus*, the hand), L.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals furnished with a *prehensile tail*; as the *Sapajous* of the Monkey-tribe. See Audebert, *Histoire Naturelle des Singes*, &c. Folio, Paris. Cinquième Famille.

CAULESCENT, adj.,—caulescens, L.,—bestengelt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants furnished with a *stem*,—*caulis*, L. CAULIFORME, adj.,—cauliformis, L.,—stengelförmig, stengelartig, G.,—cauliform, *resembling* a *stem.*

CAULINAIRE, adj.,—caulinaris, caulinus, L.,—stengelständig, G.,—belonging to, or forming part of, the *stem*; as the *leaves*,—*feuilles caulinaires*, F.,—of *Cuscuta*; the *roots* of *Hedera*; the *flowers* of *Cynometra caulicina*; the *prickles* of *Rosa*; and the *stipules* of the *Malvaceæ.*

CAUSE, s. f.,—causa, f. L.,—*αἰτία*,—ursache, f. G.: any fact, or phenomenon, which, preceding another, appears to have formed a condition necessary to the production of the latter. For the pathological applications of the term, see the Articles, OCCASIONELLE, PREDISPONANT, PROCHAINE.

CAUSIS, s. f.: a term, in Pathology, borrowed from the *Greek*, *καῦσις*, and syn. with BRULURE.

CAUSTICITÉ, s. f.,—causticitas, f. L.,—ätzbarkeit, f., ätzkraft, G.,—causticity: the property inherent in *caustic* substances; the impression produced by the application of such substances to the organ of taste.

CAUSTIQUE, adj.,—*καυστικὸς*,—causticus, L.,—ätzbar, ätzend. G.,—caustic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to substances which *destroy* the tissue of the animal organs when brought into contact with them. The more powerful *caustics*—the term substantively employed,—are named *escharotics*,—see ESCHAROTIQUE; the milder, CATHÉRÉTIQUES. Syn., also, with CORROSIVE; not with CAUTÈRE.

CAUSUS, s. m.: a term, of *Greek* origin, *καῦσος*, introduced, into Pathology, directly from the *Latin*; and signifying *ardent fever*,—brennfieber, n. G.

CAUTÈRE, s. m.,—*καυτήριον*,—cauterium, n. L.,—ätzmittel, brennmittel, n. G.: a substance destined to disorganize the living parts to which it is applied. *Cautery* is of two kinds: the *actual*—*cautère actuel*, F.,—*cauterium* actuale, L.,—brenneisen, n. G.,—the hot iron; and the *potential*, which consists of some escharotic substance. See CAUSTIQUE. The term, *Cautère*, is also given, in *French* Surgery, to the *sore*,—fonticulus, L.,—fontanell, G.,—issue,—resulting from the application of these agents.

CAUTÉRÉTIQUE, adj.,—cautereticus, L. Synon. with CAUSTIQUE.

CAUTERISATION, s. f.,—cauterisatio. adustio caustica, f. L.,—ätzen, n. G.: the application of *cautery*. CAUTERISER, v. a.,—*caustico* adurere, L.,—ätzen, brennen, G.,—to cauterize, to burn with *caustic.*

CAVALE, s. f.,—equa, f. L.,—stute, f. G.,—mare: the female of the horse. See CHEVAL.

CAVE, adj.,—cavus, L.,—*κοῖλος*,—hohl, G.,—hollow: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the two principal *veins* of the body, which terminate in the right auricle of the heart: la *veine cave supérieure*, *descendante*, ou *thoracique*, F.,—vena *cava* superior, L.,—die obere *hohl*vene, G.,—formed by an union of the two subclavians; and la *v. cave inférieure*, *ascendante*, ou *abdominale*,—v. *cava* inferior,—die untere *hohl*vene,—commencing about the articulation of the 4th and 5th lumbar vertebræ, and composed of the two primitive iliacs, with the addition of divers smaller abdominal veins.

CAVERNE, s. f.,—caverna, f. L.,—höhle, f. G.,—cavern: a term employed, by

some pathological writers, to designate the *cavities* which are frequently found in tuberculated lungs. CAVERNEUX, adj.,—cavernosus,—höhlig,—cavernous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, of a structure filled with small *cavities*, like that of sponge,—schwamm, G.; as the *corps caverneux*, F.,—corpus *cavernosum*, L.,—*schwammiger* körper, G.,—of the membrum virile and clitoris; and the *sinus caverneux*,—venous cavities, belonging to the dura mater, in the basis cranii.

CAVITÉ, s. f.,—cavitas, f., cavum, n. L.,—κοίλη, κοίλωμα,—höhlung, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the great hollows,—les *cavités splanchniques*, F.,—which contain the principal organs and viscera of the animal body; as the cranial, thoracic, abdominal and pelvic *cavities*,—la *cavité cranienne*,—*thoracique*,—*abdominale*,—*pelvienne*: 2. to those which are occupied by no important part or viscus; or serve only to establish a communication between the internal organs and the exterior; as the digital *cavity*,—*c. digitale*,—of the brain, see ANCYROÏDE; and the guttural and nasal *cavities*,—*cavité gutturale*,—*cavités nasales*: 3. to those of the bones,—les *cav. des os*: these are divided into the *articular* and *non-articular*. For an account of the *former*, see the Articles, ALVEOLE, COTYLOÏDE, GLENOÏDE;—of the *latter*, CANAL, CELLULE, COULISSE, ECHANCRURE, EMPREINTE, FENTE, FOSSE, GOUTTIÈRE, SILLON, SINUS, RAINURE, TROU.

CAVIAR, s. m.,—kaviar, m. G.: in Dietetics, a preparation made, on the borders of the Caspian and Black Sea, from the *ova* of certain *fishes*, especially the *Acipenser sturio*, and *uso*. See CARPE.

CAYEU, s. m.,—bulbulus, m. L.,—knospenzwiebel, zwiebelbrut, f. G.: in Botany, a small bulb, produced by another already formed; either in the substance of the latter, as in *Colchicum* and *Crocus*; on the side, as in *Tulipa*; above, as in *Gladiolus*; or below, as *Ixia*. The original bulb, perishing, is succeeded by the lesser.

CECITÉ, s. f.,—cæcitas, f. L.,—τυφλότης,—blindheit, f. G.,—blindness, abolition of the faculty of vision; a phenomenon dependent upon various diseases which destroy either the transparency of the eye, or the sensibility of the retina or optic nerve; or implicate the structure of that portion of the brain from which the nerve originates.

CEINTURE, s. f.,—cingulum, n., zona, f. L.,—gurt, gürtel, m. G.: a term applied to that part of the body which, in man, is situated below the ribs; or to the piece of linen or other material,—*belt* or *girdle*,—by which that region—the loins,—die lenden, G.,—is frequently surrounded: in Pathology, to a variety of *Erysipelas* or of *Herpes*,—*ceinture érysipélateuse* ou *dartreuse*, F.,—*zona* erysipelatosa vel herpetica, L.,—which encompasses the body like a *girdle*. In Materia Medica, *cingulum* mercuriale,—*Ceinture de vif argent*, F.,—quicksilver *girdle*,—est *cingulum* e corio vel lanâ, quod in internâ superficie unguento *mercuriali* illitum,—olim contra pediculos, et ad excitandam salivationem, gestabatur, L.

CELATION, s. f.,—celatio, f. L.,—verheimlichung, f. G.: in Forensic Medicine, *concealment* of pregnancy or parturition.

CELERI, s. m.,—selleri, m., sellerie, f. G.,—celery: the cultivated variety of *Apium graveolens*,—*ache ordinaire*, F.

CELLULE, s. f.,—cellula, f. (dimin. of *cella*), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *minute cells* or *cavities*,—die *zellen*, G.,—which exist in the interior of certain organs and parts, as the bones, lungs, corpora cavernosa penis et urethræ, and sinuses of the dura mater. See CAVERNE. The *cells* of the lungs,—*cellules bronchiales*, F.,—are the small cavities which terminate the ramifications of the bronchia. In Zoology, the cavities which certain *Hymenopterous Insects*, as the Bee and Wasp, construct for the deposition of their honey and larvæ, obtain the designation of *cells*: as, in Botany, the empty spaces, for the most part of an hexagonal figure, formed in the vegetable structure, by re-duplications of membrane. CELLULAIRE, adj.,—cellularis, L.,—zellgewebartig, zellicht, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the most common and extensively diffused of all the organic structures of the animal body,—the *cellular* tissue,—*tissu cellulaire* (—lamineux, of Chaussier), F.,—tela *cellularis*, L.,—*zell*gewebe, G.—CELLULEUX, adj.,—cellulosus, L.,—containing *cells*: nearly synon. with CELLULAIRE; but especially employed, by Anatomists, to designate the *spongy* structure of the bones,—le *tissu celluleux* ou *spongieux des os*, F.

CELOTOMIE, s, f.,—celotomia, f. (κήλη, an hernial tumour, τέμνω, I cut), L.,—bruchshnitt, m. G.: in Surgery, the operation for the radical cure of inguinal *hernia* by ligature of the sac and spermatic chord. *Celotomus*, m. L.,—kelotom, m. G.: the cutting instrument with which,—*Bruchschneider*, m. G.,—the surgeon by whom, this useless and now exploded operation was heretofore performed.

CENDRE, s. f.,—cinis, m. L.,—τέφρα,—asche, f. G.,—ashes: the residue of the combustion of an organized body in open air; containing all the elements of such body which are not convertible into vapour or gas. CENDRÉ, adj.,—cinereus,—

τιφρὸς, τιφρώδης,—aschgrau,—cinereous, ash-coloured: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the exterior or cortical portion,—*substance cendrée*, F.,—substantia *cineritia*, L.,—of the brain, from its distinguishing *ash-grey* colour.

CENTAURÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Centaurea (Syngenesia, polygam. frustran.; Cynarocephaleæ)*, L.,—Centaury,—containing numerous species. Of one of these,—*C. benedicta*,—*chardonbénit*, F.,—cardebenedictenkraut, gesegnete distel, G.,—holy thistle,—celebrated, like most of its congeners, for bitter and *tonic* properties, the *French* and *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract*, Extractum Cardui benedicti, *Ph. Gall.*,—cardebenedictenkrautextract, G. *Centaurée petite:* a species belonging to the genus, *Erythræa (Pentandria, monogyn.; Gentianæ)*, L. The lesser Centaury,—*C.*—formerly *Chironia—centaurium*,—tausendgüldenkraut, G.,—constitutes, in infusion, a popular remedy, as bitter and *tonic*. Of this, also, there is a *French* and *German* Extract,—Extractum Centaurii minoris, *Ph. Gall.*,—Tausendgüldenkrautextract, G.

CENTIGRAMME, s. m.: a term compounded of the *Latin*, *centum*, a hundred, and the *French* GRAMME, and employed to express the *hundredth* part of a *gramme:* nearly equivalent, in weight, to the 5th part of a grain.

CENTIMÈTRE, s. m.: the *hundredth* part of the *French* MÈTRE; nearly equivalent, in mensuration, to four lines.

CENTRE, s. m.,—κέντρον,—centrum, n. L.,—mittelpunkt, m. G. The designation, *centre*, is applied, in Anatomy, to the appearance exhibited by different organs, as the *centre ovale*, F.,—*centrum* ovale, L.,—formed by the medullary substance, on making an horizontal section of the brain, to the level of the corpus callosum,—the term appears to have been given, by Vieussens, to the corpus callosum itself;—and the *c. phrénique* ou —*tendineux du diaphragme*,—the tendinous *centre* of the diaphragm. *Centre épigastrique:* a name bestowed, by some writers, on the diaphragmatic *centre;* but applied, by later anatomists and physiologists, to the nervous ganglia and plexuses formed, by the great sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves, around the cœliac artery. *Centres nerveux:* those organs, as the brain, spinal marrow, and ganglia, from which nerves are given off to various parts of the body. CENTRAL, adj.,—centralis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the delicate *artery*,—*artère centrale*, F.,—which, given off by the ophthalmic,—augenarterie, G.,—insinuates itself into the optic nerve, in its passage to the retina. In Botany, to the vegetable *embryo*,—*embryon central*,—when occupying, as in *Taxus*, the *centre* of the perisperm.

CENURE, s. m.,—*Cœnurus*, m. L.: in Zoology, a genus of *Intestinal Worms*, which consist of an external bladder or cyst filled with an aqueous fluid: to the parietes of this, the individual animals adhere in groups. The hydatid which infests the brain of the sheep, belongs to this genus.

CÉPHALAGRAPHIE, s. f.,—cephalagraphia, f. (κεφαλὴ, the head, γράφω, I describe), L.,—an anatomical *description* of the *head*.

CÉPHALAGRE, s. f.,—cephalagra, f. L., kopfgicht, f. G.,—violent *headache*,—der heftige kopfschmerz, G.,—succeeding *gouty* irritation.

CÉPHALALGIE, s. f.,—κεφαλαλγία,—cephalalgia, f. L.,—kopfschmerz, m. G.,—headache. Κεφαλαλγὴς, κεφαλαλγικὸς, adj.,—cephalalgicus,—cephalalgic,—affected with, pertaining to, producing, *headache*.

CÉPHALALOGIE, s. f:,—cephalalogia (κεφαλὴ, the head, λόγος, discourse) L.: an anatomical *dissertation* on the *head*.

CÉPHALAMATOME, s. m.: a name given, by Zeller, to the *sanguineous tumour* of the *head* of new-born children,—tumor capitis sanguineus recens-natorum, L.,—die kopfblutgeschwulst der kinder, G.

CÉPHALANTHE, s. m.,—cephalanthium, n. (κεφαλὴ, —and ἄνθος, flower), L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Richard, to the *compound flower*, of Linnæus,—the *Calathide*, of Mirbel: also, a genus of plants, *Cephalanthus (Pentandria, monogyn.)*, L., which constitutes the type of a sub-tribe, CÉPHALANTHÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Cephalantheæ*, L.,—of the family of the *Rubiaceæ*.

CÉPHALARTIQUE, adj.: a term applied, by the ancients, to remedies,—*Remèdes céphalartiques*, F.,—remedia *cephalartica*, L.,—die *kopf reinigende* mittel, G.,—calculated to relieve the diseases of—to clear—the *head*.

CÉPHALATOMIE, s. f.,—cephalatomia, f. (κεφαλὴ, the head, τέμνω, I dissect), L.,—*zerlegung* des *kopfes:* in Anatomy, *dissection* of the *head:* in Midwifery, the removal of the brain—excerebration?—of the head of a child impacted in the pelvis,—die enthirnung des im becken eingekeilten kopfes eines kindes, G.

CÉPHALÉE, s. f.,—κεφαλαία,—cephalæa, f. G.: correctly a chronic—employed, by some writers, as expressive of very violent and obstinate—*headache:* frequently, as a synonym of CÉPHALALGIE.

CÉPHALINE, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, κεφαλίνη; and signifying the base or root of the tongue.

CÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—κεφαλικὸς,—cephalicus, L.,—cephalic, belonging to the *head:* an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by

Chaussier, to the primitive *carotid artery*, —*Artère céphalique*, F.,—kopfschlagader, G.; and to the internal *jugular vein*,—*veine céphalique*. The latter term has commonly been assigned to a cutaneous vein (radiale cutanée, Ch.), situated on the outer side of the thoracic limb; from which the ancients were accustomed to take blood in *cephalic* affections: probably influenced, in this practice, by observing that the vessel almost invariably anastomozed with the external jugular vein. In Materia Medica, the term, *Céphaliques*, pl., is applied to remedies—κεφαλικὰ φάρμακα,—remedia *cephalica*, L.,—*haupt*mittel, G.,—prescribed for the removal of affections of the *head*.

Céphalite, s. f. See Encéphalite.

Céphalode, s. m.,—cephalodium, n. (κεφαλοειδὴς, head-shaped),—knöpfchen, n. G.: a term applied, by Sprengel, to the convex, orbicular, emarginate *apothecion* of certain *Lichens*; as the *Stereocaulon*.

Céphaloïde, adj.,—cephaloides (*same*), L.,—kopfartig, G.,—cephaloid, spherical: an epithet, in Botany, syn. with Capité.

Céphalomètre, s. m.,——cephalometrum, n. (κεφαλὴ, the head, μέτρον, measure), L.,—kephalometer, kopfmesser, m. G.,—cephalometer: an instrument wherewith to determine the various *dimensions* of the fœtal *head* in the process of parturition.

Céphalonose, s. f.,—cephalonosos, m. L.: a term compounded from the *Greek*, κεφαλὴ, head, and νόσος, disease; and thus literally signifying a *disease* of the *head*,—eine kopfkrankheit, G.; but employed, by *French* pathologists, to designate that shade of *cerebral irritation* which constitutes a variety of nervous fever.

Céphalo-Pharyngien, adj.,—cephalopharyngeus, (κεφαλὴ,——and φάρυγξ, the pharynx), L. The term, *muscle céphalo-pharyngien*, has been given, by Winslow, to a few fibres of the muscular coat of the pharynx, which are inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone, and actually form part of the constrictor pharyngis superior: by modern Anatomists, to a fibrous membrane,—*aponévrose céphalo-pharyngienne*, F.; which, arising from the basilar process, gives insertion to the fibres of the Constrictor superior muscle.

Céphalopodes, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cephalopoda* (κεφαλὴ,—and ποῦς, the foot), L.,—die Cephalopoden, G.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Cuvier, to an Order of the *Mollusca*, comprehending those invertebral animals, as the *Sepiæ*, and inhabitants of the *Argonauta* and *Nautilus*, whose *organs of locomotion* and prehension are placed around the *head*.

Céphaloponie, s. f.,—cephaloponia, f. (*same*, and πόνος, pain), L.,—kopfleiden, m. G.,—headache. Synon. with Céphalalgie.

Céphalopyose, s. f.,——cephalopyosis, f. (κεφαλὴ,—and πύωσις, suppuration), L.,—kopfabscess, m., *eiterung* im *kopfe*, G.,—*abscess*—*suppuration*—in the *head*.

Céphalotomie. See Céphalatomie.

Cérasine, s. f.,—cerasina, f. L.,—cerasin: John proposes to distinguish by this name, or that of *Prunine*, the gummy substance, called Adraganthine.

Cérat, s. m.,—κηρωτὸν,—ceratum, n. L.,—wachssalbe, f. G.,—cerate: a pharmaceutical preparation, of which wax (*cera*, L.) constitutes a principal ingredient.

Cératocèle, s. f.,—ceratocele (κέρας, horn, κήλη, an hernial tumour), hernia corneæ, L.,—hornhautbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the transparent *cornea*, or rather protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humour through a *rupture* of the *cornea*.

Cérato- (ou Kérato-) Glosse, s. m., and adj.,——cerato-glossus (κέρας,——and γλῶσσα, tongue), L. The term, musculus *cerato-glossus*, L.,—*m. cérato-glosse*, F.,—zungenbeinhornzungenmuskel, G.,—was given, by Bartholine, to a fasciculus of muscular fibres which extends, from the *cornu* of the hyoid bone, to the base of the *tongue*; and constitutes a portion of the *Hyo-glossus* muscle.

Cérato-Hyal, s. m., and adj.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the second piece of the anterior *cornua*, or styloid branches, of the *hyoid* bone, in those animals which have the hyoid provided with all its pieces. See *Philosophie Anatomique*, p. 147.

Cératoïde, adj.,——κερατοειδὴς,——ceratoides, L.,—hornartig, G.: an epithet applied, by the *Greeks*, to the *transparent cornea*, from its *horn-like* appearance.

Cérato- (ou Kérato-) Pharyngien, adj.,—cerato-pharyngeus (κέρας, horn, φάρυγξ, the pharynx), L. The great and lesser *cerato-pharyngeal* muscles,—die zungenbeinhornschlundmuskeln, G.,——as described by some Anatomists, are muscular fibres attached to the *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and forming part of the *Hyo-pharyngeus* muscle—see Hyo-pharyngien,—of Winslow.

Cérato- (ou Kérato-) Staphylin, adj.,—cerato-staphylinus (κέρας,—and σταφυλὴ, the uvula), L.: an epithet applied to a set of muscular fibres which extend from the *hyoid cornua* to the *uvula*, and constitute a portion of the *Thyro-staphylinus* muscle, of Winslow.

Ceratotome, s. m.,—ceratotomus, m. (κέρας,—and τέμνω, I cut), L.,—keratotom, n., staarmesser, m. G.: in Ophthalmic Surgery, the name given, by Wenzel, to the knife used in performing the opera-

tion of CÉRATOTOMIE, s. f.,—ceratotomia, f. L.,—keratotomie, ? f. G.,—*incision* of the *cornea* for extraction of the opaque crystalline, or evacuation of pus or serum from the interior of the eye, in cases of hypopyon or of hydrophthalmy.

CERCEAU, s. m.: a term applied to the cartilaginous *rings*,—*cerceaux*—of the trachea.

CERCLE, s. m.,—circulus, m. L.,—*κύκλος*,—zirkel, m. G.,—circle: a plane surface bounded, on all sides, by a line, every point of which is equi-distant from the centre; but applied as a term, in Anatomy, to objects which do not exhibit a perfectly circular figure: thus the arteries of the basis cranii are said to form an anastomotic *circle*,—*c. anastomotique*, F. A ciliary *circle*,—see CILIAIRE,—is described, by Anatomists, as existing in the eye.

CERCOPITHÈQUE, s. m.,—*κερκοπίθηκος*,—cercopithecus, m. L.: a name applied, in Zoology, to *long-tailed* monkies,—schwanzaffe, m. G. See GUENON, and SAPAJOU.

CERCOSIS, s. f.: a term, in Pathology, borrowed from the *Greek*, *κέρκωσις*, and signifying an elongation of the clitoris,—eine übermässig grosse klitoris, G.

CÉRÉAL, adj.,—cerealis (*Ceres*, the Goddess of harvest), L.: an epithet applied to those species,—*plantes céréales*, F.,—of the *Gramineæ*; the *seeds* of which, as of wheat, barley, oats, and rye, afford sustenance to man.

CÉRÉBELLEUX, adj.,—cerebellosus, L.,—cerebellous: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to three arteries belonging to the *cerebellum*. Two of these vessels,—*artères cérébelleuses*,—are branches of the basilar; the third,—formerly, *l'inférieure du cervelet*,—given off by the vertebral: also, to the inferior concavity—*fosse cérébelleuse*,—of the occipital bone, which lodges the corresponding lobe of the *cerebellum*.

CÉRÉBELLITE, s. f,—cerebellitis, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *cerebellum*.

CÉRÉBRAL, adj.,—cerebralis (*cerebrum*, the brain), L.,—zum *gehirn* gehörig, G.,—belonging to the *brain*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to membranes, blood-vessels, or nerves which invest, supply, or emanate from, the *brain*,—see CERVEAU: *Exs. Membranes*—, *artères cérébrales*, *nerfs cérébraux*. By Chaussier, the vertebral artery is designated *artère cérébrale postérieure*; the internal carotid,—*cérébrale antérieure*. In Pathology, those diseases which have their seat in the *brain*, are termed *affections cérébrales*; as *fièvre cérébrale*, constituting the fièvre ataxique, of Pinel.

CÉRÉBRIFORME, adj.,—cerebriformis, L.,—cerebriform. See ENCÉPHALOÏDE.

CÉRÉBRITE, s. f.,—cerebritis, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *brain*.

CÉRÉBRO-RACHIDIEN, adj.: belonging, as the *appareil nerveux cérébro-rachidien*, F.,—to the *brain* and *spinal marrow*.

CERF, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Cervus* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.,—*Biulca*, Bl.), L.,—der Hirsch, G.,—the Deer,—containing several species; of which the principal are the Stag or Red deer,—*C. elaphus*,—*ἔλαφος*,—*cerf commun*, F.,—edel-hirsch, G.,—with the female, la *biche*, F.; the fallow-deer,—*C. dama*,—*δόρκος*,—le *daim*,—damhirsch; the roebuck,—*C. capreolus*,—*πρόξ*,—le *chevreuil*,—reh; the elk,—*C. alces*,—*l'elan*,—elennthier; and the rein-deer,—*C. tarandus*,—la *renne*,—renthier. The *flesh* of all these species is *edible*; and the *horns* of some,—see CORNE,—and the *skins*, are extensively employed in medicine and the arts.

CERINE, s. f.,—cerina, f. L.,—cerin: a name given, by John, to one of the two substances existing in bees'-wax (*cera*, L.), which dissolves in alcohol: by Chevreul, to the crystalline matter resulting from the action of nitric acid on grated *cork*.

CERION, s. m.: in Pathology, a variety of *Tinea*, resembling, in appearance, the *honey-comb* of bees,—*κηρίον*,—*favus*, L.,—der wachsbau der bienen, G.,—and constituting the *teigne faveuse*,—tinea *favosa*,—of Alibert: in Botany, a term applied, by Mirbel, to the fruit of the *Gramineæ*,—the *Caryopse*, of Richard.

CERISE, s. f.,—*κέρασιον*,—cerasium, n. L.,—kirsche, f. G.,—cherry: the fruit of the CERISIER, s. m.,—*Prunus cerasus* (*Icosandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—*κέρασος*,—kirschbaum, m. G.,—common cherry-tree, and its numerous varieties. *Pedunculs*, astringent, and reputed *diuretic*.

CERUMEN, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and applied to the viscid, *wax-like*, yellow substance,—*κυψέλη*,—ohrenschmalz, n. G.,—secreted by the follicular organs,—*glandes cérumineuses*, F.,—which are situated beneath the membranous lining of the meatus auditorius externus.

CÉRUSE, s. f.,—cerussa, f. L.,—*ψίμυθος*,—bleiweisse, n. G.,—ceruse: the vulgar name of *sub-carbonate of lead*. See CARBONATE.

CERVEAU, s. m.,—*ἐγκέφαλος*,—cerebrum, encephalon, n. L.s—hirn, gehirn, n. G.,—brain: a term, in Anatomy, applied, sometimes to the whole of the pulpy mass,—das grosse und kleine *hirn* zusammengenommen, G.,—the great and little *brain* taken together,—which occupies the cranial cavity of vertebrated animals; sometimes, to the anterior part, alone, of this mass; when the posterior, separated from the former by the tentorium cere-

belli, and filling the inferior fossæ of the occipital bone, is distinguished by the title of CERVELET, s. m.,—παρεγκεφαλὶς,—cerebellum, n. L.,—hirnlein,—das kleine hirn, G.,—brainlet, or little brain. The *Vertebrata* only possess a real brain: since such designation is incorrectly applied to the nervous ganglia situated, in the lower classes of animals, either within the head, or in its vicinity.

CERVELLE, s. f.: a popular designation of the *brain.*

CERVICAL, adj.,—cervicalis (*cervix*, the neck), L.,—zum nacken gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain bones, ligaments, blood-vessels, nerves, ganglia, and glands, which contribute to the formation, or are situated in the region, of the *neck: Exs. Vertèbres cervicales*, F.,—*hals*wirbel, G.,—the *cervical* vertebræ; *artères cervicales*,—arteriæ *cervicales*, L.; *ganglions cervicaux*,—the *cervical* ganglia, of which Anatomists distinguish a superior, middle, and inferior. For an admirable account of the *latter*, See Lobstein, *De Nervi Sympathet. Humani Fabricâ, Usu, et Morbis*, 4to. Parisiis, 1823.

CERVICO-ACROMIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, by Bourgelat, to the anterior portion of the *Trapezius* muscle.

CERVICO-MASTOÏDIEN, adj.,——cervico-mastoideus, L.: a name given, by Chaussier, to the *Splenius capitis* muscle.

CERVICO-SCAPULAIRE, adj.,——cervico-scapularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the transverse cervical *artery* and *vein*: the *former*, a branch of the subclavian; the *latter* commonly terminating in the internal jugular.

CÉSARIEN, adj.,—cæsareus, cæsarianus, L. (*cædere*, to cut),—cæsarian: an epithet applied to an operation, in Obstetric Surgery,—*Opération césarienne*, F.,—kaiserschnitt, m, G.,—which consists in making an incision of the womb, for the extraction of the contained fœtus. This operation is said, by Pliny, to have been practised upon the mother, at the birth, of Julius Cæsar; who, from this circumstance, derived his surname. Primusque *Cæsar* a *cæso* matris utero dictus. There are two varieties of the operation: in the one, termed, — *abdominale*, F.,—the parietes of the *abdomen*, and commonly those of the womb, are divided by the knife; in the other, — *vaginale*,—the uterus alone, from the *vagina.*

CÉTACÉS, CÉTACÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cetacea* (κῆτος, the whale), L.,—die Cetaceen, G.: a name given, by Linnæus and succeeding zoologists, to the *Whale-tribe*, constituting a distinct Order of the *Mammifera.* See La Cepède, *Histoire Naturelle des Cetacées*, 4to., Paris; and Camper, *Observations Anatomiques sur la Structure*, &c. *des plusieurs Espèces de Cetacés*, 4to. Paris, 1820.

CÉTINE, s. f.,—cetina, f- L.,—wallrathfett, n. G.: the name given, by Chevreul, to the peculiar fatty substance which constitutes the base, and greatest proportion, of *Spermaceti.*

CÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—cetologia, f. (κῆτος, whale, λόγος, discourse), L.: a *Treatise* on *Cetaceous Animals*,—die wallfischartigen thiere, G. See Art. *Cetology*, in the 5th vol. of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*; and CACHALOT, and PHYSÉTÈRE, of this work.

CÉVADILLE, s. f.,—sabadilla, f. L.: the fruit of *Veratrum sabadilla*, or of a species of *Melanthium*,—sabadillsamen, Mexikanischer läusesamen, G.: bitter, nauseous, an excitant of the salivary secretion; and employed to destroy the *pediculus capitis*, and intestinal worms. CÉVADIQUE, adj.,—cevadicus, L.: the name of an *acid*,—*acide cédavique*, F.,—sabadillsäure, G.,—lately discovered in *sabadilla.*

CHÆRAPHROSYNE, s. f.,—chæraphrosine, f. (χαίρω, I delight, ἀφροσύνη, loss of reason), L.,—lustiger wahnsinn, G.: *madness*, characterized by an extraordinary *flow of spirits*, and loftiness of pretension,—a pathological condition dependent, according to the creed of the phrenologists, upon an undue development or excitation of the "organ of self-esteem."

CHAIR, s. f.,——caro, f. L.,——σάρξ,——fleisch, n. G.,—flesh: a popular designation of the soft as well as the *muscular parts* of the animal body; to the *latter* of which,——*chair musculaire*, F.,——the term should properly be restricted. In Botany, the soft and commonly edible part,—the pulp—of fruit. See CHARNU. *Chair de poule*,—hen-flesh: a popular term for the corrugation of the human skin, resulting from the influence of external causes or of internal emotion.

CHALAISE, s. f.,—chalasis, f. (χάλασις, relaxation), L.: a name given, by Wenzel, to the lesion consequent on detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotica, by wound or hypopyon.

CHALAZE, CHALAZION, CHALAZOSE, s. f.,—χάλαζα,—chalazium, n. L.: in Pathology, a spherical transparent tumour —stye—in the eye-lid,—hagelkorn im augenliede, G. In Zoology, a ligamentous chord which retains in its situation, the egg-yolk of birds. In Botany, the internal umbilicus,—keimfleck, hagelfleck, m. G.,—of the seeds of plants.

CHALEUR, s. f.,—calor, m. L.,—θέρμη,—wärme, f. G.,—heat: the sensation excited, in the animal body, by the transmission of *caloric.* Figuratively, the term is employed to designate the rut,—*chaleur des animaux*, F.,—die brunft, G.,—or sexual orgasm, by which certain animals are

periodically affected. In Pathology, *chaleurs du foie:* an eruption of dark-red spots supposed, by the ancients, to originate from inordinate *heat* of the *liver.*

CHALUMEAU, s. m. (*κάλαμος*,—calamus, L.—a reed or pipe),—blaserohr, n. G.—blow-pipe: an instrument of great power and utility in chemical analysis. See Berzelius, *De l'Emploi du Chalumeau dans les Anal. Chemiques*, Paris, 1822.

CHALYBÉ, adj.,—chalybeatus (*chalybs*, steel), L.,—stahl- oder eisenartig, G.,—chalybeate, impregnated with *steel:* as *Vin chalybé*, F.,—vinum *chalybeatum*, L., —*stahl- eisen*wein, G.,—the Vinum *Ferri*, of modern Dispensatories. See FERRUGINEUX, and MARTIAL.

CHAMBRE, s. f.,—*κάμαρα*,—camera, f. L.,—kammer, f. G. The minute spaces comprized between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, and between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, and occupied by the aqueous humour, are respectively termed, by anatomists, the anterior and posterior *chamber* of the eye,—la *chambre antérieure* et — *postérieure de l'œil*, F.,—vordere und hintere auge*nkammer*, G.: although, subsequently to the expiration of the fœtal state, they form but one cavity. Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, distinguishes, in the vocal tube, a laryngeal and lingual *chamber.*

CHAMPIGNON, s. m.,—fungus, m. L.,—schwamm, m. G. The *Fungi*,—*Champignons*,—*Schwämme*,—constitute a distinct Order, in the Class, *Cryptogamia*, of Linnæus,—a Family in the systems of those who adopt the natural method. They are distinguished, by their peculiarity of figure, simplicity of organization, and the absence of leaves and flowers, from ordinary plants. The best classification of the *Fungi* is that of *Persoon;* who distributes them into two Orders: *champignons gymnocarpes*, with the seedlets,—*seminules*, F.,—situated on their exterior surface; and — *angiocarpes*,—deposited interiorly. By chemical analysis, they are shewn to consist principally of a peculiar substance, —see FONGINE,—several new acids, albumen, adipocire, and osmazome. The greater part of them are, apparently, useless to man; some *edible;* and a few interesting to the physician from their *medicinal* or *deleterious* qualities. For an account of the *Classification* of the *Fungi*, see Persoon, *Synopsis Fungorum Methodica*, 2 vol., 8vo., Goettingæ, 1801;—of the *edible* species, — *Traité des Champignons comestibles*, 8vo. Paris, 1818;—of the *edible* and *poisonous*,—Roques, *Histoire des Champignons comestibles et vénéneux*, 4to. Paris, 1832;—of the *poisonous*,—Gmelin, *Allg. Geschichte der Pflanzengifte*, p. 632; Orfila, *Leçons de Méd. Légale*, v. iii, p. 322.

CHANCRE, s. m.,—schanker, m. G.: the popular designation of a syphilitic ulcer, —ein venerisches geschwür, G. The term is, also, applied, in *French*, to the aphthæ of children, *aphthes des enfans*,—the *cankers*, of *British* writers. CHANCREUX, adj.,—schankerartig,—cancrosus: *Ex.* Ulcus *cancrosum*, L.—a *chancrous* sore.

CHAPEAU, s. m.,—*πῖλος*,—pileus, m. L., —hut, m. G.,—hat: a name applied, in Botany, to the *disk* which terminates the pedicle, or stem, of the gymnocarpal *fungi*,—see CHAMPIGNON. In the *Agarici*, the *pileus* is furnished, beneath, with gills, —*lames*, F.,—lamellæ, L.;—in the *Boleti*, with tubes vertically arranged.

CHAPITEAU, s. m.,—capitulum, n, L.: the head, or upper portion, of a distilling-apparatus,—hut eines brennkolbens, G., —in which are condensed the vapours arising from the retort.

CHAPPEDENADE, CHAPPETONADE, s. f.: Vomiting, accompanied with furious delirium,—vomitus rabiosus, L.,—an affection to which Europeans, who travel in tropical climates, are peculiarly obnoxious.

CHARBON, s. m.,—carbo, m. L.,—holzkohle, f. G.,—charcoal: a compound of carbon—kohlenstoff, G.,—with hydrogen and divers saline and earthy substances; employed, in medicine, both internally and externally, as an *antiseptic*. *Charbon fossile*,—*de terre*, F.,—kohle, f. G.,—common coal. In Animal Pathology, a carbuncle, or malignant boil. See FURONCLE. In Vegetable Pathology, a disease of plants, produced by a parasitic fungus, of the genus, *Uredo;* differing from CARIES, in its blacker hue, and more frequent development upon barley and oats than wheat. CHARBONNEUX, adj,,—anthracoides, L.,—zum *karbunkel* gehörig, G.,—carbuncular, belonging to *carbuncle* or *anthrax.*

CHARDON-BÉNIT. See CENTAURÉE.

CHARNU, adj.,—carnosus, L.,—*σαρκικὸς*, *σαρκοειδὴς*,—fleischig, G.,—fleshy: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *muscular fibre*,—*f. charnue* ou *musculaire*, F.,—or that portion of a muscle which is composed of red fibres: also, to the *fleshy* pillars,—*colonnes charnues*, F.,—columnæ *carneæ*, L., —die *fleisch*säulchen, G.,—which exist in the interior of both ventricles of the heart. *Pannicule charnue*,—panniculus *carnosus*, L.: the muscular membrane adherent to the skin of certain animals, as the horse; and communicating to it an extensive power of motion. In Surgery, *bourgeons charnus*, F.: the cellular and vascular excrescences,—granulations,—which are developed on the surface of wounds and sores, in the process of cicatrization.

In Botany, employed to designate the fruit, or other part, or organ, of plants,

principally consisting of a succulent cellular tissue; as the *arille* of *Myristica*, the *axis* of *Bromelia ananas*, the *leaves* of *Cineraria carnea*, the *spadix* of *Calla palustris*, the *pericarp* of *Pyrus*, the *stigma* of *Lilium candidum*, the *root* of *Bryonia*, and *perisperm* of *Ricinus*.

CHARPIE, s. f.,—*μοτὸν*,—linamentnm, n. L.,—charpie, f. G.,—lint: in French Surgery, the filamentous substance resulting from destruction of the tissue of old linen; and consequently differing from the manufactured *lint* of England,—*charpie anglaise*. The *French* have two kinds of *charpie*:—one, — *brute*,—which consists of linen cut into minute pieces; the other, — *râpée*,——lintea carpta, L.,——gezupfte leinwand, G.,—scraped linen.

CHAS, s. m.,—acûs foramen, L.,—nadelöhr, n. G.. the eye of the needle employed in Surgery.

CHASSE, s. f.,—manubrium, n. L.: a term applied to the two pieces of tortoise-shell or other substance; which, moving on a pivot, enclose and protect the lancet-blade of surgeons.

CHASSIE, s. f.,—augenbutter, f. G.: the sebaceous humour, secreted on the margins of the eye-lids, by the Meibomian glands; and frequently, when in a morbid condition, causing these organs to adhere. CHASSIEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *eye* or *eye-lids*, —*Œil chassieux*,—oculus lippiens, L.,—triefendes auge, G.,—*paupières chassieuses*, F.,—when smeared with a redundant secretion from the ciliary glands,——see LIPPITUDE; hence, also, signifying bleareyed,—*γλαμυρὸς*,—lippus,—triefäugig,

CHATAIGNE, s. f.,—*κάστανον*,—castanea, f. L.,—kastanie, f. G.,—chestnut: the well-known fruit of the CHATAIGNIER, s. m., *Castanea vulgaris*,—formerly *Fagus castanea (Monoecia, polyandr.; Amentaceæ)*, L.,——der Kastanienbaum, G.,—Spanish Chestnut-tree; which supplies a grateful farinaceous *aliment*, more highly valued when the tree has been grafted; and then termed, in *French*, *marron*.

CHATON, s. m.,—amentum, n. L.,—kätzchen, n. G.,—catkin,—so called from its fancied resemblance to a *cat's tail*: in Botany, an assemblage of unisexual flowers, disposed in a spike upon a common axis, by the intervention of bracteæ which perform the office of particular peduncles. The *catkin* is drooping,—*pendant*, F.,—in the birch and hazel; and upright,—*dressé*, —in the fir. In Anatomy, the term, *Chaton*, is applied to an osseous ridge which surrounds the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone: in Pathology, to the cavity sometimes formed by the womb, after expulsion of the fœtus, and retaining the placenta. CHATONNÉ, adj.,—incarceratus, L.: *Ex. Calcul chatonné*,—an urinary concretion encysted in, or adherent to, the parietes of the bladder. CHATONNEMENT, s. m.,—incarceratio, f. L.: *Chat. du placenta*, F.,—*retention* of the secundines in a pouch of the uterus, resulting from irregular contraction of its fibres.

CHATRÉ, adj.,—castratus, L. See CASTRAT. CHATRER, v. a.,—castrare, L.,—castriren, entmannen, verschneiden, G.,—to castrate. CHATREUR, s. m.,—castrator,——verschneider,——one who performs such operation, CHATRURE, s. f. See CASTRATION.

CHAUME, s. m.,—culmus, m. L.,—halm, m. G.,—culm: in Botany, the cylindrical stem of the *Gramineæ*; furnished, at certain distances, with knots,—nœuds, F.,—halmknoten, G.,—from each of which arises a leaf with a sheathing petiole.

CHAUVE, adj.,—*φαλακρὸς*,—calvus, L.,—kahl, G.,—bald: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *seed*,—*graine chauve*, F.,—semen *muticum*, L.,—*destitute* of *hairs*, as in *Vinca*: in Zoology, to *birds* whose head, like that of *Tantalus calvus*, is *bare* of feathers.

CHAUX, s. f.,—calx, m. L.,—kalk, m. G.,—lime: the ancient and now vulgar designation of *protoxyde* of *calcium*,—*protoxide de calcium*, F.,—kalkoxyd, kalciumoxyd, G.; an alkaline earth, very extensively diffused. *Lime* does not exist, in nature, in a state of purity; but is obtained, by calcination, from the carbonate. It is frequently employed in Surgery, as a *catheretic* and *depilatory*: and forms the base of an *Officinal Preparation*,—*Eau de chaux*, F.,—Aqua—Liquor—calcis, L.,—kalkwasser, G.,—Lime-water,—of great efficacy in Scrofula, and certain chronic affections of the stomach and kidney.—*Chaux éteinte*,——geloschter kalk, G.,—slaked lime: an hydrate of the oxide of calcium. — *vive*,—ätzender —, gebrannter —, lebendiger —, luftleerer kalk, reine kalkerde,—caustic —, burnt —, quick —, pure lime: protoxide of calcium freed, by the action of fire, from the water and carbonic acid contained in the native limestone.

CHEILALGIE, s. f.,—cheilalgia, f. (*χεῖλος*, the lip, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—lippenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *lips*.

CHEILITE, s. f.,—cheilitis, f. (*χεῖλος*), L.,—lippenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *lips*.

CHEILOCACE, s. m. (*χεῖλος*,—and *κακὸς*, evil), F. and L.,—eine rothe harte *lippengeschwulst* ohne hitze und schmerz, die nicht in eiterung übergeht, und bes. häufig in England und Schottland, am meisten bei kindern vorkommt, G.,—a red and indurated *swelling* of the *lips*, without heat or pain, not terminating in suppuration,

and frequently occurring in England and Scotland, for the most part, in children.

CHÉILOCARCINOME, s. m.,—cheilocarcinoma, n. (χεῖλος, the lip, καρκίνωμα, cancer), L., —lippenkrebs, m. G.,—*cancer* of the *lip.*

CHÉILON, s. m.,—cheiloncus, m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, tumour), L.,—eine harte *lippengeschwulst*, G.,—an indurated *swelling* of the *lip:* thus differing from CHÉILOPHYME, s. m.,—cheilophyma, n. L.,—which, compounded of χεῖλος,—and φῦμα, swelling, is represented, by the *German* Kraus, as designative of a yielding, *œdematous swelling* of the *lip*,—eine nachgiebige ödematose lippengeschwulst.

CHÉILORRHAGIE, s. f.,—cheilorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, I burst out), L.,—lippenblutung, f. G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *lips.*

CHÉLIDOINE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Chelidonium* (*Polyandria, monogyn.: Papaveraceæ*), L.,—die Schwalbenwurz, das Schellkraut, G.,—Celandine. To the principal species,—*Ch. majus*,—la *grande chélidoine*, F.,—χελιδόνιον,—grosses—gemeines—schellkraut,—a common European plant,—valuable medicinal properties are, by some, attributed. It is powerfully *purgative* and *emetic:* the *root* intensely bitter. The *greater Celandine* probably derives its *Greek* designation from the circumstance of its flowering about the period of the arrival of the *swallow*,—χελιδών; —its popular *French* name, l'*eclair*, from the *reputed* efficacy of its yellow and acrid *juice* in destroying *opacities* of the *cornea*, as well as curing warts, tetter, ring-worm, and itch. The *Germans* have an *Extract* and *Distilled Water*,—Schellkraut-Extract, und—Wasser,—of this plant.

CHÉLONÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Chelonia*,—formerly *Testudo*,—belonging to the Order, *Chéloniens*, F.—of the *Reptile* Class. It contains only the marine tortoises, or *turtles*,—*tortues de mer*, F.,—meerschildkröten, G. The principal species, —*Chelonia midas*,—la *tortue franche*,—die grüne schildkröte,—common turtle,—an inhabitant of equatorial seas,—is highly valued, as an article of luxury, by the European epicure; and recommended, in broth, for the cure of scorbutus and certain cutaneous affections. The *egg*, also, is very nutritious. Another species,—*C. imbricata*,—le *caret*,—die carette,—hawk's-bill turtle,—supplies the tortoise-shell,—l'*ecaille de tortue*,—die schildkrötenschale, —so extensively employed in the arts. CHÉLONOPHAGE, s. m. and adj.,—χελωνοφάγος,—chelonophagus, L.,—one who *feeds* upon *turtle.*

CHÉLONIENS, s. m. pl.,—*Chelonia* (χέλονη, a tortoise), L.: the 1st of the four Orders of the Class, *Reptilia*, in modern systems of Zoology; including all the animals,—die schildenkrötenartigen thiere, G.,—of the tortoise and turtle kind. The principal distinguishing character of the Order is the possession of a solid envelope on the back,—χελώνειον,—see CARAPACE, and of a similar covering—PLASTRON,—on the abdomen.

CHEMOSIS, s. f., F. and L.,—χήμωσις: violent inflammation of the conjunctiva oculi; causing this membrane to form an elevated ridge around the cornea, which consequently appears sunk in the bottom of a cavity.

CHÊNE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Quercus* (*Monoecia, polyandr.; Amentaceæ*), L.,—die Eiche, G.,—Oak; containing several species of great utility to man: 1. The common oak,—*Q. robur*,—*chêne ordinaire, rouvre*, F.,—δρῦς,—loheiche, G.;—*bark*,—quercûs cortex.,—eicherinde,—*astringent* and *febrifuge;* roasted *fruit* (*acorns*),—quercûs glandæ tostæ,—*glandes torrifiés*,—gerostete eicheln,—recommended in Scrofula: 2. Evergreen, and 3. Barbary Oak,—*Q. ilex*,—*ch. verte*,—immergrüne —, and *Q. ballota*,—*ch. ballote*,—see BELLOTAS;—*fruit edible:* 4. *Cork-tree*,—*Q. suber*,—le *liége*,—korkbaum; furnishes cork: 5. Dyer's oak,—*Q. infectoria*,—*ch. des teinturiers;* supplies the well-known nut-galls,—quercûs gallæ,—*noix de galle*, —turkische oder aleppische galläpfel,—see GALLE,—of which the *Germans* have an *Officinal Tincture*,—Galläpfeltinctur and 6. Kermes oak,—*Q. coccifera*,—*ch. au kermès*,—kermeseiche,—on the leaves of which the insect, *coccus*, producing the animal *kermes*,—see KERMÈS,—is found.

CHENILLE, s. f.,—κάμπη,—eruca, f. L., —raupe, f. G.,—caterpillar: in Entomology, the larva of Lepidopterous Insects. See Merian, *Erucarum Ortus, Alimentum*, et *Paradoxa Metamorphosis*, 4to. Amstelædami; et Boisduval, *Collection Iconograph. et Historique des Chenilles d'Europe.* Paris, 1832. Many *caterpillars* acquire great interest from the injuries which they inflict on the person and property of man, or the benefits which they confer by their dietetic qualities, and products. See BOMBYCE, PYTHIOCAMPE, VER À SOIE; and Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, v. iv, p. 41.

CHEVAL, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Equus* (*Mammifera, Solipeda*, Cuv.,—*Solidungula*, Bl.),—containing only the horse, *E. caballus*,—*cheval ordinaire*,—ἵππος,—das pferd; the ass, see ANE;—the zebra,—*E. zebra*,—*zèbre;* and a few other extra-European species. For an account of the *dietetic* properties of the *milk* of the female,—*Cavale*, F.,—see LAIT.

CHEVAUCHEMENT, s. m.,—equitatio, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, the *riding* of one extremity of a fractured bone longi-

tudinally on the other: most frequently occurring in oblique fractures; caused by a bad position, and obviously productive of shortening, of the injured limb.

Chevelu, s. m., and adj.,—capillamentum, n. L.: in Anatomy, that part of the *head* upon which the *hair* grows,—the *hairy* scalp,—le *cuir chevelu*, F.: in Botany, the assemblage of fibrilles (*fibrillæ*, Candolle,—*radiculæ*, Smith), which are attached to the ultimate ramifications of minutely divided roots; as those,—*racines chevelues*,—F.,—radices *capillamentosæ*, L.,—*haar*wurzeln, G.,—of *Erica:* applied, also, as an epithet, to a seed,—*graine chevelue*,——semen *comosum*, L.,——furnished, like that of *Epilobium*, with a *tuft* of long *hairs*.

Chevelure, s. f.,—κόμη, χαίτη,—capillitium, n., cæsaries, f. L.,—haupthaar, n. G.: in Anatomy, the collection or bush of *hair* covering the head. In Botany, the tuft of *hairs*,—coma, L.,—which forms a kind of *aigrette* to certain seeds.

Cheveu, s. m.,—θρίξ,—capillus, m. L.,—haar, m. G. The term, *cheveux*, pl., is applied, in Anatomy, to the *hairs* which cover the human cranium, from the lower occipital region to the limit of the forehead; descending circularly around the head, from the vertex. The *hairs* spring from a bulb situated in the subcutaneous cellular tissue; and are composed of two parts: one exterior, tubular, transparent, of an epidermoid nature; the other, interior, *sui generis*, imparting to the hair its peculiar colour, and apparently enjoying a very low degree of vitality.

Chévre, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Capra* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.,—*Bisulca*, Bl.), L.,—die Geiss, G.,—Goat,—comprehending several species celebrated for the production of the *Bezoar*. See Bézoard. The wild goat,—*C. ibex*,—*bouquetin*, F.—steinbock, G.,—the Angola—kämelziege,——distinguished by its long and silky hair,—and *C. ægagrus*,—*ægagre*, from which all the varieties of the domestic goat have descended, belong to this genus. The sheep,—see Mouton,—once included in, is now separated from, it.

Also, the female of the domestic goat, *C. hircus*,—*chévre domestique*. See Bouc,—perhaps more precisely designated, in *German*, by the term, *Ziegenbock*. The she-goat,—capra,—αἴξ,—ziege,—is valuable for the *milk*—ziegenmilch, G.,—which she yields,—see Lait; and the *flesh* of the kid,——hœdus,——*chevreau*,——ἔριφος, (ἐρίφη, fem.),—ziegenbocklein,—is still consumed, in some countries, as an article of *diet*.—The absurd employment of the *horns*. *dried blood*, *suet*, and *excrement* of the goat, for the cure of diseases, has been long exploded.

Chévrefeuille, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Caprifolium* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*), L.,—das Geissblatt, G.,—Honey-suckle,—containing several species lately separated from *Lonicera*, and forming the type of the Natural Family of the Caprifoliacées, s. m. pl.,—*Caprifoliaceæ*, L. Two species, *C. italicum*,—*ch. des jardins*,—Italian honey-suckle, and *C. periclymenum*,—*ch. des bois*,—wood-bine,—are occasionally employed in *French* medicine. The *leaves*, *fruit*, and *flowers*, reputed *diuretic;* and, from the mucous principle which they contain, useful in inflammatory affections.

Chevrette, s. f.: in Zoology, the female of the *Cervus capreolus*. See Cerf.

Chevrotant, adj. See Egophonie.

Chicorée, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cichorium* (*Syngenesia*, *polygam. æqual.*; *Cichoraceæ*), L.,—die Cichorie, G.,—Succory,—containing, among others, two dietetic and medicinal species: the one,—wild Succory, *C. intybus*,—*ch. sauvage*, F.,—κιχώρη,—bitter, *tonic*, *aperitive*, eaten, blanched, as a salad, under the title of *barbe de capucin;* the *root* roasted and ground, used, by the indigent, as a substitute for *coffee;* the other,—Endive,—*C. endivia*,—*ch. des jardins*,—a native of the East; consumed either boiled or as salad: of which the *Scariole*, F. constitutes a variety.

Chiendient, s. m.,——literally dog-tooth: a popular designation, in *French*, of two plants,—*Triticum repens*,—couch-grass,—*froment rampant*, F.; and *Digitaria stolonifera* (*Cynodon dactylon*, of Smith),—creeping Dogs'-tooth-grass,—*panic stolonifère* (*Triandria*, *digyn.*; *Gramineæ*): both, saccharine and mucilaginous; and largely employed, in *French* practice, as *aperient* and *diuretic*. See Tisane.

Chimiatre, Chymiatre, s. m.,—chemiater, chemiatros, m. (χημεία, chemistry, ἰατρὸς, a physician), L.,—chemiater, m., ein *arzt* aus der *chemischen* schule, G.: a practitioner of the *iatro-chemical* (*chemisch-medicinische*) school or sect,—a professor of Chimiatrie, s. f.,—chemiatria, f. L.: that peculiar system of *medicine*, in which all the phenomena of the animal economy, physiological and pathological, are deemed explicable by the laws of *Chemistry;* all its diseases, curable by *chemical* remedies.

Chimie, s. f.,—χημεία, *modern Greek*, (probably derived from the *Arabic*, *chema*, a secret),—chemia, chymia, f. L.,—chemie oder chymik, scheidekunst, f. G. *Chemistry* is that branch of the natural sciences which searches into the constituent principles of bodies, and examines the peculiar properties of their component elements; indicates their various combinations, and all the forms under which those combinations may be manifested; and determines

the laws according to which the elementary molecules of all bodies act upon each other. On the various departments of Chemical Science,—all deeply interesting to the enlightened and philosophic student of medicine,—the following works may be advantageously consulted: Berzelius, *De l' Analyse des Corps Organiques, Paris,* 1827; Gay Lussac et Thenard, *Cours de Chimie, comprenant l'Histoire des Sels, et la Chimie Animale et Végétale,* 1828; and Orfila, *Elémens de Chimie Médicale,* Paris, 1831. CHIMIQUE, adj.,—chemicus, L.,—chemisch, scheidekünstlerisch, zur scheidekunst gehörig, G.,—chemical, pertaining to *Chemistry: Ex. Analyse —, procédé chimique,* F.,—*chemical* analysis,——process; ἡ χημευτικὴ (τέχνη),—ars *chemica,* L.,—die *chemische—scheidekunstige*——wissenschaft, G.,—*chemical* science.

CHIMISTE, s. m.—chemicus, m. L.—chymist, scheidekünstler, m. G.,—a chemist.

CHIQUE, s. f.: in Entomology, a species of *Pulex.* See PUCE.

CHIRAGRE, s. f.,—χειράγρα,—chiragra, f. L.,—handgicht, f. G.,—*gout* in the *hand.*

CHIRARTHROCACE, s. f. (χείρ, hand,—ἄρθρον, joint,—κακὸς, faulty), F. and L.,—handgelenkkrankheit, f., *entzündung* und *beinfrass* am *handgelenke,* G.,—*inflammation* and *caries* of the *radio-carpal articulation,—art. radio-carpienne,* F.

CHIRIATRE, s. m.,—chiriater, m. (χείρ—, and ἰατρὸς, physician), L.,—handarzt, G. Syn. with CHIRURGIEN; as CHIRIATRIE, s. f.,—chiriatria, f. L.,—with

CHIRURGIE, s. f.,—χειρουργία (χείρ—, and ἔργον, work),—chirurgia, f. L.,—chirurgie, wundarzneikunde, f. G.,—surgery: that department of medical science wherein the *hand,* either alone or furnished with instruments, is employed in the prevention and cure of diseases. According to this definition, the common division of *Surgery* into *medical* and *operative* is obviously incorrect. *Acoustic* and *ophthalmic Surgery,* too frequently practised in an exclusive and isolated manner, are branches of the art with which every *surgeon* should be intimately acquainted. CHIRURGICAL, CHIRURGIQUE, adj.,—χειρουργικὸς,—chirurgicus,—chirurgisch, wundarzneilich,—chirurgical, surgical, relating to *surgery: Ex. Anatomie chirurgicale,—surgical* anatomy,—see ANATOMIE,—constituting one of the four divisions of Bourgery's splendid *Traité Complet de l'Anatomie de l'Homme;—instruments chirurgicaux, —chirurgische* instrumente, G.,—*surgical* instruments. See, also, Sprengel, *Geschich'e der Chirurgie,* 8vo. Halle, 1825; Richerand, *Nosographie et Thérapeutique Chirurgicales,* Paris, 1821;—*Histoire des progrès récens de Chirurgie.* Paris, 1825; Chelius, *Handbuch der Chirurgie,* Heidelberg, 1826; and Sabbatier, *De la Médecine Opératoire,* Paris, 1832.

CHIRURGIEN, s. m.,—χειρουργὸς,—chirurgus, m. L.,—chirurg, wundarzt, m. G.,—surgeon: a practitioner of *surgery,*—wundarzneikunst, f. G.

CHLORATE, s. m.,—chloras, m. L.,—chlorsalz, m. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—chlorsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chloric* acid,—see CHLORIQUE,——with salifiable bases; as the *chlorate* of lime,—*chlorate de chaux,* F.,—*chloras* calcis, L.

CHLORE, s. m.,—chlorina, f.,—chlorum, n. (χλωρὸς, green), L.—chlor, n., chlorine, f. G. and E.: a name given, by Davy, from its *greenish*-yellow colour,—to the oxygenated (oxy-) muriatic acid,—*acide muriatique oxigéné* ou *oximuriatique,* F.,—of preceding chemists. It has the property of destroying animal and vegetable colours; and noxious miasmata, when employed in fumigation. Introduced into the animal economy, violently *irritant* and *poisonous.*

CHLOREUX, adj.,—chlorosus, L. The Euchlorine, of Davy, discovered in 1811, —*oxide chloreux, protoxide de chlore,* F.,—chloroxydül, G.,—constitutes the *first* degree of *oxydation,*—the *protoxyde*—of chlorine: *chlorous* acid,—*a. chloreux,* F.,—*chlorige* säure, G.,—the *second,* or *deutoxyde.* See CHLORIQUE.

CHLORIODATE, s. m.,—chloriodas, n. L.,—chloriodsalz, n. G.: a salt formed by the combination of *chloriodic* acid,——*a. chloriodique,* F.,—with a salifiable base.—CHLORIODIQUE, adj.,—chloriodicus, L.,—chloriodsauer, G.: an epithet applied, in conjunction with *acid,* by Davy, to *chloride of iodine,* from its possessing the property of reddening vegetable blues.

CHLORIQUE, adj.,——chloricus, L.,——chlorsauer, G. *Chloric* acid,—*a. chlorique, —chlor*säure,—resulting from the combination of one volume of chlorine with two volumes and a half of oxygen, forms the *third* degree of *oxygenation* of chlorine: the perchloric,—*acide oxichlorique,——chlorique oxigéné,—perchlorique,* F.—oxydirte chlorsäure, G.,—constitutes the *fourth.* See CHLOREUX.

CHLORITE, s. m.,—chloris, m. L.: a genus of salts,—chlorigsaure salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *chlorous* acid, —see CHLOREUX,—with salifiable bases.

CHLOROCYANATE, s. m.,—chlorocyanas, n. L.,—chlorcyansalz, n. G.: a term given to a genus of salts,—*chlorblausaure* salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chlorocyanic* acid,—*a. chlorocyanique,* formerly—*prussique oxigéné,* F.,—*chlorcyan*säure, oxygenirte blausäure, G.,—with various salifiable bases.

CHLOROPHOSPHATE, s. m.,—chlorophosphas, n. L.: a salt,—ein *chlorphosphor-*

saures salz, G.,—resulting from the combination of *chlorophosphoric* acid,—*a. chlorophosphorique*, F.,—*chlorophosphor*säure, G.,—with a salifiable base. The acid, itself, is a saturated compound of chlorine and phosphorus.

Chlorophylle, s. f.,—chlorophylla, f. (χλωρὸς, green, φύλλον, leaf), L.,—chlorophyll, grünstoff, m. G.,—chlorophyle: the *green* matter of the *leaves* of plants, erroneously regarded, by Pelletier, as an immediate principle of vegetables. The *German* Kraus proposes to call it *Phyllochlor.*

Chlorosis, s. f. (χλωρὸς), F. and L.,—bleichsucht, f. G.: in Pathology, a disease peculiar to females; characterized by general languor, a pale or *greenish* colour of the skin, and divers nervous phenomena: almost invariably connected with obstruction or irregularity of the menstrual process. Chlorotique, adj.,—chloroticus,—bleichsuchtig,—chlorotic, suffering from *chlorosis.*

Chloroxycarbonate, s. m.,—chloroxycarbonas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a salt,—chlorkohlensaures salz, G.,—resulting from the combination of the *acide chloroxycarbonique*, F.,—*chlorkohlen*säure, G.,—with a salifiable base.

Chlorure, s. m.,—chloruretum, n. L.,—chlorür, n. G.,—chloride: in Chemistry, the name given to combinations of *chlorine* with simple bodies. The principal *chlorides*, employed in Medicine, are the following: *Chlor. d'antimoine*, F.,—chloruretum—murias—antimonii, L.,—chlorinantimon, salzsaures antimonoxyd, spiessglanzbutter, G.,—chloride,—muriate—formerly butter—of antimony; — *de barium*,—chloruretum barii,—chlorinbarium,—chloride of barium, muriate of baryta; — *de calcium*,—chloruretum calcii,—chlorincalcium,—chloride of calcium, muriate of lime; — *de mercure*,—chloruretum hydrargyri,—two combinations, 1. *proto-chlorure*—, *mercure doux*,—submurias hydrargyri, calomelas, mercurius mitis,—quecksilberprotochlorür, mildes chlorinquecksilber,—proto-chloride—submuriate—of mercury, and 2. *deuto-chlorure*,—*sublimé corrosif*,—murias—oxymurias—hydrargyri,—quecksilberdeutochlorür, ätzendes chlorinquecksilber,—bi- deutochloride—muriate—oxymuriate—of mercury; — *de potassium*,—chloruretum potassii,—chlorinkalium,—chloride of potassium, muriate of potass; and — *de sodium*, *sel marine*,—*ordinaire*,—chloruretum sodii,—chlornatronium,—chloride of sodium, muriate of soda.

Choanoïde, adj.,—choanoides, choanoideus (χόανος, a funnel, εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—trichterförmig, G.: in Comparative Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—m. *choanoides*,—suspensorius, L.,—which surrounds the optic nerve of the *Mammifera*; extending from the margin of the optic foramen, to the posterior half of the sclerotica, and serving to retract the eye-ball. It is seen, also, in the *Amphibia*; and constitutes the only muscle of the eye, in the mole. It does not exist in the *Quadrumana*, nor in man.

Choanorrhagie, s. f., F. and G.,—choanorrhagia, f. (χοάνη, the posterior nostrils, ῥήγνυμι, I burst forth),—L.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *posterior nares*,—blutfluss aus den *choanen*,—die hintern öffnungen der nasenlöcher, G.

Chocolate, s. m.,—chocolatum, n. L.,—schokolate, f. G.: a paste prepared with roasted *cacao-nut* and sugar, for alimentary purposes. *Ch. de santé*,—without aromatic ingredients; *nutritive*:—*à la vanille*,—aromatized;—*nutritive* and *excitant.*

Cholagogue, adj. (χολὴ, bile, ἄγω, I expel), L.: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to remedies—*Cholagogues*, pl., F.,—χολαγωγὰ φάρμακα,—*cholagoga*, L.,—*galle ausleerende* mittel, G.,—which especially operate upon, and *excite*, the *biliary* secretion.

Cholécyste, s. f.,—cholecystis, f. (χολὴ,—κύστις, bladder), L.,—gallenblase, f. G.: in Anatomy, the gall-bladder,—an organ existing in most of the *Vertebrata*; but deficient in some, as the horse. Cholécystique, adj.,—cholecysticus,—zur *gallenblase* gehörig. Cholécystite, s. f.,—cholecystitis, f. L.,—gallenblasenentzündung: in Pathology, inflammation of the *gall-bladder.*

Cholédographie, s. f.,—choledographia, f. (χολὴ,—γράφω, I describe), L.,—*beschreibung* der *gallenorgane*, G.,—*description* of the *biliary* apparatus. Cholédologie, s. f.,—choledologia, f. (χολὴ,—λόγος, discourse),—die *lehre* von der *galle*,—*treatise* upon—*history* of—the *bile* or its secretory organ. These terms are, by Kraus, written *Cholographia* and *Cholologia*, L.

Cholédoque, adj.,—χοληδόχος (receiving or containing *bile*),—choledochus, L.,—galle führend, G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the common *biliary* duct,—ductus communis *choledochus*, L.,—der gemeinschaftliche gallengang, G.,—resulting from an union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. See Canal.

Cholélithe, s. f.,—cholelithus, m. (χολὴ, bile, λίθος, a stone, L.,—gallenstein, m. G.,—a gall-stone.

Cholémesie, s. f.,—cholemesia, f. L.,—χολημεσία,—ein gallichtes erbrechen, G.,—a bilious vomiting.

Cholépoièse, s. f.,—cholepoiesis, f. (χολὴ, bile, ποιέω, I make), L.,—gallenbereitung, f. G.,—secretion of bile. Cholépoietique, ? adj.,—χολοποιὸς,—cholepoie-

ticus: an epithet, in Physiology, applied to the liver, as a *bile-secreting* organ.

CHOLÉPYRE, s. f.,—cholepyra, f. (χολὴ, bile, πυρετὸς, fever), L.: a term, in Pathology, employed to designate bilious fever,—*fièvre bilieuse*, F.,—gallenfieber, G.

CHOLÉRA, s. m.—χολέρα (χολὴ,—ῥέω, I flow),—cholera, f. L.,—gallenruhr, brechruhr, f. G.: in Pathology, the name of a disease characterized by re-iterated and painful evacuations of bile *per os et anum*; with general anxiety, profound alteration of the physiognomy, syncope, and convulsion. The term, *morbus*, is an absurd and useless appendage; since an inordinate secretion of bile necessarily constitutes a state of *disease*.

The common European *Cholera*, ordinarily occurring in autumn, is a disease of intestinal irritation, and utterly distinct from the plague, of Asiatic origin, which, probably excited by the operation of a gaseous poison on the brain and nervous system, has, during the last seventeen years, inflicted such dreadful devastations upon the human race: and it is evident that the term, *Cholera*, cannot, consistently with sound views of nomenclature and of practice, be applied to an affection in which the *secretion of bile* is invariably *suppressed*; and which, in its more appalling forms, does not exhibit the characteristic phenomena of *Cholera*,—vomiting and diarrhœa.

CHOLÉRIQUE, adj.,—χολερικὸς,—choleric, L.,—cholerisch, zum cholerischen zustande gehörig, G.,—choleric, pertaining to the *choleric* state: *Ex. Fièvre—, temperament cholerique*, F.,—febris *cholerica*, L.,—ein *cholerisches* temperament, G.

CHOLERRHAGIE, s. f.,—cholerrhagia, f. (χολὴ, bile, ῥήγνυμι, I burst forth), L.,—gallenergiessung, f. G.: Alibert's term for *Cholera*; constituting the 6th genus of *Choloses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

CHOLESTÉRATE, s. m.,—cholesteras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *cholesteric* acid,—*acide cholestérique*, F.,—acidum *cholestericum*, L.,—*gallenfett*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. The acid is obtained by treating CHOLESTÉRINE, s. f.,—cholesterina, f. (χολὴ, bile, στέαρ, fat), L.,—gallenfett, m. G.,—which exists in fresh bile, and constitutes the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi,—with nitric acid.

CHOLOSE, s. f.,—cholosis, f. (χολὴ, bile), L. The *Choloses*, pl., F. and L., constituting the 3rd Family in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert, comprehend all the morbid affections of the *liver* and *spleen*.

CHONDRO-GLOSSE, adj. (χονδρὸς, cartilage, γλῶσσα, the tongue): an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a fasciculus of muscular fibres, which is regarded, by some, as a distinct muscle,—m. *chondro-glossus*, L.,—knorpelzungenmuskel, G. It extends from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone to the tongue; and forms, in fact, a portion of the *Hyo-glossus*.

CHONDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—chondrographia, f. (χονδρὸς,—γράφω, I describe), L.,—knorpelbeschreibung, f. G.,—chondrography, anatomical *description* of—, CHONDROLOGIE, s. f.,—chondrologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—knorpellehre, f. G.,—chondrology, *doctrine* of—*treatise* upon—the *cartilages*.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGIEN, adj. (*same*, and φαρύγξ, the pharynx): an epithet applied to some muscular fibres, originating from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and forming part of the Constrictor pharyngis medius. They have been, by certain Anatomists, described as a distinct muscle,—m. *chondro-pharyngeus*, L.

CHONDRO-PTERYGIENS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Chondropterygii* (*same*, and πτέρυξ, a wing or fin), L.: a term, in Ichthyology, employed to designate an Order in the Sub-class, *Cartilaginosi*, of the Class, *Pisces*; the distinctive character of which is the absence of a gill-cover.

CHONDROSYNDESME, s. m.,—χονδροσύνδεσμος,—chondrosyndesmus, m. L.,—knorpelverbindung, f., die *verbindung* zweier knochen mittelst einer oder mehrer *knorpel*, G.,—the *union* of two bones by means of one or more *cartilages*.

CHONDROTOMIE, s. f.,—chondrotomia, f. (χονδρὸς,—τέμνω, I dissect), L.,—anatomische *zerlegung* der *knorpel*, G.,—anatomical *dissection* of *cartilages*.

CHORDAPSE, s. f.,—χόρδαψος,—chordapsus, m. L.: in Pathology, a spasmodic constriction of the intestines,—eine heftige kolik mit kotherbrechen, G.,—violent colick with fæcal vomiting,—*Ileus*,—induced by such constriction.

CHORÉE, s. f.,—chorea, f. (χορεία, a dance), L. The absurd term, *danse de St. Guy*, F.,—*chorea* Sancti Viti, G.,—St. Guy's or St. Vitus' *dance*,—has been applied, in Pathology, to an affection characterized by irregular and convulsive motions of the muscles of the limbs, face, and trunk. It may be general or partial; and attack the muscular apparatus of one limb or organ, or one side of the body.—Spinal irritation, however induced, is the immediate agent in the production of the curious phenomena of this disease; which frequently, becoming independent of the cause originally inducing it, assumes, as in impeded utterance, an habitual character; and sometimes, from organic lesion of the spinal chord, terminates in incurable paralysis. CHORÉMANIE, s. f.,—choremania, f. L.,—tanzsucht, f. G.: a modern synonym of *Chorea*.

CHORION, s. m.,—*χόριον*: in Anatomy, the thickest portion of the skin of animals, —le *derme*, F.,—*δέρμα*: also, the delicate and pellucid structure,—aderhäutchen, n. G.,—which, composed of two lamellæ, constitutes the exterior membrane of the *fœtus in utero*. See AMNIOS. *Ch. velouté*,—*tomenteux*,—see CADUQUE. In Botany, the external membrane of the seeds of plants, —die äussere haut, oder lederhaut, der pflanzensamen, G.

CHOROÏDE, adj.,——*χοροειδὴς*,—choroides, choroideus, L.,—lederartig, G.,—choroid: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, to divers parts resembling, in vascularity of structure, the *chorion*; as *membrane choroïde*, or simply *choroïde*, *uvée*, F.,—membrana—, tunica *choroidea*, L.,—die gefässhaut—, das aderhäutchen des auges, G.,—the *choroid* coat or membrane of the eye; and plexus *choroïdes*,—plexus *choroidei*,—die adergewebe, adernetze,—the vascular processes of pia mater which occupy the lateral ventricles of the brain. CHOROÏDIEN, adj.,——choroideus, L.,—pertaining to the parts denominated *choroid*; as l'*artères choroïdiennes*, F.,—branches of the anterior cerebral, and cerebellic arteries; *veines choroïdiennes*,—venæ Galeni,—the veins which traverse the *toile choroïdienne*, —velum interpositum, L.,—a membranous production investing the inferior surface of the fornix, covering the third ventricle and corpora quadrigemina, and connecting together the choroid plexus of each side; *enduit choroïdien*, the brown or black pigment by which the *choroid* membrane of the eye is impregnated. In Zoology, the term is applied to a glandular body,—glandula *choroidea*, L.,—interposed between the tunica ruyschiana, and vasculosa of the choroid membrane of the eye of *fishes*.

CHOU, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Brassica* (*Tetradynamia, siliquos.*; *Cruciferæ*), L.,—der Kohl, G.,—Cabbage,—containing many species; several of which, as *chou potager*,—*ordinaire*, F.,—*B. oleracea*, with its numerous varieties, afford a grateful *aliment* to man.

CHOU-FLEUR, s. m.,—cauliflower: in Botany, a variety,—*B. oleracea botrytis*, —of the ordinary cabbage. See CHOU. In Pathology, a term applied to certain excrescences which are developed about the orifices of the mucous membranes, principally the anus and vulva; and resemble, in form and colour, the head of a *cauliflower*.

CHROMATE, s. m.,—chromas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—chromsaure salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *chromic* acid,—*acide chromique*, F.,—acidum *chromicum*, L.,—*chrom*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. CHROME, s. m.,—chromium, n. (*χρῶμα*,——colour), L.,——chrom, chrom-metall, n. G.: a solid metal, so called from the beautiful *colours* which most of its compounds exhibit. It exists in nature, only in a state of chromate, and of oxyde,—chromoxydul, G.

CHRONIQUE, adj.,——*χρονικὸς*, *χρόνιος* (*χρόνος*, time),—chronicus, L.,—chronisch, langwierig, G.,—chronic, of long duration: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases——morbi *chronici*, L.,——*chronische* krankheiten, G.,—of slow and lingering progress; and consequently opposed, in signification, to the term, *acute*. See AIGU.

CHRONOMÈTRE, s. m.,—chronometrum, n. (*χρόνος*,—*μέτρον*, measure), L.,—zeitmesser, m., chronometer, G. and E.: an instrument which serves to *measure time*: synon. with CHRONOSCOPE, s. m., compounded of *χρόνος*,—and *σκοπέω*, I survey.

CHRYSALIDE, s. f.,—*χρυσαλλὶς* (*χρυσὸς*, gold),—chrysalis, aurelia, pupa, f. L.,—das püppchen der schmetterlinge, G.: in Entomology, the nympha of Lepidopterous insects; which frequently exhibits a *gold-like* or metallic splendour: hence the name. The *Chrysalis* succeeds the caterpillar; and is, itself, followed by the perfect or imago state of the insect.

CHRYSIDE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Chrysis* (*Hymenoptera*, *Chrysideæ*, Cuv.), *guêpe dorée*, F.,—goldfliege, G.,—Gold wasp,—containing a few species; one of which,—*C. ignita*,—*chr. enflammée*, F., —is reputed *stimulant* like the *Cantharis*; and, as such, sometimes administered internally in paralysis.

CHRYSOCOLLE, s. m.,—*χρυσόκολλα*,—chrysocolla, f. L.,—goldleim, m. G.,—chrysocol: an old designation of sub-borate of soda, derived from its employment as a *solder* for *gold*.

CHRYSOMÈLE, s. f.: a genus, in Entomology, *Chrysomela* (*Coleoptera*), L.,—der goldkäfer, G.,—constituting the type of the CHRYSOMELINES, s. m., pl.,—*Chrysomelidæ*, L. Several species have, without sufficient reason, been regarded as possessing *anti-odontalgic* properties.

CHRYSOPÉE, s. f.,—chrysopoeia, f. (*χρυσὸς*, gold, *ποιέω*, I make), L.,—goldmacherei, f. G.,—the art of *making gold*: synon. with ALCHIMIE.

CHUTE, s. f.,—casus, m. L.,—fall, m., fallen, n. G.,—fall, the action of falling; as *ch. des cheveux*,—*des dents*, F.,—*fall*—*shedding*—of the hair and teeth. For the application of the term to the displacement of organs, see ABAISSEMENT.

CHYLE, s. m.,—*χυλὸς*,—chylus, m. L., —milch– oder nahrungsaft, m. G.: the whitish fluid extracted from the aliment, by the intestinal absorbents, after its subjection to the process of digestion; and conveyed, by those vessels, through the

mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.—It is composed of a serous portion and fibrine; and, in most animals, emits a sperm-like odour. CHYLAIRE, CHYLEUX, adj.,——chylaris, chylosus, L.,—chylous, pertaining to *chyle.*

CHYLIFÈRE, adj.,—chyliferus, *(chylus, —ferre,* to convey), L.,—nahrungsaft enthaltend, G.,—chyliferous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the vessels,—*vaisseaux chylifères* ou *lactés,* F.,—vasa *chylifera,* L.,—which *convey* the *chyle* from the intestines to the thoracic duct. CHYLIVORES, s. f., and adj., pl.,—*Chylivoræ (chylus,—vorare,* to feed upon), L., an epithet employed, by Clarke, to designate a family of the *Œstri;* the larvæ of which are supposed to *subsist* on the *chyle* of the animals infested by them.

CHYLIFICATION, s. f.,—chylificatio, f. *(chylus,—facere,* to make), L.,—*wandlung* in *nahrungsaft,* G.,—*conversion* into *chyle:* one of the stages—and main object—of the process of digestion.

CHYLOPOIÈSE, s. f.,——chylopoiesis, f. (χυλὸς, chyle, ποιέω, I make), L.,—*bereitung* des *chylus,* G.,—*formation* of *chyle:* synon. with CHYLIFICATION. CHYLOPOIÉTIQUE, adj.,—chylopoieticus,——chylopoietic: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the whole apparatus of abdominal organs which concur in the *formation* of *chyle.*

CHYLOSE, s. f.—χύλωσις,—chylosis, f. L.: the conversion of aliment into *chyle.* Synon. with CHYLIFICATION.

CHYME, s. m.,——chymus, m. (χυμὸς, juice), L.,—speisebrei, m. G.: in Physiology, the homogeneous and viscid pulp into which alimentary substances are converted, after subjection, for awhile, to the action of the stomach; and from which, on the addition of the biliary and pancreatic fluids, chyle is subsequently separated. CHYMIFICATION, s. f.,—chymificatio, f. *(chymus—facere,* to make), L.: *conversion* of the aliment into *chyme.*

CHYMOSE, s. f.,—chymosis, f. L.,—bereitung des speisebreies, G.,—preparation of *chyme.* Syn. with CHYMIFICATION.

CIBOULE, s. f.,—zipolle, f. G.: the vulgar name of *Allium fistulosum,—ail fistuleux,* F.; as CIBOULETTE, s. f.,—of *A. schœnoprasum,—a. civette:* both, *alimentary* and *stimulant.*

CICATRICE, s. f.,—cicatrix, f. L.,—οὐλὴ, —narbe, f. G.,—scar: in Surgical Pathology, a cellular and membrane-like production, of variable figure, thickness, and consistence, which forms upon the surface of wounds and sores, after their cure. It is, at first, reddish; but subsequently assumes a whitish colour. The formation of the *cicatrix,* in suppurating wounds and ulcers, is accompanied by these four orders of phenomena: 1. afflux of blood and inflammation; 2. development of granulations; 3. suppuration; 4. shrinking, union, and desiccation of the granular productions. The following phenomena characterize the process of cure by the first intention: 1. inflammation; 2. effusion of coagulable lymph between the lips of the wound; 3. cellular organization of this lymph; and 4. inosculation of the vessels of the opposite sides.

CICATRICULE, s. f.,—cicatricula, f. L.,—narbchen, n. G.: in Surgery, a small cicatrix: in Zoology, a minute milk-white speck,—the tread,—hahnentritt, m. G.,—seen upon the surface of the yolk-bag of a fecundated egg: and containing the rudiments of the chick: in Botany, syn. with the *Latin, hilum.* See HILE.

CICATRISANT, adj.: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to remedies,—*remèdes cicatrisants,* F.,—*cicatrisantia,* L.,—*vernarbende* mittel, G.,—which are supposed to favour the process of CICATRISATION, s. f.,—cicatrisatio, f. L.,—cicatrization: the formation of a *cicatrix.* See CICATRICE. CICATRISER, v. a.,—cicatrisare, L.,—vernarben, G.,—to cicatrize.

CICUTAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cicuta (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ),* L.,—der Wuterich, Wasserschierling, G.,—Cow-bane, Water-Hemlock,——containing few species. The principal of these, *C. virosa, (Cicutaria aquatica,* Lam.),—*cicutaire vireuse,* F.,—giftiger Wuterich, G.,—long-leaved Water-hemlock,——a common European plant, growing in watery places, contains a yellowish and *poisonous juice.* Another species, *C. maculata,*—native of America, has the *medicinal* properties of *Conium maculatum.* See CIGUE.

CICUTINE, s. f.,—cicutina, f. L.: a term whereby Brandes has designated a new alcali discovered in the leaves of *Conium maculatum.* Synon. with CONÉINE.

CIGALE, s. f.: a genus of *Hemipterous Insects, Cicada;* the species of which principally inhabit the southern regions. To the puncture of one of these, *C. orni,*—is ascribed the exudation of manna furnished by the trunk of certain of the *Fraxini.*—See MANNE.

CIGUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Conium (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ),* L.,—der Schierling, G.,—Hemlock,—containing but few species; the principal of which,—*C. maculatum.,—cigue ordinaire,* F.,—κονέιον,——grosser—geflekter—schierling,—greater——spotted—hemlock,—the *cicuta major,* of Lamarck,—is a common European plant. Externally applied, useful in indurations of the testis, mamma, and lymphatic glands; but not meriting the eulogies of Storck in scirrhus or cancer: internally, *narcotic, sedative, poisonous.* Supposed to have been the agent where-

by the state-criminals, at the Areopagus of Athens, were destroyed,—by which Socrates and Phocion perished. The *Germans* have an *Extract*, *Tincture*, and *Plaster* of Hemlock,—Schierling-extract,—tinctur,—pflaster. *Cigue aquatique,—d' eau.* Synon. with CICUTAIRE. — *petite.* See ETHUSE.

CIL, s. m.,—cilium, n. L.,—*βλεφαρὶς*,—wimper, f., wimperhaar, n. G.,—eye-lash: in Anatomy, the hairs,—*cils*,—cilia,—*βλεφαρίδες*,—augenwimpern,—implanted in two or three rows, on the free borders of the eye-lids, in Man and many of the *Vertebrata;* more numerous and longer in the superior than the inferior palpebra. In Botany, the stiffish *hairs* situated on the circumference of the parts or organs of certain plants; as the *peristome* of the *mosses;* and the leaves of *Sempervivum.*—See CILIÉ.

CILIAIRE, adj.,—ciliary, belonging to the eye-lashes; as *bord ciliaire des paupières*, F.,—margo palpebrarum *ciliaris*, L.; *glandes ciliaires* ou *sebacés*, F.,—die Meibomischen talgdrüsen, G.,—the *ciliary* or Meibomian glands. The epithet is also applied to different vessels,—*ciliar*-gefässe, G.,—and other parts which enter into the structure of the eye; as *artères ciliaires*, F.,—arteriæ *ciliares*, L.,—die *ciliar*arterie, G.,—consisting of the short or posterior (art. uvéales, Ch.),—very numerous; the long (art. iriennes, Ch.) two; and the anterior (arteriæ ciliares anteriores, Hall.), from six to twelve,——all branches of the ophthalmic: *veines ciliares*,——*ciliar*venen,——pouring their contents into the ophthalmic vein: nerfs *ciliaires* (nerfs iriens, Ch.),—nervi *ciliares*,—*ciliar*nerven,—given off from the anterior part of the ophthalmic ganglion,—augenknoten, G.,—and penetrating the sclerotica near the entrance of the optic nerve. *Corps ciliaire*,—corpus *ciliare*,—*ciliar*körper: a ring encircling the crystalline lens, and resulting from an union of the *ciliary* processes,—procès *ciliaires* (rayons sous-iriens, Ch.), F.,—*ciliar*fortsätze, G.,—of the choroid coat. *Cercle* ou *ligament ciliaire* (commissure de la choroïde, Ch.),—strahlenband, G:—the greyish ring situated between the choroid, iris, and sclerotica; of pulpy consistence, and more closely adherent to the former of these membranes than the other. It receives the ultimate ramifications of the *ciliary* nerves; and is regarded as a nervous ganglion,—ein nervenknoten, G.

CILIÉ, adj.,—ciliatus, L.,—gewimpert, G.,—ciliated: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts and organs of animals and plants which are furnished with hairs resembling *eye-lashes;* as, among Insects, the *corselet*,—*cors. cilié*, F., —of the genus, *Trox;* and the *wings*,—*ailes ciliées*,—of many of the *Diptera:* and the *seed*,—*graine cilée*,—of *Menyanthes nymphæoides;* the *leaves*,—*feuilles ciliées*,—of *Ochna ciliata;* and the *throat* of the *corolla*,—*gorge de corolle ciliée*,—of *Gentiana campestris.* See, also, CIL.

CILLOSE, s. f.,—cillosis, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, applied, by Vogel, to a chronic trembling,—ein chronisches blinzeln, G.,—of the superior palpebra.

CIME. See CYME.

CINAROCÉPHALES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Cinarocephaleæ* (*κίναρα*, artichoke, *κεφαλὴ*, head), L.: a group of plants belonging to the Natural Family of the *Synantherеæ;* and comprizing genera which, in the outline of their *head*, resemble the *artichoke.*

CINCHONINE, s. f.,—cinchonina, f. L.: an organic alcali existing in nearly all the species of *Cinchona;* especially the grey; and constituting their active principle.

CINÉFACTION, s. f.,—cinefactio, f. (*ciner*, ashes, *facere*, to make), L.: reduction to *ashes*,—verbrennung zu *asche*, G.,—of organic substances, by combustion. Syn. with CINÉRATION, s. f.,—cineratio, f. L., —incineration.

CINNABRE, s. m.,—*κιννάβαρι*,—cinnabaris, f. L.,—zinnober, m. G.,—cinnabar; the vulgar name of red sulphuret of mercury,—das rothe schwefelquecksilber, G. — *d'Antimoine*, F.,—spiessglaszinnober, G.: red sulphuret of antimony.

CIRCONCISION, s. f.,——circumcisio, f. (*circum*, around, *cædere*, to cut), L.,—*περιτομὴ*,—beschneidung, f. G.: an operation, of great antiquity, which consists in the partial or total removal of the prepuce in male, and of the labia minora, in female, children. The Hebrews practise it only on the former; the Egyptians, Arabs, and Persians, on subjects of either sex. In Surgery, it is indicated, or performed, upon the male, in phymosis, in excessive length, or organic degenerations, of the prepuce; on the female, in unnatural elongation, and morbid conditions, of the nymphæ.

CIRCONFERENCE, s. f. See PÉRIPHÉRIE.

CIRCONFLEXE, adj.,—circumflexus, L., —circumflex: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the two *arteries*,—*artère circonflexe antérieure* et *postérieure*, of the arm, branches of the axillary;—to two of the thigh,—*art. circonfl. externe* et *interne*,—branches of the profunda femoris; and their attendant *veins*,—venæ *circumflexæ*, L. The anterior iliac artery and vein are, by Chaussier, designated *circonflexes de l'ilium.* The *nerf circonflexe—axillaire* (scapulo-huméral, Ch.) is given off from the posterior part of the brachial plexus.

CIRCONSCRIT, adj.,——circumscriptus (*circumscribere*, to draw a limit round),

L.,—umschreiben, G.,—circumscribed: an epithet applied, in Surgical Pathology, to an *aneurism*, or other *tumour*,—*tumeur circonscrite*, F.,—whose limits are well and clearly defined; and consequently opposed, in signification, to the term, *diffused*. See ANÉVRISME.

CIRCONVOLUTION, s. f.,—circumvolutio, f. (*circumvolvere*, to wrap round), L.,—gyrus, m. G.,—convolution: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the numerous windings—*circonv. intestinales*, F.,—made, by the small intestine, in passing from the stomach to the cœcum; and to the undulating prominences,—*circonv. cérébrales*,—exhibited by the surface of the cerebral mass. See ANFRACTUOSITÉ.

CIRCULAIRE, adj.,—circularis, L.,—zirkelrund, kreisförmig, G.,—circular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *canal*,—*can. circulaire*, F.,—of the eye,—see GODRONNÉ: in Surgery, to any process or object, in the performance or application of which, the figure of a *circle* is described: *Exs. Amputation* —, *bandage circulaire*, F.

CIRCULATION, s. f.,—circulatio, f. (*circumferre*, to carry round), L.,—kreislauf, umlauf, m. G.: a term applied, in Physiology, to the function whereby the blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart, through the *systemic* arteries and veins, and right auricle, to the right ventricle; and, from thence, through the *pulmonary* vessels to the left auricle.—The *first* or *systemic* stage is, by physiologists, denominated the great —, the *latter* or *pulmonic*, the lesser circulation,—*grande* et *petite circulation*, F. *Circ. capillaire* is the movement of the blood, or other fluid, in the capillary vessels of animals or of plants. The circulation of the blood in the fœtus,—der kreislauf des blutes beim foetus, G.,—presents some differences from that of the animal after birth. CIRCULATOIRE, adj.,—circulatorius, L.,—pertaining to the *circulation*,—*mouvement circulatoire*, F.,—of the blood. For a luminous account of this process in the series of animals, see Dhéré, *De la Nutrition dans la Série des Animaux*, p. 111.

CIRCUMFUSA, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and applied collectively, by Hallé,—to all those objects—*choses environnantes*, F.,—which, as atmosphere, climate, and habitation,—exercise an exterior and general influence upon man.

CIRE, s. f.,—κηρὸς,—cera, f. L.,—wachs, n. G.,—bees'-wax: a substance secreted in the intervals of the rings of the abdomen, of divers of the *Apidæ*, especially the honey-bee,—see ABEILLE; and employed in the construction of cells for the reception of their larvæ and food. Several plants secrete a substance,—*cire végétale*, closely resembling *wax*. — *des oreilles*. See CÉRUMEN. In Zoology, the term, cere,—*cire*, F.,—ceroma, L.,—schnabelhaut, wachshaut, G.,—is applied to the ordinarily coloured membrane which invests the base of the superior mandible of certain birds,—as the *Rapaces*. See BEC.

CIRON, s. m. See ACARE.

CIRRHE, s. m.,—cirrus, capreolus, m., clavicula, f. G.,—ranke, wickelranke, f. G., —tendril: a term applied, in Botany, to a filiform appendage, simple or branched,—*s.* ou *rameux*, F.,—einfache oder getheilte, G.,—and variously contorted, whereby certain plants attach themselves to neighbouring objects. The *tendril* may spring from the axilla of the leaf, as in Passion-flower; or from the point opposite,—as in the Vine. In Zoology, divers appendages of the animal body, especially the beards of fishes, are named *cirri*, L. See BARBILLON. CIRRHÉ, adj.,—cirratus, L.,—furnished with a *tendril* or *cirrus*.

CIRRHEUX, adj.,—cirrosus, L.,—rankig, G.,—cirrhose: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs terminated by a tendril, as the *petiole*,—*pét. cirrheux*, F.,—of *Pisum sativum*; or to plants distinguished by its peculiar formation, as *Lathyrus cirrhosus*. Employed, in Zoology, as the specific designation of a carp,—*Cyprinus cirrosus*,—which exhibits *cirri* on the upper jaw. Blainville has, also, designated *tentacules cirrheux*,—the arm-like prolongations of the body of the *Hydra*.

CIRRHIFÈRE, adj.,—cirriferus (*cirrus*,—*ferre*, to bear), L.,—rankentragend, G.,—cirriferous: *bearing tendrils*; as the *stem* of *Vitis* and *Cobœa*. CIRRHIFORME, adj.,—cirriformis (*same*, and *forma*, figure), L.,—rankenförmig, lockenförmig, G.,—cirriform: exhibiting the *figure* of, transformed into, or executing the functions of, a *tendril*.

CIRRHOSE, s. f.,—cirrhosis, f. (κιῤῥὸς, yellowish), L.: a term applied, by Laennec, to a morbid *yellow-red* concretion of the liver,—ein krankhaftes *gelbrothes* concret in der leber, G.

CIRSOCÈLE, s. m., ou f.,—κιρσοκήλη (κιρσὸς, a varicose vein, κήλη, a tumour),—cirsocele, hernia varicosa, L.,—saamenaderbruch, m., saamenadergeschwulst, f. G.: a *varicose dilatation* of the veins of the spermatic chord.

CIRSOMPHALE, s. m.,—cirsomphalus, m. (κιρσὸς,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—eine adergeschwulst am nabel, G.,—a tumour formed by *varicose* dilatation of the veins around the *navel*. Termed also *Varicomphale*.

CIRSOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—cirsophthalmia, f. (*same*, and ὀφθαλμὸς, eye), L.,—ein *varicoser* zustand des *augapfels*, G.,—varicose ophthalmy, a *varicose* condition of the *eye-ball*: intense inflammation of the eye,

with varicose dilatation of the vessels of the conjunctiva.

Cirsotomie, s. f.,—cirsotomia, f. (*same*, and *τέμνω*, I dissect), L.,—krampfaderschnitt, m. G.,—*extirpation* of *varices*.

Ciseau, s. m.,—scalprum, n. L.,—meissel, m. G.,—chisel: an instrument employed, by the Anatomist, in separating the vault of the cranium for inspection of the brain;—by the Surgeon, in removal of portions of diseased bone, or exostosis.

Ciseaux, s. m., pl.,—forfex, forficula, f. L.,—schere, f., scheren, pl., G.,—scissars: a cutting instrument employed in Surgery. The scissars—les *ciseaux*,—are either straight,—*droits*, F.; curved in the direction of their flat surface, or of their edge,—*courbés sur leur plat*, ou *sur leurs bords*; or elbowed,—*coudés*,—according to the precise purpose which they are destined to serve. In the latter case, the blades of the instrument form an obtuse angle with the branches.

Cissampelos, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Dioecia, monadelph.; Menispermeæ*),—die Kissampelos, G.,—wild Vine;—two American species of which,—*C. pareira*, and *pareiroides*,—afford the *medicinal root*, Pareira-Brava. The *root* of a third species, *C. caapeba*, more mucilaginous than the preceding, is accounted, in the Brazils, a specific against the bite of serpents, and a powerful *lithontriptic*. The generic name is compounded of *κισσὸς*, ivy, and *ἄμπελος*, a vine; as comprehending plants which resemble the *former* in their foliage, and the *latter* in their fruit.

Ciste, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cistus (Polyandria, monogyn.)*, L.,—das Cistenröschen, G.,—Rock-Rose,—constituting the type of the Family of the *Cistoïdes*, or Cistinées. From a species of this genus,—*C. creticus*,—*ciste de Crête*, F.,—a native of the islands of the Grecian archipelago and Syria, the gum-resin, Ladanum, is obtained. The *C. ladaniferus*,—*c. ladanifère*, F.,—gum-cistus,—which inhabits the Spanish peninsula,—and the *C. laurifolius*, and *ledon*, of the south of France, yield an analogous substance.—The genus derives its name from the *Greek*, *κίστη*, a box or capsule: the seeds of all the species being enclosed in minute and remarkable *capsules*.

Cistinées, s. f., pl.,—*Cistineæ*: a Family of dicotyledonous and polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; containing only the genera, *Cistus*,—see Ciste,—and *Helianthemum*.

Citerne, s. f.—cisterna, f. (*κίστη*, a cyst), L.,—cisterne, f. G.,—cistern: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts of the body, which serve as *reservoirs* for different fluids: such is the fourth cerebral ventricle. *Cit. lombaire*, *reservoir de Pecquet*,—*du chyle*,—receptaculum chyli, L.: the dilatation exhibited by the thoracic duct, in the lumbar region.

Citrate, s. m.,—citras, n. L.,—citrat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of *citric* acid with salifiable bases. The acid, itself,—*acide citrique*, F.,—acidum *citricum*, L.,—*citronen*säure, G.,—exists in the juice of the lemon, and the fruit of other species of *Citrus*. It is employed in medicine, as *antiphlogistic*, *antiseptic*, and *refrigerant*.

Citrin, adj.,—citrinus, L.,—citronenfarbig, G.,—citron-coloured: a term formerly applied to the Ointment of Nitrate of Quicksilver,—*onguent citrin*, F.,—unguentum *citrinum*, L.,—*gelbe* quecksilbersalbe, G.,—on account of its *colour*.

Citron, s. m.,—citrus, m., limonium, n. L.,—citrone, f. G.,—lemon: the fruit of the Citronnier, s. m.,—citronenbaum, m. G.,—lemon-tree, a species of the genus, *Citrus*,—see Oranger. The *juice* of the fruit of the *C. medica*—*limonum* is impregnated with citric acid,—see Citrate. The *rind*,—cortex limonii, L.,—citronenschale, f. G.,—bitter and aromatic, yields abundantly an essential oil,—Ol. citri destillatum, L.,—destillertes citronenöl, G.

Civette, s. f.,—zibethum, n. L.,—zibeth, m. G.: a resinous substance, of grateful and penetrating odour, obtained from divers *Mammifera*, of the genus, *Viverra*, especially the civet,—*V. civetta*,—*zibetha*,—la *civette*, F.,—zibethkatze, G.,—an animal, of the size of a cat, belonging to the *Carnivora*, of Cuvier, and domesticated in Egypt and Abyssinia. The *civet*, formerly employed as an *antispasmodic*, is secreted into a pouch, or fold of integument, situated between the anus and organs of generation of the animal.

Clair, adj.,—limpidus, pellucidus, L.,—klar, hell, durchsichtig, G.,—clear, limpid, transparent: an epithet, when applied to any fluid, as the urine, directly opposed, in signification, to turbid,—*troublé*.

Clairet, s. m.,—claretum, n. L.: an infusion of aromatic plants in wine, sweetened with honey or sugar.

Clapier, s. m.,—latibulum, n. L.,—burrow: a term, in Surgery, applied to a purulent sinus,—ulcus sinuosum, L.,—ein fistuloses geschwür, G.,—concealed within the substance, or beneath the integuments, of the animal organs; and communicating either with fistulous passages, or the cavity of an abscess: so named from its fancied resemblance to a *rabbit-burrow*.

Claquement *des dents*,—dentium crepitus, L.,—zahnklappern, n. G.,—chattering of the teeth: a phenomenon produced by tremor of the muscles of the lower jaw; and frequently attendant on rigor from the application of cold, or mental emotion.

Clarification, s. f.,—clarificatio, f. L.,—abklarung, f. G.: a process, in Pharmacy, which consists in separating from a fluid, all the insoluble substances suspended in it; whereby its transparency is injured or destroyed. Decantation, depuration, and filtration are the means commonly made use of.

Clasis, s. f.,—κλάσις,—clasis, f. L.,—bruch, m. G.,—fracture. Clasme, s. f.: a term, not synon. with *Clasis*, as represented by the *French* lexicographers; but signifying a fragment—splinter,—κλάσμα, —of the organ, or object, fractured.

Classe, s. f.,—classis, f. L.,—classe, f. G.,—class. In Natural History, the term *Class*, is applied to a group of individuals exhibiting one or more characters in common: it comprehends the minor divisions of order, genus, species, and variety. Physicians have essayed, hitherto with little success, to classify diseases on the principle by which the naturalist has been guided in the arrangement of the varied forms of created being. Classification, s. f.,—classificatio, f. L.,—abtheilung in classen, G.,—the methodical distribution of natural productions, and of the morbid affections of the animal body, into *classes*.

Claudication, s. f.—claudicatio, f. (*claudicare*, to halt or limp), L.,—hinken, n. G.,—limping, lameness.

Clavaire, s. f.: in Botany, a genus of gymnocarpal Fungi, *Clavaria*, L.,—containing numerous species; several of which, as *C. coralloides*,—*cl. coralloïde*, F.,—and an exotic brought from China, on the excrement of the elephant, are *edible*.

Clavicule, s. f.,—κλείς, κλειδίον,—clavicula, f. L.,—schlüsselbein, n. G.,—clavicle, collar-bone: in Anatomy, the long and slightly contorted bone, situated on each side, between, and articulated by its two extremities—hence called *sternal* and *scapular*,—with, the sternum and shoulder-blade. It exists, most perfectly developed, in man and the *Simiæ*; in many of the lower *Mammifera*; in birds; and is possessed, in a greatly modified shape, by certain Reptiles. No trace of it is seen in the *Solidungula*, *Bisulca*, and *Multungula*, of Blumenbach, nor in the *Cetacea*. In the human subject, it gives attachment to five muscles. Claviculaire, adj.,—clavicularis, L.: pertaining to, or supplying the place of, the *clavicle*; as the small bone,—os *claviculare*, of Vicq d'Azyr,—which exists, merely connected with the muscles, in many of the *Ferœ*, and some *Glires*. Claviculé, adj.,—claviculatus, L.,—provided with *clavicles*. Thus, Man and the *Simiæ*, are termed, by *French* zoologists, *animaux claviculés*.

Claviforme, adj.,—claviformis, L.,—keulenförmig, G.,—claviform, club-shaped: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs, or appendages, of various plants which exhibit this figure; as the *calyx* of *Silene*, the *corolla* of *Erica pinea*, the *filament* of *Veronica anagallis*, the *spadix* of *Arum*, the *leaves* of *Mesembryanthemum claviforme*, and *hairs* of *Fraxinella*.

Clavi-sternal, adj. Beclard has designated *os clavi-sternal*, F.,—the superior piece of the breast-bone; as connected alike with the *clavicle* and *sternum*.

Clavus, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*; and literally signifying a *nail*,—clou, F.,—nagel, m. G. Applied, in Pathology, to designate an indurated swelling,—*ognon*, F.,—hühnenauge, n. G.,—corn or bunion,—of the foot: 2. a callous *nail-shaped* excrescence of the sclerotica oculi: and 3. certain forms of uterine condyloma. See Condylome.

Clef, s. f.,—κλείς,—clavis, f. L.,—schlüssel, m. G.,—key: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the Wormian bones,—*claves* calvariæ, L.,—of the cranium,—see Wormiens: in Surgery, to the instrument,—*clef de la pyramide*, ou — *du trépan*, F.,—*clavis* terebræ, L.,—which serves to fix or to detach the pyramid of the trephine: and to the *key*-instrument,—*cl. de Garengeot*,—*anglaise*,—employed in extraction of the teeth; and of which the *cl. à noix*, —*à pivot*,—*à pompe*, are varieties either in principle or construction.

Cleido-costal, adj.,—cleido-costalis, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a ligament which passes from the cartilage of the first *rib*, to the inferior surface of the *clavicle*. Cleido-scapulaire, Cleido-sternal, adj.: terms respectively applied to the articulations of the *clavicle* with the *scapula*, and the *sternum*. All these adjectives are improper compounds of the *Greek*, κλείς, or rather κλειδίον, clavicle, with the *Latin*, *costa*, *scapula*, and *sternum*.

Clématite, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Clematis* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Waldrebe, G.,—Virgin's Bower. Two European species,—*C. erecta*, et — *vitalba*,—*cl. droite*, et — *blanche*, *aube-vigne*, F.,—aufrechte—, und gemeine oder steigende waldrebe,—upright virgin's bower, and traveller's joy,—*latter*, the κληματὶς, of the *Greeks*,—possess, in all their parts, peculiarly acrid qualities.—*Leaves*, *rubefacient* and even *vesicant*.—Employed, externally, in cutaneous diseases; internally, in Syphilis, and Cancer.

Clignement, s. m. (κλίνω, I move towards),—oculorum nictatio, L.,—blinzen mit den augen, G.,—winking: a motion whereby the eye-lids are brought together, in order to weaken the impression of a too powerful light upon the eye; or facilitate the perception of distant or minute objects.

Clignotant, adj.,—winking: an epithet applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the third or internal eye-lid,—*membrane clignotante* ou *nictitante*, F.,—membrana *nictitans*, palpebra tertia vel interna, periophthalmium, L.,—*nick*haut, *blinz*haut, f. G. It is most conspicuously seen in the nasal angle of the eye of birds; and occurs, also, in certain of the *Sepiæ*, Fishes, and *Amphibia*. In many *Mammifera*, as those of the Cat genus, the opossum, badger, racoon, horse, elephant, and seal, it is considerably developed; and supported, in some instances, by a fibro-cartilage. A mere rudiment of it exists in Man and the *Quadrumana*. It is drawn across the eye-ball, in birds, by two muscles. None of the *Mammifera*, except the rhinoceros, and perhaps the horse, is yet known to possess a muscular apparatus connected with this structure. Its purpose is evidently the protection of the retina from the action of a too vivid light. In animals furnished with a glandula Harderi, —Harder'sche drüse, G.,—the excretory duct terminates on the border of the *nictitating* membrane.

Clignotement. Syn. with Cligne-ment.

Climactérique, adj.,——climactericus (κλιμακτὴρ, every seventh year of human life), L.,—klimacterisch, G. The ancients believed that human diseases were developed with greater frequency and fatality in certain years than others: and, hence, every seventh was called by them, the *climacteric* year,—*année climactérique*, F., —κλιμακτηρικὸς ἐνιαυτὸς,—annus *climactericus*, L.,—stufenjahr, n. G.: while the sixty-third, as a multiple of 7 by 9, and therefore peculiarly pregnant with mortal ailments, was distinguished by the title of the *grand Climacteric*. Some physicians have also termed *climacteric*,—*époques climactériques*, F.,—certain periods of life, as characterized by revolutions in the human economy not dependent on the numerical progression of years. Such are the period of puberty in both sexes; and that of the cessation of the menstrual flux, in the female.

Climat, s. m.,—κλίμα,—clima, n., regio terræ, f. L.,—himmelstrich, erdstrich, m. G.,—climate: in Geography, a space comprized between two circles, parallel to the earth's equator. In Hygiène, an extent of country wherein all the circumstances, which exercise an influence upon organized beings, are nearly the same:— again, the assemblage of all those circumstances and conditions, exclusive of organic texture, on which life depends, and which exert upon it a perceptible operation. Climatérique, adj.,—climatericus, climaticus, L.,—belonging to, or connected with the peculiarities of, a *climate*: *Ex.* Morbi *climatici*, L.,—*klimatische* krankheiten, G.,—*climatic* diseases.

Clinanthe. s. m.,—clinanthium (κλίνη, a bed, ἄνθος, a flower), L.: in modern Botany, the common *receptacle* of compound *flowers*,—der gemeinschaftliche *fruchtboden*—receptaculum commune, L.—der zusammengesetzten *blumen*, G.

Clinique, adj.,—clinicus (κλίνη, a bed), L.,—klinisch, G.,—clinical: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to transactions which take place,—especially visits paid, and instructions delivered,—at the sick *bed*. Thus the *clinical* physician,—ὁ κλινικὸς.—medicus *clinicus*,—der *klinische* arzt, —is one who practises medicine,—ἡ κλινικὴ,—medicina *clinica*,—die *klinik*,—(see the admirable *Médecine Clinique*, of Andral), or, more properly, delivers lectures, —*leçons cliniques*, F.,—at the *bed-side* of his patient. *La Clinique*,—*hôpital* ou *école clinique*: an institution,—institutum *clinicum*, L.,—eine *klinische* anstalt, ein *klinikum*, G.,—expressly destined for the reception of patients, who serve as subjects for this valuable kind of pathological instruction.

Clinoïde, adj.,——clinoides, clinoideus (κλίνη,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—bettförmig, G.,——clinoid: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the four eminences,—*apophyses clinoïdes*, F.,—processus *clinoidei*, L.,—situated at the summit of the body of the sphenoid bone, and forming part of the sella Turcica,—türkensattel, G. They are distinguished into *anterior* and *posterior*,—vordere und hintere abhängige fortsätze, G.; and derive the adjective appellation from their fancied *resemblance* to the posts of a *bed*, on which the pituitary gland reposes.

Cliséomètre, s. m.,—clisiometrum, n. (κλίσις, inclination, μέτρον, measure), L.,— klisiometer, n., beckenmesser, m. G.: an instrument wherewith to *measure* the degree of *inclination* of the human pelvis, and the relation existing between the axis of its cavity, and that of the body.

Clitoris, s. m.,—κλειτορὶς,—clitoris, f. L.,—klitoris, f.,——schamzüngelchen, n., kitzler, m. G.: in Anatomy, the small prominent organ, of somewhat elongated figure, which occupies the central and superior part of the vulva, in female *Mammifera*. An imperforate glans, surrounded by a prepuce-like fold of mucous membrane, terminates its free extremity.— The organ consists of corpora cavernosa, resembling, in structure and attachment, those of the *membrum virile*; is, relatively to its slender volume, abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves; is susceptible of erection,—and furnished with a pair of muscles,—see Ischio-Cli-

TORIDIEN,—for that purpose. CLITORIDIEN, adj.,—clitorideus, L.,—belonging to the *clitoris: Exs. Artère—, veine clitoridienne*, F.: the *former*, a branch of the internal pudic artery; the *latter*, situated on the dorsum clitoridis, and pouring its blood into the pudic vein. CLITORISME, s. m., —clitorismus, m. L.: l'abus d'un *clitoris* volumineux,—der missbrauch eines übergrossen *klitoris*, G.,—d'une femme libidineuse, F.

CLOAQUE, s. m.,—cloaca, f. L.,—kloak, f. G.: a term literally signifying a sink or common sewer; but employed, in Comparative Anatomy, to designate a pouch which forms the extremity of the intestinal canal in the Monotremous *Mammifera*,—see MONOTREME,—in birds, reptiles, and certain fishes. Its orifice constitutes the anus of these animals. The semen of the male, and the products of conception of the female, with the fæces and urine of both, pass through the cavity of the *cloaca* in their expulsion from the body.

CLOCHE, s. f.: the popular designation of vesicles formed by effusion of serum beneath the epidermis. See AMPOULE.

CLOISON, s. f.,—*φράγμα*,—septum, n. L.,—scheidewand, f. G.,—partition: in Anatomy, the sheet of membrane or of muscle, or the plate or process of bone, destined to separate two cavities from each other, or form a principal into divers secondary cavities or cells; as the *membranous septum* lucidum, which divides the lateral ventricles of the brain; the *muscular partition*,—*septum* ventriculorum cordis, L.,—die *scheidewand* der herzkammern, G.,—which intervenes betwixt the cardiac ventricles; and the *osseous septum* narium,—*cloison des fosses nasales*, F.,—nasen*scheidewand*, G.,—consisting principally of a process of the ethmoid bone, and the vomer,—whereby the nasal cavities are separated. The recto-vaginal *septum*,—*cl. recto-vaginale*, F.,—is rather a cavity than *partition*, existing between the posterior paries of the vagina, and the anterior surface of the female rectum.—For an account of the great muscular *partition*, which divides the thorax and abdomen,—see DIAPHRAGME;—of the membranous *septum* existing between the cavities of the chest, see MEDIASTIN.

In Botany, the term is applied to the laminæ,—*dissepimenta*, L.,—which separate the capsule, or cavity, of a fruit into several distinct cells containing seeds.

CLONIQUE, adj.,—clonicus (*κλόνος*, tumultuous movement), L.: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to convulsion,—spasmus *clonicus*, L.,—*klonischer* krampf, G., —in which the limb, or part, affected, is *violently agitated* to and fro. The adjective, *tonic*,—see TONIQUE,—is, on the contrary, applied to spasm wherein the suffering member remains perfectly *immoveable*. CLONISME, s. m.,—clonismus, m. L.: the term employed, by Baumes, to designate *clonic* convulsion.

CLOPORTE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Porcellio*, belonging to the terrestrial *Crustacea*: and formerly confounded, by Linnæus, with Apterous Insects. The species, common in Europe, inhabit caves, cellars, and dark and damp places. The *P.——Oniscus——assellus*,——*ὀνίσκος*, of the Greeks, ?—*cloporte ordinaire*, F.,—is accounted *diuretic*. The officinal Millipes, —*cl. preparé des officines*,—is an *armadillo*. See ARMADILLE.

CLOU, s. m.,—literally a nail: the popular designation of FURONCLE. — *de girofle*: the name of the calyx of the Clove-tree,——see GIROFLIER,—gathered previously to the development of the flower; and employed as a condiment. — *de l'œil*,—see STAPHYLOME.—*hystérique*,—*clavus* hystericus, L.: an acute pain confined to one point of the head; and frequently affecting *hysterical* females.

CLUPÉE, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Clupea (Malacopteryg., Abdominal.*, Cuv.), L.,—the Herring,—which contains several species highly important in their connections with commerce and *diet*. The principal of these are the common herring, —*C. harengus*,—*hareng commun*, F.,—der häring, G.; the sprat,—*C. sprattus*,—*sardine*,—die sprotte; and the shad, see ALOSE. The pilchard, formerly confounded with the herring, now constitutes the type of a new genus, *Clupanodon*,—characterized by the *absence* of *teeth*: hence the term, (*Clupea*,—and *ἀνόδους*, toothless).—The fishery of the pilchard, *C. pilchardus*, —*célan*, F.,—strömling, m. G.,—is of great national importance to Britain.

CLYSTÈRE, s. m.,—lavement, m.,—*κλυστὴρ*, *κλυστήριον* (*κλύζω*, I rinse),—clyster, m., enema, n. L.,—klyster, n. G.,—glyster: an operation which consists in injecting a fluid into the large intestine, by means of a pipe (*seringue*, f. L.,—klysterspritze, f. G.,—likewise designated by the terms, *κλυστὴρ*, and clyster, L.), introduced *per anum*; also, the fluid, cold or warm, simple or medicated, employed in such operation. *Clyster* ocularis vel auricularis, L.: an instrument,—syringe, —destined for the injection of divers fluids into the eye and ear.

CNIDOSIS, s. f., F. and L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, *κνίδωσις*; and employed to express a stinging sensation like that excited by the contact of *Urtica urens*.

COAGULATION, s. f.,—coagulatio, f. L., —gerinnen, n. G.: the conversion of any liquid into a soft and tremulous mass.—Most of the animal and vegetable fluids,

as blood and albumen, are susceptible of this process, during which caloric is extricated. COAGULANT, adj.: a term formerly applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies or poisons,—remedia vel venena *coagulantia*, L.,—which were thought to possess the property of *coagulating* the animal fluids, especially the blood. The *French* term, *coagulum*, borrowed from the *Latin*, is syn. with CAILLOT.

COARCTATION, s. f.,—coarctatio, f. (*coarctare*, to straiten), C.: a term, in Pathology, applied to the straitening,—*reserrement*, *retrécissement*, F.,—of the various orifices and canals of the animal body: *Exs. Coarct. de la pupille,—de l'urètre,—du canal digestif*, F.,—*contraction* of the pupil,—of the urethra,—of the intestinal canal.

COCCINELLE, s. f.: a genus of *Coleopterous Insects*,—*Coccinella*, L.,—der Sonnenkäfer, die Marienkuh, G.,—Lady-Bird, Lady-Cow,—constituting the type of the COCCINELLIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Coccinellidæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. One of the most common,—*C. septempunctata*,—distinguished by the existence of *seven* black *dots* on the scarlet elytra, has been reputed *anti-odontalgic*.

COCCYCÉPHALE, s. m.,—coccycephalus (κόκκυξ, the coccyx, κεφαλὴ, head), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* with the bones of the cranium and neck exceedingly small, and terminating in a point like the *coccyx*, or the *bill of a cuckoo*,—kukkuksschnabel, G.,—according to Kraus; who gives *Coccygocéphale*, as the proper construction of the term.

COCCYGIO-ANAL, adj.,—coccygio-analis, L.: a name, in Anatomy, given, by Chaussier, to the external *Sphincter Ani* muscle,—*m. coccygio-anal*, F.,—äusserer schliesser des mastdarms, G.,—as belonging alike to the *coccyx* and *anus*.

COCCY-PUBIEN, adj.,—coccy-pubianus: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *anteroposterior* diameter of the lower or perineal aperture of the human pelvis; as extending from the *coccyx* to the *pubis*.

COCCYX, s. m.,—κόκκυξ,—also a cuckoo,—coccyx, os coccygis, L.,—steissbein, m. G.: in Anatomy, a small bone attached to the inferior or perineal extremity of the sacrum, and lengthening its curvature anteriorly. It corresponds, in Man, with the caudal elongation of the other *Mammifera*; and affords attachment to the *Sphincteres* and *Levatores ani*, and the *Coccygei*, muscles. It is developed, in the fœtal state, by four or five points of ossification,—one for each division which the adult bone continues to exhibit. The original *Greek* designation is said to have been derived from the fancied resemblance of the bone to the *cuckoo's* beak. COCCYGIEN, adj.,—coccygeus, L. Winslow admits the existence of two distinct *coccygeal* muscles,—*m. coccygiens*, F.,—*stiessbein-muskeln*, G.: one, anterior,—*ischio-coccygien*;—the other, posterior,—*sacro-coccygien*, F. See these Articles.

COCHEMAR. Syn. with CAUCHEMAR.

COCHENILLE, s. f.: a genus of *Hemipterous Insects*,—*Coccus*, L.,—die Cochenille, G.,—the Cochineal,—comprizing numerous species. One of the most important,—*coch. du nopal*, F.,—the *C. cacti*, of Naturalists, and *Coccinella*, of Pharmacologists,—lives upon a species of *Cactus* growing in Mexico,—hence called *C. cochinillifer*,—cochenillenbaum, m. G.,—see CACTIER; and furnishes the valuable *carmine*. Another,—*coch. de Pologne*,—*C. Polonicus*,—is brought from *Poland*, on the roots of a *Polygonum*, or of *Scleranthus perennis*; and yields a colouring matter less splendid than that of its Mexican congener: while a third,—*Cocc. ilicis*,—from which the animal kermes is obtained, lives upon a species of oak, see KERMÈS. These Insects were, long after their introduction into Europe, regarded as the *seeds* of a plant; and, hence, derived their generic designation from the *Greek*, κόκκος. They are destitute of medicinal properties; and now employed, in Pharmacy, merely as a colouring ingredient. COCHENILINE, s. f.,—cochenilina, f. L.: a term whereby it is proposed to designate the colouring matter,—*carmine*,—of the *Cochineal* insect.

COCHLEAIRE, adj.,—cochlearis, L.,—schneckartig, G.,—an epithet applied, by Cuvier, to the fenestra rotunda,—*la fenêtre ronde*, F.; as establishing a communication between the cavity of the tympanum,—paukenhöhle, f. G.,—and the internal spire of the *cochlea*,—die schnecke, G.

COCHLEARIA. See CRANSON.

COCHON, f. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Sus*. See SANGLIER. — *d'Inde*: a species, successively arranged in the genera, *Mus*, *Cavia*, and *Hydrochærus* (*Mammifera*, *Rodentia*, Cuv.; *Digitata*, *glires*, Bl.). The guinea-pig,—*Hydr.* — *Cavia—cobaia*, formerly, *Cav. porcellus*,—a well-known South-American animal, has long been domesticated in Europe. Its *flesh* is *edible*. See, also, AGOUTI, and CABIAI.

COCON, s. m.: in Zoology, the envelope of silk,—βομβύλιον,—bombycis folliculus, L.,—seidengehäuse, f. G.,—cocoon,—spun by the caterpillar of several species of *Bombyx*, especially the *B. mori*, or silkworm moth,—previously to its transformation into the chrysalis state. A similar structure is produced by the larva of some other insects, as that of the ant-lion,—*Myrmeleon formicarius*,—*fourmilion*, F.,—ameisenlöwe, G.; and by certain spiders, as a nidus for the reception of their ova.

Cocotier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cocos (Monoecia, hexandr.; Palmæ)*, L.,—
—der Coccosbaum, G.,—Cocoa-nut-tree, containing several species; the most valuable of which is the *C. nucifera,—coc. des Indes*, F.,—a native of the tropical regions of Asia and America. Its *fruit*,—the cocoa-nut,—le *coco*, F.,—die cocosnuss, G.,—is enveloped in a fibrous mass which serves for the manufacture of cordage.—In the oval *shell*, is contained a hollow *kernel:* its interior filled with a pleasant, sweetish, whey-like fluid; both, *alimentary*. A sort of wine is obtained by the fermentation of this fluid, as well as of the *sap* of the tree; an ardent spirit, by their distillation. The kernel yields an oleaginous substance, resembling *butter*,—see Beurre,—and frequently substituted for it, in domestic economy.

Coction, s. f.,—coctio, f. *(coquere*, to boil, digest, concoct), L.,—kochung, verdauung, f. G.: in Physics, the subjection of an animal or vegetable substance, commonly for alimentary purposes, to the sustained action of fire, in order so to modify its internal qualities and texture, that the organs of digestion may operate with facility upon it: in Physiology, the process—*digestion*,—whereby alimentary substances, principally during their sojourn in the stomach, are converted into chyme. The fantastical notions of the ancients respecting *concoction* in its relations to Pathology, are destitute alike of interest and utility.

Codagapale, s. m.,—codagapala, f. L.: in Materia Medica, the bark of *Nerium antidysentericum*, a tree of Ceylon and Malabar; lately constituted, by Brown, into a new genus, *Wrightia (Pentandria, monogyn.; Apocyneæ)*, L. It is powerfully *astringent;* and represented as a more effectual remedy in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, than the *Simarouba*.

Code, s. m.,—codex, m. L.,—codex, gesetzbuch, m. G.: in Medicine, a collection of formulæ destined to serve as a guide in the preparation of officinal remedies. Thus, the *Codex Medicamentarius*, sive *Pharmacopoea Gallica*,—an excellent work, published by the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris, is a selection of pharmaceutical formulæ adopted by the medical practitioners of that city.

Cœcum, Cœcal. See Cæcum.

Cœliaque, adj.,—cœliacus, L.,—cœliac, belonging to the intestines,—*κοιλία*,—eingeweide, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an artery,—*art. cœliaque* (opisto-gastrique, Ch.), F.,—arteria *cœliaca*, L.,—*eingeweide*schlagader, G.,—a large azygous trunk which arises from the abdominal aorta immediately after its passage through the diaphragm, and divides into the coronary-stomachic, hepatic, and splenic branches: 2. to a plexus of nerves,—*pl. cœliaque* ou *solaire* (—median ou opisto-gastrique, Ch.),—pl. *cœliacus*,—formed by numerous twigs from the semilunar ganglia, with branches of the pneumo-gastric; and situated, anteriorly to the aorta, around the *cœliac* trunk, or tripod,—*tronc* —ou *trépied de la—cœliaque*, F.,—as it is sometimes named. See Swan, *Demonstration of the Nerves*, 1830.—pl. vi—vii.

In Pathology, the term, *flux cœliaque*, F.,—morbus *cœliacus*, lienteria, L.,—*πάθος κοιλιακὸν*,—*bauch*fluss, m. G.,—*cœliac* passion,—is applied to a diarrhœa, in which chyle or chyme is said to be evacuated by stool, without suffering any alteration in in its passage through the intestinal canal. The affection is ordinarily symptomatic of chronic enteritis, or a tubercular condition of the mesenteric glands.

Cœloma, f. m. F., n. L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, *κοίλωμα*, which signifies hollow or cavity; and employed to designate a circular and superficial ulceration of the cornea,—hornhautgeschwür, n. G.,—more extensive, but less deep, than the Bothrion.

Cœnologie, s. f.,—*κοινολογία*,—cœnologia, f. L.,—berathschlagung, rathsversammlung, f. G.,—conference or consultation of different persons, especially physicians or surgeons,—*consultatio* medica vel chirurgica, L.

Cœur, s. m.,—*καρδία*,—cor, n. L.,—herz, n. G.,—heart: in Comparative Anatomy, a muscular organ consisting, in Man, the inferior *Mammifera*, and Birds, of four distinct cavities: two *Auricles*,—see Oreillette; the *right*, receiving the blood from all parts of the system, by the venæ cavæ; the *left*, from the lungs, by the pulmonary veins: and two *Ventricles*,—see Ventricule; the *right*, propelling the blood to the lungs, by the pulmonary artery; the *left*, to the general system, by the aorta. Thus, the heart, constituted, in all these animals, of a pulmonary and an aortic portion,—each comprizing an auricle and ventricle, is said to be *double;* and performs a double—a *pulmonary* and a *systemic*—circulation. In some *Chelonian* and *Saurian Reptiles*,—as the Turtle and Crocodile, the heart consists of two *auricles;* one, destined for the reception of the venous or carbonized blood from the system; the other, of the arterial or decarbonized fluid from the lungs,—hence respectively corresponding to the pulmonary, and aortic or systemic, auricles of the higher animals: and of two *ventricles*, so disposed as to constitute, in fact, but one cavity; from the pulmonary portion of which, all the arterial trunks of the organ emanate. The *Batraciens*, F.

exhibit only a single auricle and ventricle; presiding, however, over a double circulation. One auricle and one ventricle exist, also, in *Fishes:* they execute merely a *branchial* circulation; which corresponds with the *pulmonary*, of the preceding Classes. Thus far, as regards the great organ of circulation in the *Vertebrated* animals.

Of the *Invertebrated*, the *Cephalopoda*, as the Cuttle-fish, among the *Mollusca*, possess two branchial and one aortic *heart*, without auricles; distinct, and even distantly situated, from each other: the two former, at the root of the branchiæ,—see Branchies. In the other *Mollusca*, there exists only one branchial heart, composed of an auricle and ventricle; which, in some *Acephala*, as the Oyster, is perforated by, or rather surrounds, the intestinal canal. The *Crustacea* and *Arachnides* are furnished, on the contrary, with one aortic heart. An organ, called the *dorsal vessel*,—see Dorsal,—the intimate structure and functions of which are yet the subject of great doubt or controversy among physiologists, apparently supplies the place of the *heart*, in *Insects*, both in their larva and perfect states. The *Holothuriæ*, among the *Zoophytes*, exhibit an appearancc of vessels accompanying the intestinal canal; and an opaque spot, probably the gut, visible in the body of a *Vorticella*, has, by some Zootomists, been mistaken for the heart: yet, beyond the *Mollusca* and *Insects*, no distinct traces of a heart, or of any organ occupying its place, or executing its functions, has hitherto been detected. For an acconnt of the *Structure* and *Physiology* of the *human Heart*, see Senac, *Traité de la Structure du Cœur*, &c. Paris, 1783; and Adelon, *Physiologie de l' Homme*, Paris, 1829: of the *Comparative Anatomy* and *Physiology* of the *Heart*, the often-cited works of Blumenbach, Carus, Dhéré; and Meckel, *System der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, translated from the *German* into *French*, by Jourdan: of its *Malformations*, and *Pathology*, in *Man*, Farre, *Pathological Researches*, Essay 1., London, 1812; Senac, *Work just quoted;* Bertin, *Traité des Maladies du Cœur*, Paris, 1824; Kreysig, *Die Krankheiten des Herzens*, Berlin, 1814; Testa, *Delle Malattie del Cuore*, Naples, 1826; and Hope, *Treatise on Diseases of the Heart*, &c. 1832.

In Botany, the central layers of wood, exhibiting greater closeness of texture than—and differing, in colour, from—those situated nearer to the surface, are termed the *heart*,—*cœur*, F.,—cor, n. L.,—kern, m., kernholz, n. G.,—of the tree.

Cohabitation, s. f.,—cohabitatio, f. L.,—zusammenwohnen, n. G.: in common parlance, the act of living together, as man and wife: in Juridical Medicine, the consummation of marriage; intercourse between the sexes. See Coït.

Cohesion, s. f.,—cohæsio, f. (*cohærere*, to adhere or hang together), L.,—zusammenhang, f. G.: the action by which the molecules of a body *adhere together*, and resist their separation; the power producing this result. Syn. with *molecular affinity*,—the *affinity of aggregation.*

Cohobation, s. f.: in Chemistry, the distillation of a liquid several times in succession,—wiederholtes abziehen, G.,—from the same substance.

Coiffe, Coeffe, s. f.,—haube, f. G.,—literally a cap or hood: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a portion of the membranes,—haubennetze, n. G.,—of the human ovum, with which the head of the fœtus is sometimes enveloped at the period of birth. To be thus born,—*être né coeffé*,—is, by the vulgar, deemed a most auspicious circumstance: and the miraculous power of preserving its fortunate possessor from shipwreck and sundry other casualties, is still attached, in the eyes of ignorance and superstition, to the mystical *caul.* The child's head, in fact, exhibits this covering, either when rupture of the fœtal membranes has occurred at a distance from the orifice of the uterus; or when, from their extraordinary resistance, the ovum has been expelled whole. In popular language, the omentum,—see Epiploon—is named *Coiffe*,—caul,—netz, G. The like designation is given, in Botany, to the membranous envelope,—see Calyptre,—which *caps*, like an extinguisher, the opercule, and sometimes the entire urn containing the organs of fructification, of the Mosses.

Coignassier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cydonia* (*Icosandria, pentagyn.; Rosaceæ*), L.,—der Quittenbaum, G.,—Quince-tree,—lately separated from *Pyrus*, and containing but few species. The common Quince,—*C. vulgaris*,—*coign. commun*,—originally from the town of *Cydon*, in Crete,—whence probably the name,—is cultivated in Europe, for the sake of its *fruit*,—le *Coing*, F.,—malum cydonium, L.,—die quitte, G.,—the quince; which is too austere to be eaten raw. The *pippins* abound in mucilage. The *French* have an *Officinal Syrup* of the *fruit*,—Syrupus de Cydoniis, *Ph. Gall.*,—said to be useful, as an *astringent*, in Diarrhœa: the *Germans*, a *Mucilage*,—Quittenschleim, of the *seeds*,—quittensamen.

Coin, s. m.,—cuneus, m. L.,—keil, m. G.,—wedge: in Physics, an instrument destined to effect the separation of the parts of a body between which it is insinuated: ordinarily employed, by the Anatomist, in exposing the vertebral cavity.

Coïncidence, s. f.,—coincidentia, f. L., —zusammentreffen, n. G.,—coincidence, falling together—simultaneous concurrence—of several phenomena or circumstances; as, in Medicine, the symptoms—*phénomènes coïncidents*, F.—of diseases. In Optics, the *coincidence* of the rays of light upon the retina,—la *coïncidence* des rayons lumineux sur la rétine, F.,—is a condition essential to distinctness of vision.

Coïndication, s. f.,—coindicatio, f. L.: in Therapeutics, das zusammentreffen mehrerer merkmale, G.,—the coincidence of several signs,—*signes coïndicans*, F.,—signa *coindicantia*, L.,—which furnish the *same*,—or *strengthen* the *indication* furnished by other phenomena of the disease.

Coing, s. m. See Coignassier.

Coït, s. m.,—coitio, f., coitus, concubitus, congressus venereus, m. L.,—ἀφροδισιασμὸς, συνουσία,—beischlaf, m. G.,—coition, sexual intercourse; union des deux sexes pour l'acte de la génération. L'acte du *coït* est appelé aussi *copulation* chez les animaux; et *cohabitation* dans l'espèce humain, F.

Col, ou Cou, s. m.,—collum, n.,—cervix, f. L.,—αὐχὴν, τράχηλος,—hals, m. G., —neck: in Zoology, that part of the body which, in Man and the other *Vertebrata*, connects the head and thorax; and the commonly slender portion which, in *Insects*, intervenes between the head and corselet, or, sometimes, the corselet itself, when unusually long, slender, and rounded.

In Human Anatomy, the term is applied to the variously extenuated portion which unites the *body* of a bone to the rounded protuberance, called the *head*, or to an important process; or the body of a hollow viscus, to the more expanded part in which its orifice is situated: as, for example, the *neck* of the thigh- and the arm-bone,—*Col. du fémur*, — *de l' humerus*, F., —*collum* femoris,—humeri, L.; the *neck* of the bladder,—of the uterus,—*col de la vessie*,—*de la matrice*,—*collum* vesicæ urinariæ, *cervix* uteri, L.,—*hals* der harnblase, —der gebärmutter, G. The *neck* of the scapula,—*col de l'omoplate*,—*collum* scapulæ,—is the contraction which the bone exhibits at its anterior superior or acromial angle, behind the glenoid cavity: that of the lower jaw,—*collum* maxillæ inferioris, L.,—*hals* des unterkiefers, G.,—the slightly extenuated portion, situated, on each side, immediately below the condyloid process of the bone.

Colature, s. f.,—colatura, f. (*colare*, to strain or filter), L.,—durchseihung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the filtration of a liquid; the product of such operation, or liquid filtered.

Colchique, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Colchicum* (*Hexandria, trigyn.*; *Melanthaceæ*), L.,—das Kolchicum, die Zeitlose, G.,—Meadow-Saffron. It constitutes, with *French* Botanists, the type of a new Natural Family, Colchicacées, Colchicées, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Colchiceæ*, L.,—comprizing monocotyledonous monopetalous perigynous plants, with stamens inserted into the calyx. Among these, are the medicinal *Sabadilla*, and *Veratrum*.

The principal species,—*C. autumnale*,—*colchique de l'automne*, *safran bâtard*, F.,—κολχικὸν (quod a *Colchide*,—where, according to Dioscorides, it grew abundantly),—herbstzeitlose, G.,—common meadow-saffron,—flowers, during autumn, in the meadows of Europe. All parts of the plant exhale a nauseous and unpleasant odour; and the *fresh bulbs* contain a highly acrid milky *juice*, *deleterious* to man and many other animals. The *Colchicum* is powerfully *cathartic*; *diuretic*, and consequently administered as a substitute for Squill, in Dropsy; and a valuable remedy in rheumatism and gout,—constituting the basis of divers empirical remedies celebrated in the treatment of the latter disease. An exceedingly nutritious *fecula* may be obtained from the *bulbs*, by re-iterated ablution.

Officinal Preparations, *French* and *German*: a *Spirituous* and *Vinous Tincture*,—Tinctura—Vinum de Bulbis Colchici, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistige—, Weinige Tinctur der Herbstzeitlose; an *Oxymel*,—Oxymel de Aceto Colchici,—Herbstzeitlosen-Sauerhonig. *German*: a *Vinegar*, and *Syrup*,—Herbstzeitlosen-essig, und — Syrup.

Coléoptère. s. m., and adj.,—coleopterous (κολεὸς, a sheath, πτέρον, a wing), L. The term, *Coléoptères*, pl.,—Coleoptera, L.,—Coleoptern, G.,—has been applied, by De Geer, Linnæus, and succeeding Naturalists, to an Order of the Class, *Insecta*; the animals composing which, have their wings folded transversely, and protected by a horny or coriaceous covering,—mit *flügeldecken*, versehen, G.,—provided with *wing-cases*. The *Coleoptera*, of which the *Scarabæus*, *Cantharis*, and *Coccinella*, afford familiar examples, are, in popular language, termed *beetles*. See Dejean and Boisduval, *Iconographie des Coléoptères d'Europe*. 8vo., Paris, 1833.—Coléoptérologie, s. f.,—coleopterologia, f. L.: a *Treatise* on *Coleoptera*. Coléoptérologue, s. m.,—coleopterologus, m. L.,—coleopterist: one who especially studies *Coleopterous* Insects.

Coléoptile, s. m.,—coleoptilus, m. (κολεὸς,—πτίλον, a downy feather, plumule), L.,—federchenscheide, f. G.: in Botany, a sort of *sheath* which envelopes the *plumule* of the *Liliaceæ* and *Alismaceæ*, at the moment of the germination of the seed. Coléoptilé, adj.,—coleoptilatus,

L.,—mit einer *federchenscheide* versehen, G.,—furnished with a *coléoptile.*

Coléorrhize, s. f.,—coleorrhiza, f. (*κολεός*, a sheath, *ῥίζα*, a root), L.,—wurzelchenscheide, f. G.: a *sheath* which envelopes the *radicle* of the *Gramineæ*, and other plants, at the moment of germination. Coléorrhizé, adj.,—coleorrhizatus, L.,—furnished with a *radicle-sheath.*

Colère, s. f.,—*ὀργὴ, θυμὸς*,—ira, f., furor brevis, m. L.,—zorn, m. G.,—anger, choler, wrath: violent passion, accompanied by those well-known phenomena which result from the operation of some transient cause producing excitement of the brain.

Colique, adj.,—*κωλικὸς*,—colicus, L.,—kolisch? zum kolon gehörig, G.,—colic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to vessels, or other appendages, belonging to the Colon. Of the six *colic* arteries,—*art. coliques*, F.,—respectively distinguished by the terms, *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*,—*supérieure*, *moyenne*, et *inférieure*, F.,—the three *right* (méso-colique,—colique droite,—and cœcale, Ch.), are branches of the superior mesenteric: while the *left superior* (grande colique gauche, Ch.), the *left middle*, frequently a branch of the preceding,—and the *left inferior* (petite colique gauche) are given off by the inferior mesenteric. The *colic* veins,—*veines coliques*, F.,—six also in number, pour their contents into the greater and lesser mesenteric veins. In Pathology, employed, in its original and strictly etymological acceptation, to designate a disease or pain seated in the *Colon*,—*κωλικὴ νόσος*,—see Colique, s.: in Materia Medica, a remedy,—*κωλικὸν φάρμακον*,—remedium *colicum*, L.,—prescribed for the cure of such disease.

Colique, s. f.,—colica, f. L.,—kolik, f. G. The term, *Colic*, was, as its etymology indicates, originally employed to designate a morbid condition of the *Colon*; but has subsequently been made to comprehend all those affections, which exhibit, as their characteristic phenomenon, acute pain seated in any part of the abdomen, especially about the umbilical and hypogastric regions. *French* writers enumerate many species, or varieties, of the disease, distinguished either by the peculiarity of the exciting cause; as *Colique de plomb*,—*vermineuse*,—the *former*, consequent on the introduction of *lead* into the system,—the *latter*, on the irritation of *worms*:—by the precise situation, or organ, which it affects; as *néphrétique*,—*utérine*,—uterine and nephritic *colic*: or by the external characters, or phenomena, which it exhibits; as *c. inflammatoire*,—*spasmodique*,—inflammatory and spasmodic *colic.*

Colite, s. f.,—colitis, f., inflammatio membranæ mucosæ *coli* intestini, L.,—entzündung des schleimhautes des *kolons*, G.,—inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *colon.*

Collapsus, s. m.,—collapse: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, and employed, in Pathology, to express sudden diminution of cerebral energy,—complete and instantaneous failure of the powers of life.

Collateral, adj.,—collateralis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any vessel, or nerve, which accompanies, or runs *by the side*,—von der seite, G.,—of, another part or organ. There are, for example, two *collateral* arteries,—*art. collaterales*, F.,—of the arm: the *superior*,—*supérieure*,—*externe* (grande musculaire du bras, Ch.), a branch of the brachial; and the *inferior*,—*inférieure* ou *interne* (collaterale du coude), given off by the same vessel, near the internal condyle of the humerus. The *collateral* veins,—*veines collaterales*, F.,—pour their blood into the axillary.

Colle, s. f.,—*κόλλη*,—colla, f. L.,—leim, m., gluten, n. G.,—glue or gluten. *Colle-forte*,—common glue: a gelatine extracted from divers *animal* substances. See Gelatine. — *de poisson.* See Ichthyocolle.

Collection, s. f.,—collectio, f. (*colligere*, to accumulate), L.: a term employed, by Pathologists, in conjunction with the epithets, *purulent*, *sanguine*, *sereuse*, F.,—to designate an *accumulation*,—amas, m., F.,—sammlung, anhäufung, f. G.,—of pus, blood, or serum, in any cavity, or organ of the animal body.

Collerete, s. f.: in Botany, the involucrum of the *Umbelliferæ.* See Involucre.

Collet, s. m.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate that part of the tooth of the *Mammifera*,—collum, n. L.,—hals, wurzelhals, m. G.,—neck,—which intervenes between the crown and fang, or fangs, of the organ. In Botany, that portion of a plant, which constitutes the line of separation betwixt the stem and root: also, the minute projection which exists at the base of the leaves of the *Gramineæ*: and, lastly, a kind of crown or ring,—*anneau*, *collier*,—F.,—annulus, cingulum, collare, L.,—halsring, G.,—which invests the superior portion of the pedicle of certain of the Agarics and *Boleti.*

Colletique, adj. (*κόλλη*, glue): an epithet formerly used, in Materia Medica, to designate remedies,—*κολλητικὰ φάρμακα*,—remedia *colletica*, L.,—*verleimende* mittel, G.,—which serve for the purpose of *agglutination.* See Agglutinatif.

Collier, s. m.: a term applied, in Pathology, to exanthemata which surround the neck, like a *collar.* In Botany, synon. with Collet.

Colliquatif, adj.,—colliquescens (*col-*

liquere, to dissolve, to melt away), L.,—schmelzend, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to divers kinds of flux, as the *sueur colliquative*,—*dévoiement colliquatif*, F.—*colliquative* perspiration and diarrhœa,—of phthisis; which produce a rapid exhaustion of the patient, and are apparently the results of a morbid process, named, by the ancients, COLLIQUATION, s. f.—colliquatio, f. L.,—schmelzung, auflösung, f. G.: a progressive diminution, or *melting away*, of the solid parts of the animal body.

COLLISION, s. f.,—collisio, f. L.,—zusammenstoss, m. G.: in Physics, the shock of two bodies brought into contact.

COLLYRE, s. m.,—*κολλύριον*, *κολλύριον*,—collyrium, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an application, sometimes in the form of powder, and then termed *collyre sec*,—*pulverulent*, but ordinarily liquid, for affections of the eye. Kraus describes it as a mucilaginous lotion,—ein feuchtes schleimichtes augenmittel, G. By the Ancients, the term was applied to a solid body, of elongated and cylindrical figure, destined for introduction into the anus, vagina, ear, or nostril, in the treatment of the various diseases of these cavities.

COLOMNÉES, adj. pl.—*Columnatæ*, L.: a name given, by Linnæus, to the Natural Family of the *Malvaceæ*; in consequence of the union of the filaments of the various plants composing it, into a sort of *column* or cylinder.

COLOMNAIRE, adj.,—columnaris, L.,—saulenförmig, G.: in Botany, the *androphore* of a plant is distinguished by the epithet, *columnar*; when, as in *Malva*, it rises vertically from the centre of the flower, and resembles a small *column*. A species of *Clathrus*, among the *Fungi*, receives also the distinctive epithet *columnarius*; as consisting of four *column-like* branches, united at their summit.

COLON, s. m.,—*κῶλον*,—colon, n. L.,—kolon, n., grimmdarm, m. G.: in Anatomy, a portion of the intestinal canal, intervening between the cœcum,—caput coli,—or blind-gut, and the rectum. The term, according to Blanchard, is derived from *κωλύειν*, to impede,—ab *impediendo*; quia in eo excrementa, ne statim decidant, *morantur*, L.

The *Colon*, or great gut,—le *grand boyau*, F.,—presents four divisions: 1. the *right lumbar*, or *ascending* colon,—*col. lombaire droit* ou *ascendant*, F.,—occupying the *right lumbar* region, and extending from the summit of the cœcum, to the inferior surface of the liver and last asternal ribs: 2. the *transverse*, or *arch* of the, colon,—*c. transverse*, ou l'*arc du colon*,—*traversing* the *abdominal* cavity, and longer and more voluminous than the lumbar divisions, right and left, with which it is continuous: 3. the *left lumbar* or *descending*,—*c. lombaire gauche* ou *descendant*,—situated vertically in the *left lumbar* region, below the spleen, anteriorly to the corresponding kidney and *quadratus lumborum* muscle; and continuous, above, with the preceding division, below, with 4. the *sigmoid flexure*, or *iliac convolution*,—l's, ou *circonvolution*, *iliaque*, *du colon*,—which occupies the *left iliac* fossa; and, forming a double curvature, and loosely confined by a process of peritoneum, unites, about the basis of the sacrum, with the rectum. The *Colon* exhibits the same peculiarities of structure as the cœcum. For an account of its *blood-vessels*, see COLIQUE, adj. Its supply of *nerves*,—*nerfs coliques*, F.,—is derived from the TRI-SPLANCHNIQUE.

COLONNE, s. f.,—*στύλος*,—columna, f. L.,—säule, f. G.,—column or pillar: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts which exhibit some resemblance to a *column*; as la *Colonne Vertébrale*, F.,—see VERTÉBRAL; les *colonnes charnues du cœur*,—see CHARNU. *Vessie à colonnes*: the urinary bladder receives this designation, when its muscular coat is formed by *large fasciculi* separated from each other, and exhibiting *projections* into the cavity of the organ, with intervening cells, or cysts, in which calculi may lodge, and thus become encysted: an anatomical disposition more common in subjects of advanced —than in those of early age. *Colonnes du rectum*: the longitudinal ridges which the interior of the rectum exhibits in its lower portion. For the application of the term, in Botany, see COLOMNÉES. In Physics, applied to a quantity of any fluid showing an altitude greater than the diameter of its base; as *Colonne d'air*, — *de mercure*,—a *column* of air,—of quicksilver.

COLOQUINTE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Cucumis*. See CONCOMBRE. The plant, *C. colocynthis*,—grows wild in the Levant. The *pulp*, contained in its *fruit*,—*κολοκυνθὶς*,—fructus—, pomum Colocynthidis, Coloquintida, f. L., —koloquinthe, f., koloquinthen-gurke, f. G.,—colocynth-cucumber,—is excessively bitter and *purgative*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Extract*,—Extractum Colocynthidis, *Ph. Gall.*,—Koloquinthen-Extract. *German*: a *Tincture*,—Koloquinthen-Tinctur; an *Oil* by *Infusion*, and *Troches*,—Aufgegossenes Koloquinthenöl, und Koloquinthenkugeln.

COLOSTRUM, s. m.,—colostra, f., colostrum, n. L.,—kolostrum, n., die erste muttermilch nach der entbindung, G.: the first milk secreted by the female of mammiferous animals, after parturition. That of the human female contains more serum and butter, and less of the caseous principle, than ordinary milk: and consequently

exercises, on the intestinal of the infant, a slightly *purgative* action, whereby the expulsion of the *Meconium* is accelerated.—The *first milk* of the cow,—beestings,—die biestmilch, G.,—possesses similar qualities. Colostration, s. f.,—colostratio, f. L.: an absurd term which some authors apply to the diseases of infants, induced, in their opinion, by the peculiar qualities of the *first milk* or *Colostra.*

Colpalgie, s. f.,—colpalgia, f. (κόλπος, sinus muliebris, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—*schmerz* in der mutterscheide, G.,—*dolor vaginæ*, L.

Colpocèle, s. f.,—colpocele (κόλπος,—κήλη, an hernial tumour, L.,—*hernie vaginale*, F.,—hernia vaginæ, L.,—mutterscheidenbruch, m. G. Synon. with Ey-trocèle.

Colpoptose, s. f.,—colpoptosis, f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, a falling), L.,—*chute du vagin*, F.,—prolapsus vaginæ, L.,—mutterscheidenvorfall, m. G.

Colporrhagie, s. f.,—colporrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, I burst forth), hemorrhagia vaginalis, L.,—mutterscheidenblutfluss, m. G.,—*écoulement de sang par le vagin*, F.

Colpose, s. f.,—colposis, vel colpitis, f. L. Synon. with Ey-trytroïte.

Colpostegnose, s. f.,—colpostegnosis, f. (κόλπος,—στεγνόω, I close), vaginæ obliteratio, L.,—verwachsung der mutterscheide, G.,—*obliteration du vagin*, F.

Colpostenochorie, s. f.,—colpostenochoria, f. (*same*, and στενοχωρία, narrowing), contractio vaginæ, L.,—verengerung der mutterscheide, G.

Columbo, s. m. Calumba, Columba: in Materia Medica, a root,—*racine de Colombo, Ph. Gall.*,—radix Columbæ, L.,—Columbo-wurzel, G.,—the product of a plant, *Menispermum palmatum*,—the *Cocculus palmatus*, of De Candolle,—see Coquecule,—growing in the eastern regions of south Africa, and the forests of Mozambique. It was originally imported from *Colombo*, in the island of Ceylon; and hence derived its name. Bitter, slightly aromatic, *tonic*, and *restringent*, this root is regarded, and employed in *diet*, by the *Chinese*, as *analeptic* and *aphrodisiac*. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract* and *Tincture*,—Columbowurzelextract, und—tinctur,—of the Columbo-root.

Columelle, s. f.,—columella, f. L.,—säulchen, n. G.,—a little pillar, columnet? in Botany, the vertical axis of certain fruits which remains, as in the *Gerania*, after the decadence of the other parts: also, the filiform axis,—sporangidium, L.,—situated in the centre of the urn of the *Mosses*, to which the seeds are adherent. In Conchology, the little pillar which constitutes the axis of a spiral shell. Columellé, adj.,—columellatus, L.: an epithet applied to plant or shell which exhibits a *columnet.*

Coma, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, coma,—*Greek*, κόμη,—schopf, m. G.,—a tuft of hairs, the hair; and employed, in Botany, to designate, 1. a *tuft* of bracteæ, situated below the flower, as in *Fritillaria imperialis*: or 2. — of sterile flowers, which, as in *Hyacinthus comosus*, crowns the summit of certain forms of inflorescence: and 3. the *tufts of hairs* which are fixed in the pellicle of certain seeds.

Coma, s. m.,—κῶμα,—coma, n. L.,—schlafsucht, f. G.,—drowsiness, unconquerable disposition to sleep: a term applied, in Pathology, to a state of drowsiness,—ein krankhafter sehr fester schlaf, G.,—more heavy than sopor, but less profound than lethargy, or Carus. Two species, or varieties, of it are recognized by pathologists: 1. *C. vigil*,—*agrypnoides*,—see Agrypnie,—characterized by delirium, closure of the eye-lids, and frequent change of posture: and 2. *C. somnolentum*, comatodes,—by immobility of the body and profound drowsiness. Comateux, adj.,—κωματώδης,—comatodes,—schlafsuchtig,—comatose: *Ex. Sommeil—, symptômes comateux*, F.,—somnus *comatosus*, symptomata *comatosa*, L.; fièvre *comateuse*,—a variety of cerebral fever.

Combinaison, s, f.,—compositio, unio, f. L.,—verbindung, f. G.,—combination: in Chemistry, the intimate union of two or more bodies in definite proportions; from which results a compound, possessing new and peculiar properties. Thus, water is formed by the *combination* of hydrogen and oxygen; and nitrate of potass, by that of nitric acid and the vegetable alcali, potass. In Pharmacy, the admixture,—vermischung, f. G.,—of two or more medicinal agents, frequently without sufficient regard to their chemical affinities, and the changes which may result from their action upon each other.

Comburant, adj.,—comburens (*comburere*, to burn), L.,—verbrennend, G.—The term, *principe comburant*, is applied, by *French* chemists, to a body which, like oxygen, in combining with other bodies, gives rise to the phenomena of *combustion.*

Combustibilité, s. f.,—verbrennlichkeit, f. G.,—combustibility: the property of *burning.*

Combustion, s. f.,—combustio, f. (*comburere*, to burn), L.,—καῦσις,—verbrennung, f. G.,—the act of burning: a process, in the popular acceptation of the term, characterized by the evolution of caloric and light, with a change in the nature of the body burned. Not syn. with Oxygenation: since divers bodies, destitute of oxygen, give out caloric and light in combining together.

Spontaneous combustion,—comb. spontanée, F.,—selbstverbrennung, G.,—taking place at a low atmospheric temperature, without the intervention of an ignited body, is frequently exhibited by accumulations of animal, vegetable, and even mineral substances, under circumstances favourable to its development,—as wool, furs, horse-manure, hay, cotton, coal. To this source, the otherwise inexplicable destruction of cotton-manufactories by *fire* has been plausibly ascribed. The *Spontaneous Combustion of the human body* constitutes a phenomenon yet more extraordinary. The possibility of its occurrence was long doubted; but sufficient evidence of the fact has, at length, been acquired, to justify its admission. Many attempts have been made to explain this mysterious process upon scientific principles; as an alcoholic impregnation of the system, and the evolution of phosphuretted hydrogen into the cellular membrane, and its subsequent ignition by an electric spark resulting from the highly electrical condition,—*idio-électricité*, F.,—of the animal body. Nothing decisive is, however, yet known respecting it. See Lair, *Essai sur les Combustions Humaines*, 8vo. Paris, 1800; Koester, *Dissertatio de Combustione Corporis Humani Spontaneâ*, 4to. Jenæ, 1804; and Kopp, *Ausführliche Darstellung und Untersuchung der Selbstverbrennungen des Menschlichen Körpers*, 8vo., Frankfort, 1811. COMBUSTIBLE, adj.,—combustioni obnoxius, L.,—καύσιμος,—brennbar, verbrennlich, G.,—combustible: susceptible of *combustion*. COMBUSTIBLES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*combustibilia*,—*brenn*materialien,—*combustible* materials.

COMESTIBLE, adj.,—βρώσιμος, ἐδώδιμος,—edulis, esculentus, L.,—essbar, G.,—eatable, edible, esculent: an epithet applied to many organized bodies, animal and vegetable, which are susceptible of conversion to the *sustenance* of *man*; as, among the *former*,—*Ostrea*—, *Mytilus edulis*,—the *edible* Oyster and Mussel;—among the *latter*,—*Caladium esculentum*, *Morchella esculenta*,—Caladium with an *edible root*, and the *esculent* Morel. See Persoon, *Traité des Champignons Comestibles*. 8vo., Paris, 1818.

COMMEMORATIF, adj.,—commemorativus (*commemorare*, to call to remembrance), L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *signs*,—*signes commemoratifs*, F.,—serving to *recal* any morbid affection, accident, or other important circumstance, which has existed, or occurred, previously to the development of the disease, under which the patient actually labours.

COMMINUTION, s. f.,—comminutio, f. (*comminuere*, to break to pieces), L.: in Surgical Pathology, the reduction of a bone into splinters, by *crushing*. COMMINUTIF, adj.,—comminutivus: an epithet applied to *fractures*,—*fr. comminutives*, F.,—in which the bones are broken and separated into *numerous fragments*.

COMMISSURE, s. f.,—commissura, f. L.,—συμβολή,—vereinigungspunkt, m. G.: in Anatomy, the point of union between any two parts, or organs, of the animal body; as the *commissures* of the lips and eye-lids,—*comm. des lèvres*,—*des palpèbres*, F.,—and consequently, in this sense, synon. with *Angle*: also, the medium,—band, n. G.,—whereby the two corresponding portions of a double organ are united; as the *commissures* of the brain. These,—*comm. du cerveau*, F.,—*commissuræ* cerebri, L.,—*bänder* des gehirns, G.,—are two small fasciculi of medullary substance, situated, in a transverse direction; one anteriorly,—the other posteriorly, to the middle cerebral ventricle. The *former*,—*c. antérieure*,—is cylindrical, curved, and seated below the anterior pillars of the fornix: the *latter*,—*c. postérieure*,—shorter and more voluminous, loses itself in the hemispheres; and forms, according to Chaussier, one of the boundaries of the brain. The term, *commissure*, is also made, by Gall, to comprehend every part of the encephalon situated upon the median line; and constituted, in his opinion, by an union of converging nerves. Thus, the corpus callosum,—see CALLEUX,—is named by him, as it has been by Soemmering,—*grande commissure du cerveau*, F.,—*commissura* maxima cerebri, L.

COMMOTION, s. f.,—commotio, f. (*commovere*, to disturb), L.: a term employed, in Physics, to designate the shock,—*comm. électrique*, F.,—experienced on the reception of a charge from an electrical machine: in Surgical Pathology, violence inflicted, by external agents, upon an organ, without evident lesion of structure at the period of infliction of the injury; but frequently terminating in inflammation and abscess: as *comm. du cerveau*,—*du foie*,—*de la moelle épinière*, F.,—concussion of the brain,—of the liver,—of the spinal marrow.

COMMUN, adj.,—κοινός,—communis, vulgaris, L.,—gemein, gemeinschaftlich, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the main trunk of any vessel or canal, which divides into, or consists of, two or more branches; as the *common* carotid and iliac arteries,—see CAROTIDE, and ILIAQUE; the *common* gall-duct,—see CANAL, and CHOLÉDOQUE: or any structure extensively, or universally, enveloping others,—as the *common* integuments—see TEGUMEN,—of the animal body. In Botany, the *petiole* is termed *common*, when, as in that of the compound leaf of *Cassia occidentalis*, it sustains several leaf-

lets, or secondary petioles; the *receptacle*, —when, as in the *Synantherеæ*, it affords insertion to numerous sessile florets,—see CLINANTHE; the *involucrum*,—when, as in the *Umbelliferæ*, several flowers are congregated above it; and the *spatha* wherein, as that of the genus *Allium*, several are enclosed. Thus far, the epithet is synon. with the adjectives *général* (allgemein, G.), and *primitif*, *principal*, F.

In Natural History, applied to any object, of ordinary and familiar occurrence; and thus synon. with *vulgaire*, F.,—vulgaris, L.; as la *Carotte commune*, the *common* carrot; la *carpe vulgaire*, the *common* carp: *Sturnus vulgaris*, L., the *common* Starling: *Prunella vulgaris*, *common* Self-heal.

COMMUNICANT, adj.,——communicans, conjungens, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *blood-vessels* which conspicuously *communicate* with, or establish a *communication* between, others. Of the two *communicating* arteries,—*art. communicantes*, F.,—of the brain, the *anterior*,—*antérieure*,—forms a *communication* between the anterior cerebral arteries; and the *posterior*,—*postérieure*, ou *de Willis*,—given off by the internal carotid, *anastomozes* with the posterior cerebral, a branch of the basilar,—basilarterie, G.

COMPACITÉ, s. f.,—*πυκνότης*,—soliditas, f. L.,—dichtheit, festigkeit, f. G.,—compactness, density, closeness of texture: in Physics, the quality of a body in which the molecules are so closely arranged that there exists only a very minute interval between them. COMPACT, adj.,—*dense*, *serré*,—*πυκνὸς*,—compactus, solidus, L.,—dicht, fest, G.,—compact, dense: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the more solid structure,—*tissu compact*,——of the *bones*: in Zoology, to the body of an *Insect*, when, as in the genus *Buprestis*, the head, trunk, and abdomen, are not separated by deep grooves or incisures: in Botany, employed to specifically designate a *plant*, all parts of which, as *Sphagnum compactum*, are very *closely arranged*: in Mineralogy, a *mineral*, the constituent particles of which, as in *Chaux carbonatée compacte*, F.,—*compact* carbonate of lime,—are so *densely pressed together*, as to exhibit no vestige of its structure.

COMPLÉMENTAIRE, adj.,—complementarius (*complere*, to complete), L.,—*συμπληρωτικὸς*,—complementary: qualified for *filling up*, or *supplying*, a *deficiency*; as *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionaire des Sciences Médicales*.

COMPLET, adj.,—complete, perfect: an epithet employed to designate a *flower*, which possesses a calyx, corolla, and sexual organs, male and female. Thus, the wild rose is termed, in Botanical language, flos *completus*, L.,—eine *vollständige* blüthe, G.: while the lily, as destitute of a calyx, —the *Hippuris*, of a corolla, and *Bryonia dioecia*, of either pistil, or of stamens, are imperfect,—flores incompleti, L.—unvollständige blüthen, G.

COMPLEXE, adj.,——complexus, L.,—— complex: composed of an assemblage of many distinct things or objects. Chaussier, in his anatomical descriptions, prefers the employment of this adjective, to that of the epithet complicated,—*compliqué*, F.

COMPLEXION, s. f.,—complexio, f. L.,— beschaffenheit, f. G.: an expression employed, by the medical physiognomist, especially to designate the assemblage of physical characters which an individual exhibits, when contemplated in relation to the exterior disposition of the body,— corporis habitus vel constitutio, L.: in common language, the colour of the face, —vultûs color, L.,—gesichtsfarbe, f. G.: *Ex.* Pallidus oris color,—a pale *complexion*. On the varieties of the human *complexion*, and their causes, see Prichard's *Physical History of Man*.

COMPLEXUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, synon. with the *French*, *Compliqué*; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *muscles* which are formed by an almost inextricable admixture of fleshy and aponeurotic fibres: 1. *Muscle grande complexus* (trachélo-occipital, Ch.), —complexus, seu biventer cervicis major, L.,—zweibäuchiger nackenmuskel, G.,— situated on the posterior part of the neck; and extending from the interval between the two transverse ridges on the posterior surface of the occipital bone, to the transverse and articular processes of the six lower cervical, and the transverse of the first five dorsal vertebræ: and 2. *M. petit complexus* (trachélo-mastoïdien, Ch.),—trachelo-mastoideus,--nackenwarzenbeinmuskel;—from the posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, by thin tendons to the transverse processes of the five lower cervical and three superior dorsal vertebræ.

COMPLICATION, s. f.,—complicatio, f. L.,—zusammenwickelung, f. G.: in Pathology, the simultaneous existence of several diseases, not entirely independent on each other: the co-existence of morbid affections which do not, in any way, exercise a reciprocal modification, is not a *complication*. COMPLIQUÉ, adj.,—complicated: *Ex. Maladies compliquées*, F.,— morbi *complicati*, L.,—*verwickelte* krankheiten, G.,——*complicated* diseases. See COMPLEXE.

COMPOSÉ, adj.,—compositus, L.,—zusammengesetzt, G.,—compound: an epithet applied 1., in Pathology, to morbid affections,—*maladies composées*, F.,—morbi *compositi*, L.,—which, as bilious erysipelas,

and bilious inflammatory fever, result from the concurrence of *several* causes: 2. in Pharmacy, to an officinal Preparation, which, as the *compound* Tincture of Castor,--Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinctur, G.,—is composed of *several* medicinal substances: 3. in Botany, employed sometimes as synon. with *aggregate*,—*agrégé*, F.; thus the *bulb* of a plant is designated *compound*, when formed, as in *Allium*, by an assemblage of bulbules:—sometimes synonymous with *divided*,—*divisé*; for the *petiole*, when divided into secondary petioles sustaining leaflets, and the *peduncle* of the *Umbelliferæ*, are termed *compound*; as is the *leaf*, when divided into *several* leaflets. In Chemistry, the result of the combination of several bodies is named a *compound:* if the constituent bodies of such compound be, themselves, simple, it is a *primary*,—if compound, a *secondary—compound*. Thus, water, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen, belongs to the *former*—and sulphate of soda, resulting from the combination of sulphuric acid, and the mineral alcali,—to the *latter* class of chemical *compounds*. For the application of the epithets, *Composées*, and *Compositiflores*, to Botany, see Synantherées.

Composition, s. f.,—compositio, f. L.,—zusammensetzung, vermischung, composition, f. G.,—the act of *composing: Ex. Composition des remèdes*, F.,—remediorum *compositio*, L.: also the compound,—*composé*,—compositum,—resulting from such act; as eine chemische oder pharmaceutische *vermischung*, G.,—a chemical or pharmaceutical *composition*.

Compresse, s. f.,—splenium, n. L.,—compresse, f., bausch, m., bauschchen, n. G. The *compress*, or pad, in Surgery, is a piece of folded linen, which serves, in the dressing of wounds or sores, to defend the injured parts from the contact of air and external bodies; to retain remedies in their proper situation; and fill up any existing inequalities of surface, so that an equable pressure, by bandage, may be exercised on the seat of injury or disease.

Compresseur, s. m.,—compressor, constrictor, m. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a facial *muscle*,—*compress.—triangulaire—du nez* (sus-maxillo-nasal, Ch.), F.,—compressor—constrictor—naris, L.—zusammendrücker der nase, G.,—extending, on each side, from the outer part of the nasal, and adjacent portion of the superior maxillary bone, to the lower part of the former, and the nasal process of the latter: 2. to a *muscle*, or fasciculus of muscular fibres, situated in the perineum, and consisting of that portion of the *levator ani* which embraces the prostate. The existence of this,—*compr. de la prostate*, F.,—compressor prostratæ, L.,—as a distinct muscle, is admitted by Albinus; and Winslow has named it the superior prostatic,—*m. prostatique supérieur*. It constitutes the pubio- sous-pubio-prostatique, of modern *French* anatomists. In Surgery, an instrument,—*compr. de Dupuytren*,—destined to *compress* the crural artery, is thus designated; and another, invented by Nuck, for exercising *compression* on the urethra, and thus preventing the involuntary escape of urine,—*compr. de Nuck*.

Compressibilité, s. f.,—compressibilitas, f. L.,—zusammendrückbarkheit, f. G.,—compressibility: the property possessed by bodies, of reduction into a smaller volume, by the action of an external cause, as pressure or percussion; whereby their constituent molecules are more closely congregated. Compressible, adj.,—compressibilis,—πιεστὸς,—zusammendrückbar,—susceptible of *compression*.

Compression, s. f.,—compressio, f. L.,—θλιμμὸς,——zusammendrückung, zusammenpressung, f. G.: in Physics, the action exercised upon a body, by an external force, which *presses more closely together* its constituent molecules, and thus augments its density. *Compression* is employed, in Surgery, for the repression of hæmorrhage from diseased or wounded blood-vessels; in the treatment of aneurism, wounds, sores, and divers accidents and diseases of the animal organs: and has, in modern times, been extended to that of scirrhous and other indolent tumours, with the view of procuring their absorption.—The agent, made use of in the application of *pressure*, is ordinarily the Tourniquet; or a bandage, hence termed, by the *French*, *bandage compressif*. Comprimer, v. a.,—comprimere,——zusammendrücken,——to compress, to exercise *compression*. Comprimé, adj.,—compressus, complanatus,—zusammengedruckt: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to a blood-vessel, canal, or other organ or member of the animal body, which suffers *compression:* in Botany, to the various parts and organs of plants,—in Mineralogy, to crystals--which exhibit a *compressed* or *flattened* figure.

Conarion, s. m.,—κωναρίον (dimin. of κῶνος, a cone),—conarium, n. L.: a term applied, by Galen, to the *pineal gland*,—zirbeldrüse, f. G.,—see Pinéale; and revived, by Chaussier, in his reformed anatomical nomenclature.

Concasser, v. a.,—conterere, L.,—zerstossen, G.,—to bruise or triturate: in Pharmacy, to reduce ligneous substances, as barks and roots, into minute fragments.

Concavation, s. f.,—concavatio, f. L. Synon. with Arcuation.

Concave, adj.,—concavus, L.,—ἔγκοιλος, κοῖλος,—ausgehöhlt, hohl, G.: an epithet applied, in Physics, to any round and *hol-*

low body; as a *concave* mirror,—*mirroir concave*, F.,—ein *hohl*spiegel, G.: in Botany, to any part or organ of a plant which exhibits a *hollowed* surface without the formation of an angle, and can only be flattened by the production of fold or rupture; as the *leaf* of *Drosera rotundifolia*; the *petal* of *Ruta graveolens*, and *Tilia Europœa*; and the *umbel* of *Daucus carota*.

Concavo-concave, adj.,—concavo-concavus, L.: an epithet applied to a glass, *concave* on *both* sides,—auf *beiden* seiten *hohl*, G.; as Concavo-Convexe,—concavo-convexus,—to a body *concave* on *one* side, and *convex* on the *other*,—auf der *einen* seite *hohl*, auf der *andern erhaben*.

Concentration, s. f.,—concentratio, f. L.,——ἀντιπερίστασις,——concentrirung, zusammenziehung, f. G.: in Physics, the operation of collecting towards a common centre: in Chemistry, the process whereby the constituent molecules of a body are brought more closely together: in Pathology, the accumulation of the animal fluids, of the sensibility, or vital powers, in an organ. Concentré, adj.,—concentratus: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to a *solution* deprived, by evaporation or other means, of the excess of the solvent body which it previously contained: in Pathology, to a *pulse*,—*pouls concentré*, F.,—indicating, by its peculiar character, a *contracted* condition of the artery. Concentrer, v. a.,—concentrare, ad centrum compellere,—concentriren, auf ein punkt zusammenziehen, to concentrate, to collect upon one point or centre;—as, in Physics, to *concentrate* the solar rays on the focus of a lens.

Concentrique, adj.,——concentricus, L.,—concentrisch, G.,—concentric: an epithet applied, in Physics, to *circles* or *curves*, which have a *common centre*,——welche ein *gemeinschaftliches centrum* haben, G.

Conceptacle, s. m.,—conceptaculum, n. L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Linnæus, to a variety of *fruit*, since designated *follicle*: by others, to a *pulpy pericarp*. In general, the cavity, containing the sporules of Cryptogamous plants, is distinguished by this name.

Conception, s. f.,—conceptio, f., conceptus, m. L.,—σύλληψις,—empfängniss, f. G.: in Physiology, a function exercised by the female of viviparous animals; from which results the formation of an embryo in the organs of the mother. It is the immediate consequence of an intercourse between the sexes.

Conchifère, adj.,—conchifer (*concha*, a shell, *ferre*, to carry), L. Conchifères, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*Conchifera*, L.: a name given, by Lamarck, Latreille, and other Naturalists, to a class, or rather tribe, of Molluscar animals; comprehending all those which are furnished with *bivalve shells*.

Concho-Anthélicien, s. m., and adj.,—concho-anthelicius. L.,——belonging to the *concha* and *anthelix* of the external ear; as a small *muscle*,—*Concho-Anthélix*, *m. transverse de l'oreille*, F.,—m. concho-anthelicius, transversus auris, L.,——der ohrschneckengegenwindungsmuskel, quermuskel des ohres, G.,—which passes from the *anthelix* to the *concha*.

Concho-Helicien, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to a small *muscle*,—*Concho-helix*, *petit muscle de l'helix*, F.,—m. concho-helicius, helicis minor, L.,—kleiner muskel der ohrleiste, G.,—which passes from the *helix* to the *concha*,—der vom *helix* zur *concha* geht, G.,—of the external ear.

Conchologie, s. f. See Conchyliologie.

Conchylifère, adj.,——conchyliferus (*conchylium*, a shell, *ferre*, to carry), L.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to all the Molluscar animals which inhabit *shells*.—In the older systems, they constitute a distinct Order, by the title of *Mollusca testacea*, see Testacé. The construction of the new term is obviously objectionable; since the *Latin conchylium*, as well as the *Greek* original, κογχύλη, rather signifies a bi-valved *shell-fish*, than the testaceous covering of the animal.

Conchyliologie, s. f.,—conchyliologia, f. (κογχύλη, a shell-fish, λόγος, a discourse), L.,——muschelschneckenlehre, f. G.,—conchology: that department of Natural History which *treats* upon *shells*, or rather, according to the precise etymology of the term, on *shell-fish*.

Concoction, s. f.,—concoctio, f. L.—Synon. with Coction, and Digestion.

Concombre, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cucumis* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph.*; *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—die Gurke, G.,—Cucumber,—containing numerous species; several of which afford a grateful, but neither wholesome nor nutritious *aliment*: as 1. the common cucumber,—*C. sativus*,—*conc. ordinaire*, F.; 2. the melon,—*C. melo*,—le *melon*, F.; 3. the hairy,—*C. chate*,—*c. d'Egypte*, F.; and 4. a species,—*C. acutangulus*,—le *paponge*, F.,—extensively cultivated in Bengal, China, and Tartary; and there eaten, boiled and seasoned, with oil and vinegar. The only *medicinal* species of the genus is the *Colocynth*. See Coloquinte.

Concomitant, adj.,—concomitans, L.,—begleitend, G.; an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *signs* or *phenomena*,—*signes concomitans*, F.,—signa *concomitantia*, L.,—which *accompany* the other and more important symptoms of a disease.

Concrete, adj.,—concretus (*concrescere*, to congeal, curdle, thicken), L.,—concret, verdickt, G. The epithet, *concrete*, is employed, in Chemistry, to designate a substance, the state of which completely differs from that of a fluid. Thus, Camphor is termed a *concrete* oil,—*huile concrete*, F.; and benzoic acid,—un *acid concret*.

Concretion, s. f.,—concretio, f. L.: a term employed in different acceptations. It signifies, 1., in Chemistry, the act of *congealing* or *solidifying*; as exemplified in the *concretion* of milk and of oil,—*concr. du lait*,—*de l'huile*, F.: 2. in Surgery, the *growing together* of parts naturally separate; as *adhesion* of the fingers,—*concr. des doigts*,—of the eye-lids,—*concretio* palpebrarum, L.,—das *zusammenwachsen* der augenlieder, G.: 3. in Pathology, a *calculus* formed in the bile, urine,—*concr. biliaire*,—*urinaire*,—F.,—or other animal fluid; also, an *accumulation of solid matter*,—*concr. athritique*,—in the structure of a joint; or a *morbid production*,—as an hepatic tuber,—tuber hepatis, L.,—ein *concret* in der leber, G.,—developed in the substance of a parenchymatous organ.

Condensation, s. f.,—condensatio, f. L.,—verdickung, f. G.: in Physics, the augmentation of the *density* of a body, and especially of a fluid. The term, *condensation*, has, also, been employed, in Pathology, to express an *increase* of the density of the blood or other animal fluid; and that peculiar condition of the lung, in which, from the obliteration of the air-cells by inflammation or sanguineous congestion, the organ has acquired an unnatural solidity of structure.

Condiment, s. m.,—condimentum, n. L.,—würze, f. G.,—sauce, pickle: in Dietetics, an article employed as a *seasoning* of more substantial viands.

Conducteur, s. m.,—conductor, m. L. and G.: a term applied, in Surgery, to certain instruments, as the grooved staff which serves to *guide* the knife or gorget into the bladder, in the operation of lithotomy: in Physics, a body susceptible of transmitting caloric and electricity; also, the metallic rod,—blitzableiter, G.,—employed to protect buildings from the stroke of the electric fluid.

Conduit, s. m.,—ductus, meatus, m. F.,—gang, kanal, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synonymous, and generally susceptible of indiscriminate application, with Canal: as le *conduit*, ou le *canal thoracique*, F.,—the thoracic *duct*. Yet, in the following instances, the *first* is arbitrarily and exclusively employed: 1. *Conduit auditif*, F.,—*meatus* auditorius, L.,—gehörgang, G.,—distinguished into an external and internal canal,—*c. auditif externe* et *interne*, F.,—*meat.* auditorius externus et internus, L.; the *former* (cond. oriculaire, Ch.), composed of cartilage and bone, lined by a continuation of the membrane of the external ear, and extending from the concha to the membrana tympani; the *latter* (c. labyrinthique, Ch.), formed in the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lined with dura mater, and terminating abruptly in a cul-de-sac which is perforated with several orifices,—the largest of them, the orifice of the Aquæductus Fallopii, giving passage to the facial nerve,—the others, more minute, communicating with the labyrinth, and transmitting to it the filaments of the seventh or acoustic nerve: 2. — *guttural de l'oreille*,—*ductus* gutturalis auris, L.,—see Trompe: 3. — *ptérygoidien*,—*vidien*,—*ductus* pterygoideus,—vidianus, L.,—see Vidien: 4. — *ptérygo-palatin*,—*ductus* pterygo-palatinus, L.,—see Ptérygo-Palatin: and 5. — *nourriciers* ou *nutriciers des os*,—*ductus* ossium nutritii, L.,—minute *canals* which perforate the structure, and transmit nutrient vessels to the medullary organ, and the cellular aud compact tissue, of the various bones.

Conduplicué, adj.,——conduplicatus, L.,—doppeltliegend, zusammengelegt, G.,—conduplicate: an epithet applied, in Botany, 1. to *leaves* which lie *longitudinally folded up*, and arranged by the side of each other, in the bud,—as those of the beech-tree, cherry, lime and oak; and 2. to the *cotyledons* of a plant, when, as in *Avicennia* and *Brassica*, they exhibit a like disposition.

Condyle, s. m.,—κόνδυλος,—condylus, m. L.,—beinkopf, m. G.: in Anatomy, an articular eminence, rounded in one direction, and flattened in the other. According to this definition, the ginglymoid articulations only exhibit a true *condyle*.—See Fémur, Maxillaire, Occipital.—The term, however, has been improperly extended to tne *non-articular* eminences, as the lateral tuberosities,—external and internal *condyle*,—of the os humeri,—äusserer und innerer *gelenkhöcker* des oberarmbeins, G.; and, still more incorrectly, even to *depressions*, as the concave articular surfaces of the superior extremity of the tibia. The transverse root of the zygomatic process has, also, been designated, by Chaussier, *condyle de l'os temporal*.

Condylien, adj.,—belonging, or relating, to *condyles*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *fossæ* or *depressions*; one of which is situated anteriorly to, the other behind, each *condyle* of the occipital bone. The *former*,—*f. condylienne antérieure*, F.,—vordere gelenkhügelgrube, G.,—is perforated by an orifice,—*trou condylien antérieur*, F.,—foramen *condyloideum*

anterius, L.,—vorderes *gelenkhügel*loch, G.,—which transmits, from the interior of the cranium, the great hygo-glossal or lingual nerve: the *latter*,—*f. cond. postérieure*,—hintere *gelenkhügelgrube*,—by the *trou cond. postérieur*,—foramen posterius,—hinteres *gelenkhügel*loch,—frequently wanting; but, when present, giving passage to some inconsiderable blood-vessels.

CONDYLOÏDE, adj.,—*κονδυλώδης*,—condyloides, L.,—knopfförmig, G.,—condyloid, resembling a *condyle*. CONDYLOÏDIEN, adj.,—condyloideus. L.: an epithet commonly, but incorrectly, employed as a synonym of CONDYLIEN. Really synonymous with CONDYLOÏDE.

CONDYLOME, s. m.,—*κονδύλωμα*,—condyloma, n. L.,—kondylöm, n. G.: literally, an indurated swelling,—eine harte geschwulst, G.,—or tubercle; but employed, in modern Pathology, to designate a soft, fleshy, and indolent excrescence, resulting from a syphilitic taint; and developed around the orifices of the genital organs and rectum,—sometimes, on the fingers and toes.

CONE, s. m.—*κῶνος*,—conus, strobilus, m. L.,—zapfen, m. G.: in Botany, a conoid assemblage of coriaceous scales imbricated in every direction around a common axis; as exhibited in the fruits,—*cones*,—of the genera, *Abies* and *Pinus*.

CONFECTION, s. f.,—confectio, f. L.: a pharmaceutical preparation, containing divers substances, principally vegetable, made up into a pulpy mass with sugar or honey. The term is nearly synon. with CONSERVE, and ELECTUAIRE.

CONFERVE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Conferva*, L.,—der Wasserfader, G.,—belonging to, and constituting the type of, Division ii, *Confervées*, *Algues Confervoïdes*, F.,—*Algæ Confervoideæ*, L.,—of the Order, *Algæ*, of Cryptogamous plants. See ALGUES. It contains numerous species; some of which are supposed to have been used, by the ancients, in the consolidation of fractured bones. See Dillwyn, *British Confervæ*, 4to., London, 1809.

CONFLUENT, adj.,—confluens (*confluere*, to run together), L.,—ineinanderfliessend, G.: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate certain exanthematous affections, the pustules of which, as in *confluent* small-pox,—la *petite vérole confluente*, F.,—*zusammenfliessende* blattern, G.,—unite and *run together*. In Botany, the *anther* of a plant is termed *confluent*, when, as in *Plectranthus*, the two lobes, of which it is composed, apparently form *but one*; the *cotyledons*,—when sessile and *united* at their base, as in *Helianthus annuus*; and the *nervures of a leaf*, when simple, and *coalescing* at the summit of the organ.

CONFLUENT DES SINUS: in Anatomy, an irregularly-shaped membranous cavity in which four several sinuses of the dura mater *terminate*. This cavity,—le *pressoir d'Hérophile*, F.,—torcular Herophili, F.,—die presse des Herophilus, G.,—corresponds, in situation, with the internal occipital tuberosity. Its interior exhibits six orifices: one *superior*, pertaining to the superior longitudinal sinus; two *inferior*, answering to the occipital sinuses; one *anterior*, forming the termination of the sinus situated in the lower edge of the falx cerebri; and two large *lateral* openings, destined to transmit to the lateral sinuses, the blood poured into the torcular by the four preceding orifices.

CONFORMATION, s. f.,—conformatio, f. L.,—bildung, gestalt, f. G.: the natural arrangement and structure of different parts of the animal body. *Vice de conformation*: congenital defect or deformity of the organs; syn. with MALFORMATION.

CONFRICATION, s. f.,—confricatio, f. (*confricare*, to rub down), L.,—aneinanderreiben, n. G.: in Pharmacy, reduction of a friable substance into powder, by *rubbing* with the hands.

CONGELATION, s. f.,—congelatio, f. L.,—*πῆξις*,—ausfrieren, n., gefrierung, f. G.: the act of *freezing*: in Physics and Chemistry, the reduction of a liquid into a solid state, by abstraction of part of its latent caloric. CONGELÉ, adj.,—congelatus, conglaciatus,—gefroren, G.,—frozen: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a limb, or other organ, of the animal body, stricken by *frost*.

CONGÉNÈRE,—adj.,—congener, L.,—*συγγενὴς*,—congeneric: an epithet applied, in Natural History, to *animals* and *plants* which belong to—constitute species of—the *same genus*. Thus the Horse and Ass, among the *former*, and the egg-plant and potatoe, among the *latter*, are strictly *congeneric*; or, in the substantive construction of the term, *congeners*. In Anatomy, those muscles are, also, frequently, in opposition to the term *Antagonist*, named *congeneric*, which *co-operate* in producing the same result. Thus, the *Brachialis internus*, as a flexor of the fore-arm, is a *congener* of the *Biceps flexor* —: while both are direct *antagonists* of the *Triceps extensor—cubiti*.

CONGÉNIAL, CONGÉNITAL, adj.,—congenitus, L.,—*συγγενόμενος*: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to every defect of configuration, infirmity, or disease, which exists in an individual at the period of *birth*; or, in ordinary language, is *born with* him. Among the more common forms of congenital affection or disease, hernia,—*hernie congénitale*, F.—is, perhaps, most frequently observed; and, next to this, hare-lip, spina bifida, and cataract.

Congestion, s. f.,—congestio, f. (*congerere*, to accumulate), L.,—congestion, häufung, f. G.: in Pathology, a slow and progressive *accumulation* of fluid, most commonly blood or serum, in any organ or viscus of the body. This is the ordinary acceptation of the term. *Congestion* of blood may, nevertheless, *rapidly* occur, in an important organ; as the brain, lungs, and liver: and hence has arisen, among pathologists, the distinction of *congestions* into *active* and *passive*.

Conglobé, adj.,—conglobatus, L.,—zusammengeballt, G.,—conglobate: an epithet, in Anatomy, whereby the lymphatic glands,—*glandes conglobées*, F.,—glandulæ *conglobatæ*, L.,—are frequently designated. see Ganglion. In Botany, certain organs, as the *flowers* and *leaves* of plants, when *clustered together*, are termed *fleurs* —, *feuilles conglobées*: and in Zoology, some species of *Insects*, distinguished by the rotundity of their figure; as *Coccinella conglobata*.

Conglomeré, adj.,——conglomeratus (*conglomerare*, to heap together), L.,—zusammengewickelt, G.,—conglomerate: an epithet nearly synonym. with *compound*; and applied to any secretory organ,—— *glande conglomerée*, F.,—*zusammengesetzte* drüse, G.,—the lobules of which, as those of the liver, kidney, testis, and salivary glands, are enclosed in *one common* investing membrane.

Conglutination, s. f.,—conglutinatio, f. L.,—συγκόλλησις,——zusammenheilung, zusammenleimung, f. G.: the action of remedies,—*remèdes conglutinants*, F.,—*conglutinantia*, L.,—*zusammenleimende* mittel, G.,—intended for the *agglutination* of the lips of a wound.

Congre, s. m.: *anguille de mer*: a species, in Ichthyology, belonging to the genus, *Muræna*,—see Murène. The conger-eel,—κογγρος,—meeraal, G.,—is an apodal fish inhabiting the ocean. Its *flesh* is *edible*: although much less delicate than that of its fresh-water congener, the common eel.

Congrès, s. m.,—congressus, m. L.: commonly synon. with Coït. The barbarian and disgraceful practice of the *French* courts, upon applications for divorce on the ground of sexual impotence, which this term, in its medico-juridical signification, serves to recal, was formally denounced and abolished by the senate, in February, 1667.

Conide, s. m.,—conidium (κωνίον, a little cone), L.: a minute rounded body growing upon certain *lichens*. The *conide* may be solitary, or agglomerate. In the *latter* case, it constitutes the *soredion*, F., soridium, n. L.,—keimpulverhäufchen, ? n. G.,—of Richard.

Conifère, adj.,—coniferus (*conus*, a cone, *ferre*, to bear), L.,—zapfentragend, G.,—coniferous. Conifères, s. m., and adj. pl.,—*Coniferæ*, L.: in Botany, a natural family which comprehends all the *cone-bearing* plants.

Conjoint, adj.,—conjunctus, coalitus, connatus, L.,—vereinigt, verbunden, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of plants, which are *intimately united*: as the *anthers* of the *Synantherеæ*; the *filaments* of the *Malvaceæ*; the *leaves* of *Saponaria*; the *petals* of *Vitis*, soldered together at their summit,—of *Vaccinium oxycoccos*,—at their base; and the *stipules* of *Humulus lupulus*.

In Pathology, two species of *maladies conjointes*,——morbi *conjuncti*, L.,——have been distinguished by authors: one, in which both morbid affections exist *simultaneously*,—morbi connexi, L.: the other, in which they are *consecutive*,—morbi consequentes. Applied to the *signs* of diseases,—*signes conjoints*, F.,—the epithet is nearly synonymous with *Pathognomique*.

Conjonctive, s. f.: in Anatomy, a delicate, transparent, mucous membrane,—la *membr. conjonctive*, F.,—tunica *conjunctiva*,—adnata oculi, L.,—das *angewachsene* häutchen —, die *binde*haut des auges, G., —so called from its constituting the medium of *junction* between the eye-ball and lids. The *Conjunctiva* lines with delicate processes, the lachrymal canal, and the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland; and invests the follicles of the palpebræ. Its *arteries* are furnished, almost exclusively, by the ophthalmic; its nerves, principally, by the fifth pair.

Conjugaison, s. f.,—conjugatio, f. L., —conjugation, paarung, f. G.,—conjugation, pairing or yoking together. *Trous de conjugaison*, F.,—foramina *conjugationis*, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to the *orifices* which exist on each side of the vertebral column; and result from the *conjugation* of notches.—*échancrures des vertébres*, F.,—incisuræ intervertebrales, L.,— zwischenwirbelausschnitte, G.,—existing in each vertebra, above and below. These openings afford passage to the spinal nerves, and to vessels entering into, or issuing from, the vertebral canal.

Conjugué, adj.,—conjugatus, L.,—gepaart, G.,—conjugate: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *leaf*,—*feuille conjuguée*, F., folium *conjugatum*, L.,—which consists of leaflets, disposed by pairs, on each side of a common petiole. Such leaf is further designated *uni-*, *bi-*, *quadri-*, *quinque-*, *multijuguée*, according as it exhibits one, two, three, four, five, or many pairs of leaflets.

Conné, adj., connatus, L.—verwachsen, zusammengewachsen, G.,—connate: an epithet, synonymous, in Botany, with

Conjoint : in Pathology, with Congenital. Thus, the term, *feuilles connées*, F., —*zusammenwachsene* blätter, G.,—is applied to *leaves*, as those of *Valeriana connata, soldered together* at their base; and *Maladie connée*, F.,—morbus *connatus*, L.,—*angeborne* krankheit, G.,—to a disease existing *from birth.*

Connivent, adj.,—connivens (*connivere*, to close), L.,—zusammenneigend, zusammenstossend, gegeneinandergebogen, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *calyx* and *corolla* of plants, the sepals or petals of which exhibit a disposition to *bend inwards* or converge; as those of *Trollius Europæus*, and *Cissus connivens.* The *leaves* of others, as *Atriplex hortensis*, are *connivent* only during the sleep of the plant.

In Anatomy, the term, *valvules*,—valvæ, L.,—*conniventes*, is applied, in *French* and *Latin*, to the transverse, and commonly falciform, processes of mucous membrane, which project into the cavity of the small intestine; and are destined at once to retard the progress of the chyme, and give additional extent to the mucous surfaces on which the important processes of intestinal absorption and exhalation are effected.

Conoïde, adj.,—κωνοειδὴς,—conoides, conoideus, L.,—konisch, kegelförmig, G.,—conoid, exhibiting the figure of a *cone*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the Pineal *gland*,—*corps conoïde*, F.,—see Pinéale: 2. by Chaussier, to the canine *teeth*, —*dents conoïdes*,—of the *Mammifera*,—see Canin: 3. to a *ligament* of the shoulder, —*ligam. conoïde*; which, presenting the shape of an inverted *cone*, is attached, by its base, to a tuberosity on the inferior surface of the scapular extremity of the clavicle,—by its summit, to the broader part of the coracoid process of the scapula, and constitutes part of the coraco-clavicular ligament, of some Anatomists. In Zoology, the specific designation of certain *Mollusca*; as *Helix conoidea.*

Conophthalme, s. f.,—conophthalmus, m. (κῶνος, a cone, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye), L.,—kegelauge, f. G.: a term applied to *staphyloma* of the eye, on account of its *conical* figure.

Conquassation, s. f.,—zerquetschung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the operation of reducing into minute fragments, by aid of a pestle, different parts of a vegetable substance.

Conque, s. f.,—κογχὴ,—concha, f. L.,—ohrenhöhle, f. G.: in Anatomy, that portion of the *external ear* which represents a large oval cavity, bounded, above and behind, by the anthelix; below, by the tragus and anti-tragus. The external orifice of the meatus auditorius is visible at the fundus of the *conch.*

Consecutif, adj.,—consecutivus, proximè sequens, subsequens, L.,—consecutive: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to certain derangements of function,—*phénomènes consecutifs des maladies*, F.,—signa morborum *consequentia*, L.,—which survive the termination, or are developed on the decline, of different diseases.

Consentement *des parties*,—consensus partium, L.,—übereinstimmung der theile, G.,—consent of parts: the relation which exists between all parts of the animal body: more commonly known by the name of *Sympathy.*

Conservation, s. f.,—conservatio, f. (*conservare*, to preserve), L.: in Pharmacy, the *preservation*, by particular processes, of medicinal substances, from those changes, to which, without such precaution, they would be, by their perishable nature, subjected.

Conserve, s., F., G., and E.,—conserva, confectio, f. L.: in Pharmacy, a preparation, of soft and pulpy consistence, in which the medicinal substance, constituting its base, is preserved by the admixture of a large proportion of sugar; as *Conserve* of Rose,—*Conserva*—confectio—Rosæ, L.,—Rosen*conserve*, G. Conserves, s. f., pl.: in Physics, a sort of *spectacles*,—sorte des *lunettes*, F.,—conspicilla, L.,—almost plane,—and possessing the two-fold property of slightly magnifying objects, and preserving the sight.

Consolidation, s. f.,—consolidatio, f. L.,—zuheilung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, the operation of remedies,—*remèdes consolidans*, F.,—*consolidantia*, L.,—*zuheilende* mittel, G.,—destined to accomplish the *union* of the lips of a wound, or the fragments of a broken bone.

Consommé, s. f.,—consummatum, n. L., —kraftbrühe, f. G.: an analeptic broth, containing so much gelatine, as to assume, on cooling, the form of a jelly.

Consomptif, adj.: an epithet formerly applied, by the *French*, to certain *caustic* substances,—*consumptiva* medicamenta, L., —such as calcined alum, and nitrate of silver; from their employment in the *destruction* of exuberant granulations: by *British* writers, to forms of disease, of which *emaciation* constitutes the characteristic sign; as in Young's *Treatise on Consumptive Diseases.*

Consomption, s. f.,—consumptio, f. (*consumere*, to waste away), L.,—schwindsucht, f. G.,—consumption: a progressive *wasting* of the volume of the body. This phenomenon precedes death in the greater number of chronic diseases, especially in pulmonary phthisis; which has hence acquired, in popular language, the almost exclusive title of *consumption.* By some *French* writers, the term, *fièvre de consomp-*

tion, has been applied to *hectic* fever; because *emaciation* of the body constitutes its leading phenomenon.

Consoude, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Symphytum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Boragineæ*), L.,—der Beinwell, G.,—Comfrey. The *root* of the officinal species,—*S. officinale, Consolida major*, of the Ancients,—la *grande consoude*, F.,—a common European plant,—abounds in mucilage; is consequently emollient, and may be substituted for that of the *Althæa*. It also contains a portion of tannin. The name of the genus is derived from the *Greek*, σύμφυσις, union. The species, composing it, originally possessed high reputation as *vulneraries*: and the *French* and *German* synonyms have obvious reference to the character, which these plants, however, no longer maintain.

Constipation, s. f.,—constipatio, f. (*constipare*, to cram close), L.,—verstopfung, f. G.: a term, in Pathology, signifying an *obstructed* or *costive* condition of the bowels.

Constitution, s. f.,—constitutio, f. L.: the assemblage of several parts which contribute to the formation of a whole. In Physiology, the term, *constitution*,—leibensbeschaffenheit, f. G.,—is synon. with Complexion; and designates the mode of organization peculiar to individuals. Thus, the *constitution* of man is said to differ from that of woman; and an individual is represented as possessing a robust or delicate *constitution*. — *atmosphérique*: a term employed to designate the different conditions of the *atmosphere*, as regards its hygrometrical properties, temperature, the elevation of the barometer, and direction of the winds. — *médicale*: the relation which has existed during a certain period of time, between the condition of the atmosphere, and the prevalent *diseases*. Constitutionel, adj.,—dependent on, or affecting, the *constitution* of an individual: an epithet opposed, in signification, to the adjective, *local*. Thus, Scrofula and Syphilis are *constitutional*,—*maladies constitutionelles*, F.,—and Scabies and Gonorrhœa, *local*—diseases.

Constricteur, s. m., and adj.,—constrictor, m. (*constringere*, to straiten or contract), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the following *muscles*,—schliessmuskeln, G.: they *contract*, by acting in a circular direction upon, the various canals and orifices to which they are respectively attached:

1. *Constricteur de l'anus*,—constrictor ani, L. See Sphincter.

2. — *du larynx*. Lieutaud has described, under the title of *grand constricteur du larynx*, the crico-arytænoideus lateralis, and thyro-arytænoideus *muscles* united.—See Crico- and Thyro-Aryténoïdien.

3. — *de l'œsophage*: a circular fasciculus of muscular fibres, surrounding the superior extremity of the *œsophagus*; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*m. œsophagien*, F.,—constrictor œsophagi, L.

4. — *du vagin*, ou *de la vulve*, (périnéoclitorien, Ch.),—constrictor cunni, sphincter vaginæ, L.,--schliessmuskel der scheide: a muscle,—by some described as a pair of muscles,—descending from the crura clitoridis, on each side of the vagina; and uniting, in the perineum, with the fibres of the transversus perinei, and external portion of the sphincter ani.

5. — *de la vessie*. See Sphincter.

6. *Constricteurs du pharynx*,—constrictores pharyngis, L.,—schliessmuskeln des schlundes, G. Of these muscles, three are commonly enumerated and described: A, the *superior*,—*constr. supérieur*, F.,—constrictor pharyngis superior, L.,—oberer schlundschnürer, G.; attached to the cuneiform process of the occipital, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, the posterior portions of the superior and inferior maxillary bones,—of the buccinator muscle, the sides of the base of the tongue, and the palate: B, the *middle*,—*moyen*,—medius,—der mittlere; to the greater and lesser cornua of the hyoid bone, the stylo-hyoid ligament, and cuneiform process of the os occipitis: and C. the *inferior*,—*inférieur*,—inferior,—der untere;—to the ala of the thyroid, and side of the cricoid cartilage. All these muscles exist in pairs; unite, on the mesial line of the pharynx, with the muscle of the opposite side; and constitute the muscular parietes of the canal. They were described, by the ancient Anatomists, as eight in number. Chaussier, on the contrary, regards them as forming, with the *stylo-pharyngeus*, only one muscle; the whole of which he designates by that term,—see Stylo-Pharyngien: and his view of the subject is now generally adopted by *French* Anatomists.

Constriction, s. f., *resserrement*,—constrictio, f. L.,—schliessung, zusammenziehung, f. G.: the *straitening* of an orifice or canal; the action of *constrictor* muscles.

Consultant, s. m.,—consultor, m. L.,—consulent, m. G. A physician, or surgeon, who principally restricts his practice to attendance upon the sick, in *consultation* with other professional men, is termed *médecin*—ou *chirurgien consultant*, F.,—a *consulting* physician or surgeon.

Contabescence, s. f.,—contabescentia, f. (*contabescere*, to waste away), L. Syn. with Atrophie, Consomption, Marasme.

Contact, s. m.,—contactus, m. L.,—berührung, f. G.: the condition of bodies *touching* each other. In the etiology of

diseases, two species of *contact* are admitted. See

Contagion, s. f.,—contages, contagio, f., contagium, n. (*contingere*, to touch), L.: the transmission of a morbid affection, from one individual to another, by *contact*. This is the precise and correct signification of the term: although by popular and even scientific writers, *French* and *British*, it is employed, like the *German* ansteckung, s. f., as syn. with Infection. *Contagion* is termed *immediate*, when resulting, as in Syphilis, and Hydrophobia, from the actual *contact* of one living animal body with another;—*mediate*, when the contagious principle or virus,—also termed *contagion*,—is communicated by the medium of articles, such as wearing-apparel and bed-linen, which have been in contact with the body of a diseased person. *Contagion* is supposed to be more readily transmitted by furs, wool, silk, cotton, and hemp, than by other animal or vegetable substances. Contagieux, adj.,—contagiosus,—contagious: an epithet applied to *diseases*,—*maladies contagieuses*,—F.,—morbi *contagiosi*, L.,—*ansteckende* krankheiten, G.,—which are susceptible of communication, from one individual to another, by immediate *contact*, or transmissible by intermediate bodies. The term is, or ought to be, no longer employed as designative of morbid affections; which, like Plague, Typhus, and probably Asiatic Cholera, are communicable through the medium of the atmosphere. See Infection.

Contentif, adj.,—continens (*continere*, to retain), L.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *bandages*,—*band. contentifs*, F.,—which serve to *retain* in their situation, dressings or apparatus requisite for the treatment of wound, fracture, or other lesion of the animal organs. Contention, s. f.,—contentio, f. L.: the action of *retaining*; the apparatus employed for the purposes of *retention*.

Contexture, s. f.,—contextura, f. L. Syn. with Texture.

Contiguité, s. f.,—contiguitas, f. (*contingere*, to touch), L.,—angrenzen, n. G.,—contiguity: the condition of two objects or bodies, which are in *contact*, but do *not adhere* together, and may be separated without solution of continuity. *Contiguity*, in its anatomical application, is thus opposed to the term *continuity*: the head of the humerus, and the glenoid cavity of the scapula are in a state of *contiguity*: while *continuity*, by the interposition of fibro-cartilages, exists between the bodies of the vertebræ. *Diarthroses de contiguité*: moveable articulations in which the bones *touch* each other by surfaces covered with a cartilaginous incrustation, and constantly lubricated by the synovial secretion.—

Contigu, adj.,—contiguus,—angränzend, anstehend,—contiguous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *sepals*,—*sépales contigus*, F.,—which, like those of *Raphanus*, are in *contact* at the edges, *without adhering* to each other; and to *cotyledons*, placed, as in the *Rosaceæ*, in exact apposition by their internal surfaces.

Continence, s. f.,—continentia, f. L.,—enthaltsamkeit, f. G.,—continency: abstinence from physical indulgences; and, more especially, from that of the sexual passion,—*privation des plaisirs de l'amour physique*, F.

Continent, adj.,—continens, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to any disease, as *continued* fever,—*fièvre continente*, F.,—febris *continens*, L.,—σύνοχος πυρετὸς, —anhaltendes fieber, G.,—which, in its whole course, exhibits no marked exacerbation, or remission, of the symptoms. Employed, also, to designate a *cause* (or causes),—*cause continente*,—causa *continens*,—συνεχὴς αἰτία,—which, having produced, continues throughout the whole duration of,—a disease.

Continuité, s. f.,—continuitas, f. L.,—continuity: the intimate connection, or cohesion, of two bodies, which cannot be separated without fracture or laceration. See Contiguité. *Diarthroses de continuité*: articulations of which the constituent bones are *not* in immediate *contact*, but connected, like the vertebræ, by the intervention of a ligamentous substance, allowing, by its flexibility, a certain degree of motion. *Solution de continuité*: in Surgery, the separation, by violence, of parts previously *continuous*; as wounds and fractures.

Continu, adj.,—continuus, L.,—ununterbrochen, bestandig, fortlaufend, G.,—continuous, continued: an epithet, in Anatomy, opposed, in signification, to Contigu: in Pathology, nearly synon. with Continent. In Botany, applied to parts, or organs, of plants,—*organes continus*,—which constitute, or exhibit, an *uninterrupted* series or outline; or are united to others, without articulation.

Contondant, adj.,—contundens, L.—See Contusion.

Contorsion, s. f.,—contorsio, f. (*contorquere*, to twist), L.,—verdrehung, verrenkung, f. G.: in Pathology, violent movement, accompanied with *twisting*, of the affected part or member. *Contorsion* of the limbs or trunk, attended with severe pain, occurs in certain convulsive diseases.

Contractif, adj.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to substances,—medicamina *contrahentia*, L.,—which exert a *constringent* operation. See Astriction, Styptique.

Contractilité, s. f.,—contractilitas, f. L.,—zusammenziehbarkeit,? f. G.,—contractility: in Physiology, the vital property, with which certain parts of organized bodies are endowed, of *contracting.*—The *sensible* or *apparent contractility* of Bichât constitutes the Myotilité—; his *insensible contractility* corresponds with the Tonicité,—of other physiologists.—Contractile, adj.,——contractilis,——zusammenziehbar ?——susceptible, like the muscular fibre, of *contracting.*

Contraction, s. f.,—contractio, f. L.,—zusammenziehung, f. G.: the act of *contracting.* In Physiology, the term is nearly synonymous with *muscular action.* Contracté, adj.,——contractus,—zusammengezogen,—contracted.

Contracture, s. f.,—contractura, f. L.,—ἀγκύλη,——contraktur, f. G.,—contraction; in Pathology, the state of rigidity which the flexor muscles of a limb slowly and progressively assume, in consequence of having suffered from gouty, rheumatic, neuralgic, convulsive, or paralytic affections. Such muscles, are found, on dissection, converted into tendinous chords: every vestige of muscular fibre having well-nigh disappeared.

Contrayerva, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Dorstenia,*—see Dorstène. The *root,—racine de contrayerva,* F.,—radix contrajervæ, L.,—giftwurzel, G.,—bitter and aromatic, is classed among the *stimulant diaphoretics.*—The name, originally *Spanish,* is derived from the supposed efficacy of the plant, as an *antidote* to the poison of *white hellebore:* Hispanis *contra yerva* vocatur, quasi diceres *contra Helleborum album:* hunc enim *yerva* vocant Hispani. This is Blanchard's (*Lexicon Medicum*) explanation of the term. In the *Spanish* language, however, *yerba,* not *yerva,* is employed rather as a designation of *poisonous plants* in general, than of any particular species.

Contre-Coup, s. m.,—contra-fissura, contra-fractura, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a *fracture* or *contusion,* occurring in a situation, or organ, *remote* from that upon which the violence was directly inflicted. See Apéchème.

Contre-Extension, s. f.,—contra-extensio, f. L.: in Operative Surgery, the action whereby the least moveable part of a dislocated joint, or the superior portion of a fractured bone, is directly or indirectly fixed, while *extension* is practised to operate its reduction.

Contre-Fente, Contre-Fracture. See Contre-Coup.

Contre-Indication, s. f.,—contra-indicatio, f. G.,—gegenanzeige, f. G.: in Pathology, some peculiar circumstance opposing—*contra-indicating*—the adoption of a therapeutic plan. or the employment of a remedy, originally deemed requisite for the cure of a disease.

Contre-Ouverture, s. f.,—contra-incisio, f. L.,—gegeneinschnitt,? m., gegenöffnung, f. G.,—counter-incision, counter-opening: in Operative Surgery, an incision practised in the most depending part of a wound or abscess; the original orifice of which is inconveniently situated for the free evacuation of the pus, or the extraction of foreign bodies.

Contre-Poison, s. m. See Antidote.

Contre-Stimulus, s. m., F. and L.: a term, in Pathology, employed, by Rasori, to designate the operation of substances,—*s. contre-stimulans,* F.,—which directly *lower* the vital action. Contre-Stimuliste, s. m., and adj.: a partizan of the *contra-stimulant* doctrine,—Contre-Stimulisme, s. m.,—das contrastimulistiche heilsystem, G.,—of the *Italian* theorist. A luminous account of his doctrines and practice is given by Valentin, *Voyage en Italie,* p. 282; Otto, *Reise durch die Schweiz, Italien, Frankreich,* &c., ch. xiv: or may be gathered from his own work,—*Memorie sull' Azione Terapeutice dei Medicamenti, et sull' Azione dei Rimedi Controstimolanti,* Bologna, 1826.

Contusion, s. f.,—contusio, f. (*contundere,* to bruise), L.,—quetschung, zerstossung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a lesion resulting from the shock, or violent contact, of a blunt body, without loss of substance, and commonly without apparent solution of continuity. If, however, the skin be divided, the lesion assumes the title of a *contused* wound,—*plaie contuse,* F.,—vulnus *contusum,* L.

Convalescence, s. f.,—convalescentia, f. (*convalescere,* to recover health), L.,—genesung, f. G.: the state, or period, which intervenes between the cessation of the characteristic symptoms of a disease, and restoration to perfect health. Convalescent, s. m. and adj.,—convalescens,—genesend: der genesende, a *convalescent.*

Convergence, s. f.,—convergentia, f. L.,—zusammenlaufen, n. G.: in Physics, the disposition of lines or radii which, at first separate, *converge* towards, and attain, the *same point.* Convergent, adj.,—convergens,——zusammenlaufend: *Ex. Rayons convergens,* F.,—*converging* rays.

Conversion, s. f.,—conversio, f. L.,—veranderung, verwandlung, f. G. *Conversion des maladies,* F.,—morborum *conversio,* L.: a term, implying, in Pathology, the *transformation,—changement,* F.,—of one disease into another.

Convexe, adj.,—convexus,—κυρτός, κῦφος,—rund erhaben, gewölbt, G.: an epithet applied to a curved surface, the centre of which is more elevated than the

borders: as, among *plants*, the *receptacle* of *Rubus*; the *leaves* of *Ocymum basilicum*; and the *pileus* of certain *Fungi*. Convexo-Concave, adj.,—convexo-concavus, L.,—Convexo-Convexe,—convexo-convexus: epithets, in Physics, applied, respectively, to bodies *convex* on *one side*, and *concave*, on the *other*; and to bodies *convex* on *both sides*. See Concavo-Concave.

Convolvulacées, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Convolvulaceæ*, L.: the name of a Family of *plants*; of which the genus, *Convolvulus*,—see Liseron,—constitutes the type.

Convoluté, adj.,——convolutus,——zusammengerollt, G.,—convolute; an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts or organs of *insects* and of *plants*, which are *rolled up together*,—*roulés en cornet*, F.; as among the *former*, the *wings*,—*ailes convolutées*, F.,—of *Crambus*: among the *latter*, the *cotyledons*,—*cotylédons convolutés*,—of *Punica granatum*; the *leaves* of *Canna*; and *petiole* of the *Gramineæ*.

Convulsibilité, s. f.: disposition to *convulsive* affections. Convulsible, adj.: *Ex. Individu*——; an individual exhibiting *such disposition*.

Convulsion, s. f.,—convulsio, f. L.,—convulsion, zuckung, verzuckung, f. G.: in Pathology, violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles, induced by irritation, primary or secondary, of some portion of the nervous system. *Convulsions* may be distinguished into *clonic* and *tonic*,—see Clonique, and Tonique: they are merely symptoms of some morbid state or affection; and never constitute the disease. Convulsé, adj.,—convulsus,—convulsed, affected with *convulsions*. Convulsif, adj.,——convulsivus,——convulsivisch,—mit zuckungen begleitet, G.,—attended with *convulsions*: *Exs. Toux convulsive*, F.,—tussis *convulsiva*, L.,—a *convulsive* cough; *remèdes convulsifs*,—remedia *convulsiva*,——remedies, which, like the strychnine, induce *convulsions*.

Copahu, Copaiba. See Baume, Copayer, Térébinthine.

Copaline, s. f.,—copalina, f. L.: a peculiar substance, discovered, by John, in gum *copal*.

Copayer, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Copaifera* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Copaivabaum, G. The only species, at present known,—*C. officinalis*,—a native of Brazil, and the West-Indian islands, yields the *Copaiba* balsam,—*baume de Copahu*. See Térébinthine.

Cophose, s. f.,—cophosis, f. L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, κώφωσις, which signifies *deafening* or *stupefaction*; and employed, in Pathology, to express deafness, *surdité*, F.,—surditas, L.,—hardness of hearing, almost complete deafness,—das sehr schwere gehör, die fast gänzliche taubheit, G. By Cullen, it has been used as synon. with Dysécie; by Pinel,—with Paracousie. Sauvages represents it as differing from both.

Coprocrasie, or, more correctly, Copracrasie, s. f.,—copracratia, f. (κόπρος, excrement, ἀκρατεία, want of command, weakness), L.,—der unwillkürliche kothabgang, G.,—*involuntary* discharge of *feces*.

Coprocritique, adj.,——coprocriticus (κόπρος,—κρίνω, I separate), L.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies,—*remèdes coprocritiques*, F.,—*koth ausleerende* mittel, G.,—which operate as *purgatives*: synon. with the modern *Latin* adjective, *Copragogus* (κόπρος, and ἄγω, I expel), and with the *French*, Eccoprotique.

Coproémèse, s. f.,—coproemesia, coproemesia, f. (*same*, and ἐμεσία, vomiting), L.,—kothbrechen, n. G.,—*vomiting* of *feces*.

Coprophorie, s. f.,——coprophoria, f. (*same*, and φέρω, I carry away), L.,—*ausleerung* des *koths*, G.,—*evacuation* of the *feces*: synon. with Purgation.

Coprorrhée, s. f.,——coprorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, I flow), L.: synon. with Diarrhée.

Coprosclerose, s. f.,—coprosclerosis, f. (*same*, and σκληρὸς, hard), L.,—kothverhärtung, f. G.,—*induration* of the *feces*.

Coprostasie, s. f.,—coprostasia, f. (*same*, and στάσις, fixed state, stoppage), L.,—*rétention des excrémens*, F.,—eine gänzliche *verstopfung* des *darmcanals*, G.,—*retention* of the *feces*, complete *obstruction* of the *bowels*: constituting the first genus of the *Enteroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Copulation, s. f.,—copulatio, f. L.,—*union des deux sexes*. See Coït.

Coque, s. f.,—κόκκος,—coccum, n. L.,—knopkapsel, f. G. Botanists differ widely on the precise meaning and application of this term. By the *French*, it is described as a sort of "pericarpal cell,"—*loge pericarpienne*, F.,—"which opens with a spring when the seeds are ripe; or remains closed, but is formed of a valve united by the borders." Smith, on the contrary, defines *Coccum* to be "one portion of an aggregate, dry, elastic, bivalve capsule," as in *Euphorbia*, and the *Rutaceæ* (*Grammar of Botany*, p. 23). The fruits of various plants are respectively composed of one, two, or several *cocca*; unilocular and monospermal in *Tropœolum*, unilocular and dispermal in *Dictamnus*; or consisting, as in *Tribulus terrestris*, of two or three cavities which contain two or three seeds.

Coquecule, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cocculus* (*Dioecia, dodecandr.*; *Menispermeæ*), L.,—comprizing numerous species which formerly belonged to *Menispermum*,—see Ménisperme. The following are principally those which interest

the practitioner of medicine; 1. *Cocculus cordifolius,—leaves* contain a juice useful in the treatment of old ulcers; 2. — *crispus,*—bitter, employed, in the Molluccas, against worms and colic; 3. and 4. — *flavescens,* and — *lacunosus,—berries* used, in India, as a substitute for those of *C. suberosus;* 5. — *limacia,—berries* acidulous, *edible;* 6. — *palmatus,—root,* see COLUMBO, —referred, by some authors, to 7. — *peltatus;* 8. — *sebastha,—fruit* yielding a sort of wine; 9. — *suberosus,—Menispermum cocculus,* Linn.,—: a Malaberese shrub, supplying the well-known *berry,—Coque du Levant,* F.,—cocculus indicus, coccus orientalis, L.,—kokkelskorn, indianische kokkelsbeere, G.; whose *poisonous* operation on animals is referrible to the contained *picrotoxine.* It is employed popularly to destroy human *pediculi;* and exercises an intoxicating effect upon fishes, without imparting to their flesh any deleterious quality. The noxious principle resides chiefly in the *kernel;* the investing *membrane* of which is merely *emetic.*

COQUE *d'Œuf.* See COQUILLE. — *du Levant.* See COQUECULE, and PICROTOXINE.

COQUELICOT, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Papaver,*—see PAVOT. The *petals* of this, the common red poppy or corn-rose,—*P. Rhœas,*—klatschrosen, kornrosen, feldmohn, wilder rother mohn, G.,—are accounted *diuretic* and slightly *anodyne:* they form the basis of a *French* and *German Officinal Syrup,—sirop de pavot rouge,*—Syrupus de Floribus Papaveris Rhœados, *Ph. Gall.,*—Klatschrosensyrup, G.

COQUELOURDE, s. f.: the vulgar designation of ANEMONE *pulsatilla.*

COQUELUCHE, s. f.,—pertussis, tussis convulsiva,——ferina, L.,——keichkusten, kinderkusten, m. G.,—chincough, hooping-cough: in Pathology, a morbid affection, characterized by *convulsive cough,* which recurs in paroxysms. During these, several rapid expirations are succeeded by one slow, difficult, and sonorous inspiration. The paroxysm,—la *quinte,* F.,—after several minutes' duration, is ordinarily terminated by expectoration or vomiting of mucus; sometimes, by rejection of the contents of the stomach. Hooping-cough is, almost exclusively, the disease of early age. By Cullen (*First Lines of the Practice of Physic*), and Pinel (*Nosographie Philosophique*), it is regarded as simply a spasmodic affection, and ranked among the *Neuroses.* Others, as Watt (*Treatise on Chincough*), and Allcock (*Lectures on Surgery*), describe it as a peculiar form of Bronchitis; and, consequently, assign to it a situation among the *Phlegmasiæ.*— While a third party, as Desruelles (*Traité de la Coqueluche*—unquestionably the best work hitherto published on the subject), and Palmer (*Illustrations of Medicine*), assert that it is bronchial inflammation, essentially connected with cerebral congestion, which imparts to the disease its convulsive character. Certain it is that the majority of children, who die in Hooping-cough, are destroyed by inflammation of the membranes, or effusion of blood or serum into the substance or cavities, of the brain. And it is a curious fact that large-headed children, in general, suffer far more severely from Hooping-cough, than those in whom the cerebral organ is less fully or perfectly developed.

COQUERELLE, ou COQUERET: a genus, in Botany, *Physalis* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Solaneæ*), L.,—die Judenkirsche, G.,—Winter-Cherry. For an account of the most important species, see ALKEKENGI. The *fruit* of another, *P. somnifera,* is accounted *diuretic;* the *root* and *leaves* powerfully *narcotic:* while the *berries* of a third, *P. edulis,—coq. des Barbades,* F.,—are *edible.*

COQUILLAGES, s. m., pl.,——conchylia (κογκύλιον, a mussel-shell), L.: a term employed, by some Naturalists, to designate the *Testaceous Mollusca,*—vulgarly called shell-animals,—schalthiere, n. G.; including both the animal and its calcareous envelope: sometimes as syn. with COQUILLE.

COQUILLE, s. f. (κογκύλιον): a term applied, 1. in Zoology, to the *shell,*—concha, f. L.,—muschel, muschelschale, f. G.,—of the *Testaceous Mollusca,*—see COQUILLAGE; and to the *external envelope,—coq. de l'œuf,*—ovi putamen, n. L.,—eyerschale, f. G.,—consisting principally of carbonate of lime,—which the egg of the bird acquires in its passage through the oviduct: 2. in Botany, to the *ligneous substance,—c. de la noix,*—nucis putamen,—nussschale,—which surrounds the kernel of the *Drupæ,* or stone-fruits; 3. in Anatomy, to the *cochlea,—coq.* ou *limaçon de l'oreille interne,* F., —schnecke, f. G.,—of the internal ear; and to the *spongy bone,—coq. du nez,*—see CORNET,—of the nasal cavities.

COR, s. m.,—clavus pedis, m., gemurza, f. L.,—hühnenauge, f. G.,—a corn.

CORACO-BRACHIAL, adj.: an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate a *muscle,* —*m. coraco-brachial* (coraco-huméral, Ch.), F.,——coraco-brachialis, L.,——hackenarmmuskel, rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel, G.; —situated on the interior and superior part of the arm, and extending from the *coracoid* process of the scapula, to the middle of the internal border of the os *brachii.*

CORACO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,——coraco-clavicularis, L.: an epithet applied to a *ligament,—ligam. coraco- omo-claviculaire,* F.,—which serves to connect the *coracoid*

process of the scapula and the *clavicle*.—It is strong, irregular; and consists of two fasciculi, which have been described, by some Anatomists, as distinct ligaments, under the titles of *ligament conoïde*, and — *trapezoïde*. See these terms.

Coraco-Huméral, adj.,—coraco-humeralis, L.,—belonging to the *coracoid* process, and *humerus*: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the coraco-brachial muscle.

Coraco-Hyoïdien, adj.,—coraco-hyoideus, L.; belonging to the *coracoid* process and *hyoid* bone; as the *coraco-hyoid* muscle,—*m. coraco-hyoïdien*, F. See Omoplat-Hyoïdien.

Coracoïde, adj.,—κορακοειδὴς (κόραξ, a raven, εἶδος, resemblance),—coracoides, coracoideus, ancyroides, rostriformis, L.,—rabenahnlich, rabenartig, rabenschnabelförmig, G.,—coracoid, *resembling* the *ravens'* beak: an epithet first applied, by Galen, to a strong and curved *process*,—*apophyse coracoïde*, F.,—processus *coracoides*, L.,—*rabenschnabelförmiger* fortsatz, G.,—which terminates, anteriorly, the superior border of the scapula. It is connected, by the coraco-clavicular, and — acromial ligaments, to the clavicle and acromion; and affords a point of attachment to the *coraco-brachialis*, *pectoralis minor*, and short head of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*, muscles. In the *Ovipara*, it is largely developed, and acquires the name of *clavicule coracoïde*, F.

Coracoïdien, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a minute *fibrous band*,—*ligament coracoïdien*, F.,—ligamentum *coracoideum*, L.,—by which the notch of the superior border of the scapula is converted into a foramen, for the transit of the supra-scapular branch of the axillary artery.

Coraco-Radial, adj.,—coraco-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle; as attached to the *coracoid* process of the scapula, and the *radius*.

Corail, s. m.,—κοράλιον, κοράλλιον,—corallium, n. L.,—koralle, f. G.,—coral: a marine production, ramose, of white or red colour, and regarded, by the ancients, as of vegetable origin; but constituting the habitation of certain polypi. It consists. almost exclusively, of carbonate of lime; and was formerly employed, in medicine, as an *absorbent*. Found principally in the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

Coralline, s. f.,—corallina, f. L.,—corallenmoos, n. G.: in Zoology, a species of lithoid *polype*, ramose and articulated, found in the European seas; and employed as an *anthelmintic*, under the title of *Corallina officinalis*. — *de Corse*: in Botany, a *marine plant*,—see Helminthocorton, and Mousse,—which constitutes the basis of a *vermifuge Syrup*,—*Sirop de Coralline*, of *French* Pharmacy.

Corde, s. f., (χορδὴ, the string of a bow, or musical instrument, made of gut),—chorda, f., funiculus, m. L.,—strick, m., saite, f. G.,—chord or cord: a term, in Anatomy, applied, 1., by the Ancients, to *tendons*, in general; and, especially, to the great tendon of the leg, *corde d'Hippocrate*, F.,—tendo Achillis, L.,—see Tendon: 2. to a slender *nerve* of the internal *ear*,—la *corde du tympan*, ou *du tambour* (filet tympanique du nerf facial, Ch.), F.,—*chorda—funiculus*—tympani, L.,—paukensell*saite*, G.;—which, quitting the facial nerve in the Aquæductus Fallopii, enters the cavity of the tympanum, by an orifice situated above the pyramid; and, passing between the longer process of the incus and the handle of the malleus, goes out through the fissura Glasseri, to unite, at an acute angle, with the lingual branch of the inferior maxillary nerve, and thus establish a communication between the spheno-palatine and submaxillary ganglia: and 3. to the *ligaments* of the *rima glottidis*,—*cordes vocales*, F.,—*chordæ* vocales, L.,—stimmritzen*bänder*, G.,—which some Anatomists have regarded as tense *chords* producing the phenomena of voice.

In certain cases of acute blennorrhagia, or urethritis, the spongy structure of the male urethra forms an indurated and knotty *tumour*,—in *French* Pathology, termed *corde*,—of oblong figure, beneath the membrum virile; and opposing the elongation of that organ in the state of erethism.—This morbid condition constitutes the affection named *Cordée*, *chaudepisse*, by the *French*,—the harnstrenge of *German* writers.

Cordial, adj.,—cordialis (*cor*, the heart), L.,—herzstärkend, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*, as stimulants and tonics,—which are supposed to invigorate the system by acting primarily on the *heart*. Syn. with Cardiaque.

Cordiforme, adj.,—cordiformis, L.,—herzförmig, G.,—cordiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of plants, which exhibit, in their general outline, the *figure* of a *heart*; as the *cotyledons*,—*cotyléd. cordiformes*, F.,—of *Coffea Arabica*; the *hile* of *Cardiospermum*; the *leaves* of *Tamus communis*; the *bracteæ* of *Salvia bicolor*; the *petals* of *Parnassia palustris*; and *anthers* of *Ocymum basilicum*.

Cordon, s. m.,—funiculus, m. L.,—schnur, f. G.,—a string or small chord: a term employed, in Anatomy and Phytography, to designate, 1. the trunk of a nerve, or its principal divisions,—*cordon nerveux*, F.,—ramus nervosus, L.: 2. the *string* of vessels,—*cord. ombilical*,—*funiculus* umbilicalis,—nabel*schnur*, G.,—which forms the medium of communication between the parent and embryo, in animals and plants,—see Ombilical: 3. the *assem-*

blage of *vessels*, and *nerves*,—*c. spermatique* ou *testiculaire*,—*funiculus* spermaticus,—samen*strang*,—which pass through the abdominal ring, to the *testis*,—see SPERMATIQUE: and 4, the *round ligaments* of the *uterus*,—die runden mutterbänder, G.,—named, by Chaussier, *cordons sus-pubiens*. See LIGAMENT, and SUS-PUBIEN.

CORÈTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Corchorus (Polyandria, monogyn.; Tiliaceæ)*, L.,—das musskraut, G.,—Jew's-Mallow,—comprehending several exotic and principally herbaceous species. The *C. olitorius* is largely cultivated, and consumed, in Egypt and at Aleppo, as a *pot-herb:* and the Moors of Barbary convert to *alimentary* uses, the *leaves* of *C. trilocularis*.

CORIANDRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Coriandrum (Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ)*, L.,--der koriander, G.—Coriander. The cultivated species,—*C. sativum*,—*c. cultivée*, F.,—κορίαννον,—exhales, when fresh, a most disgusting odour like that of *bugs:* hence the derivation of the *Greek* name of the plant, from κόρις, a bug. Yet the dried *seeds*,—semina coriandri, L.,—koriandersamen, G.,—possess a grateful aroma; are employed, in domestic economy, as a *condiment;* and, in medicine, as a *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *carminative*. In *German* Pharmacy, they constitute the basis of a *Confection*,—Ueberzuckerter Koriander,—Conf. Sem. Coriandri, L.

CORNE, s. f.,—cornu, n. L.,—κέρας,—horn, G. and E.: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate, 1. the hard and ordinarily conical *eminences* or *processes*, curved or straight, hollow or solid, deciduous or permanent, with which the cranium, or nasal region, of certain *Mammifera*, as the ox, deer, and goat, among the *Ruminantia*, and rhinoceros among the *Pachydermata*,—and the head, corslet, or thorax of some Insects, as *Geotrupes nasicornis* and *Hercules*, among the *Coleoptera*, is provided; and which serve the individuals as organs of aggression or defence: 2. vulgarly and incorrectly, the long, spirally-twisted, supra-maxillary *tooth* of the *Monodon monoceros*, or narwal, hence sometimes named the sea-*unicorn;* the minute *horn-like production* attached to the eye-lid of the *Vipera cerastes*,—le *céraste d' Egypte*,—see VIPÈRE; the pointed *fleshy protuberance* which the *caterpillars* of certain *Lepidoptera*, as the *Sphingidæ*, exhibit on the eleventh ring of the body; the *mandibles* of *Lucanus cervus;* the *antennæ* of all true *Insects;* and the *flexible* and *projecting pedicles* upon which the eyes of the *snail* and *slug* are supported: and 3. the solid and *insensible substance*,—*sabot*, F.,—which invests the sensitive portion of the *foot* of many of the larger *Mammifera*, and protects it from injury in the act of progression.

In Anatomy, divers *organs*, *cavities*, and *processes* of cartilage or bone, which exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to the *horns* of animals; as 1. the *corne d'Ammon*, F.,—*cornu* Ammonis, *processus* cerebri lateralis, L.,—ammons*horn*, G.,—see HIPPOCAMPE: 2. the anterior, posterior, and descending or inferior, *cavities* of the *lateral ventricle* of the *brain*,—*c. antérieure*, *postérieure*, et *descendante* ou *inférieure*, *du ventricule latéral du cerveau*, F.,—*cornu* anterius, posterius, et descendens vel inferius, ventriculi lateralis cerebri, L.,—das vordere, das untere, und das abwärtssteigende *horn* der seitenventrikel des gehirns, G.—see VENTRICULE: 3. the *horns* or *processes* of the *thyroid cartilage*,—*c. du cartilage thyroïde*,—*cornua*, vel *processus*, cartilaginis thyroideæ,—die *hörner*, oder die *fortsätze*, des schildknorpels; distinguished into the *superior* or great,—*supérieures* ou *grandes*,—superiora, vel superiores,—obere,—and articulated with the *cornua* of the hyoid bone; and the *inferior* or *lesser*,—*inférieures* ou *petites*,—inferiora vel inferiores,—untere,—which unite with the cricoid cartilage,—ringknorpel,—see THYROÏDE: 4. certain *horn-like processes* of the *hyoid bone*,—*c. de l'hyoïde*,—*cornua* ossis hyoidei,—die *hörner* des zungenbeins; distinguished, also, into the *small* and *superior*, and *greater* or *lateral*,—*petites* ou *supérieurs*, et *grandes* ou *latérales*,—see HYOÏDE: 5. the small *processes* of the *coccyx*,—*c. du coccyx*,—*cornua* coccygis,—steissbein*hörner*,—which articulate with, 6. *those* of the *sacral bone*,—*c. du sacrum*,—*cornua* ossis sacri,—kreuzbein*hörner*,—two tubercles projecting from its posterior and inferior part,—see SACRUM: and 7. the *Fallopian tubes*,—muttertrompeten, G.,—sometimes termed the *horns* of the *womb*,—*c. de la matrice*, F.,—*cornua*, uteri, L.

In Botany, the *curved beak* of the *capsule* of certain plants, and the *spur* of the *corolla* of others, as *Linaria*, is named the *horn:* and the term, *corne de cerf*,—*cornu* cervi, L.,—is applied as a specific designation of several *fungi* belonging to *Hydnum* and *Clavaria;* and some *phænogamous plants* whose foliage resembles, in disposition, the figure of the *deer's horn*.

In Pathology, the *horn-like excrescence*, which sometimes appears on the surface of the body, is termed, by *French* writers, *corne de la peau:* and, lastly, in Materia Medica, *harts-horn*,—*corne de cerf*, F.,—*cornu* cervi, L.,—hirsch*horn*, G.,—serves, in the form of *shavings*,—*coupée* ou *râpée*, F.,—for the preparation of mucilaginous drinks; and deprived, by calcination, of its gelatine,—*c. de cerf calcinée*,—*cornu* cervinum ustum,—constitutes a principal ingredient in the *Décoction blanche de Sydenham*,—Decoctum *Cornu* cervini, L.

Corné, adj.,—corneus, L.,—κερατώδης,—hornartig, G.,—corneous, horn-like: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, to *parts*, *organs*, or *objects*, which possess the nature, or exhibit the aspect, consistence, or other properties, of *horn*; as 1. the *horny* structure,—*tissu corné*, F.,—composing the human nails, and the *horn-like membrane* of the *eye*,—see Cornée: 2. the *horn-like* envelope of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*, as *Helix cornea*, *Buccinum corneum*: and 3. the *corneous perisperm* of the *Rubiaceæ*; the *pollen* of *Asclepias*; and the *stem* and *branches* of many *Fuci*. For the application of the term to Pathology, see Ichtyose.

Cornée, s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the circular and transparent *membrane*,—*cornée transparente*, F.,—tunica oculi *cornea* seu *ceratodes*,—transparens,—pellucida, L.,—die *horn*haut des auges, G.,—which, convex on its exterior, and concave on its internal surface, constitutes the anterior fifth of the surface of the *eyeball*. The transparent *cornea* is intimately connected with the sclerotica,—see Sclérotique,—sometimes named, in contradistinction, the opaque *cornea*,—*c. opaque*, F.,—*cornea* opaca, L.

Cornet, s. m.,—cucullus, m. L.,—hörnchen, n. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain delicate lamellæ of bone, of convoluted figure; and occupying, principally, the nasal fossæ. Of these, there are four on each side: 1. *Corn. de Bertin* ou *sphénoïdal*; situated at the basis of the cranium, between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones, with which, in the adult subject, it is confounded; articulated, also, with the os palati, and vomer; and first discovered by the Anatomist whose name it bears: 2. — *de Morgagni* ou *supérieur*,—concha superior, L.,—obere muschel, G.; forming part of the ethmoid bone; and closing the superior meatus of the nasal fossæ: 3. — *moyen* ou *ethmoïdal*,—os turbinatum medium, concha media,—mittlere muschel; forming, also, part of the ethmoid, and the os turbinatum—spongiosum—superius, of *British* Anatomists: and 4. — *inférieur* (os sous-ethmoïdal, Ch.),—os turbinatum, concha nasi inferior,—untere muschel,—inferior spongy bone; an irregular, elongated, almost elliptical bone, suspended on each side of the nasal cavities (die nasenhöhle, G.); forming the boundary between their middle and lower meatus; and articulated with the superior maxillary, palate, lachrymal, and ethmoid bones.

In Surgery, *cornet acustique*, F.,—tubus acusticus, *cornu* acusticum, L.,—ohrrohr, G.,—an ear-trumpet.

Cornicule, s. f.,—cornicula, f. L.,—or, more correctly, corniculum, n.,—literally, a little horn: in Surgery, a cupping-glass,—schröpkopf, m. G.,—of elongated *horn-like* figure, with an orifice at the summit, for exhaustion of the contained air: in Chemistry, a small retort,—ein kleiner destillir- oder sublimir-kolben, G.

Cornu, adj.,—cornutus, L.,—κεραὸς,—gehörnt, G.,—horned: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, which exhibit appendages resembling *horns*; as, among the *former*, *Bubo maximus*, the great *horned* Owl; among the *latter*, *Saxifraga hircina*, a Saxifrage with *horn-like* styles: employed, also, to designate, specifically, certain objects in Natural History; as *Caprimulgus cornutus*, a species of Goat-sucker furnished with short straight feathers projecting above each eye; and *Solanum cornutum*, a Night-shade, with *horn-shaped* anthers.

Cornue, s. f.,—cornuta, f. L.,—retorte, f. G.,—retort: in Chemistry, a vessel, of glass, free-stone, porcelain, or metal, employed in distillation. When perforated with an orifice at the upper part, it is termed, in *French*, *cornue tubulée*.

Corollacé, adj.,—corollaceus, L. Syn. with Petaloïde.

Corollaire, adj.,—corollaris, L.,—corollary: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *tendril*,—*vrille corollaire*, F.,—which is formed by a *petal* or segment of a *corolla*.

Corolle, s. f.,—corolla, f. L.,—blumenkrone, f. G.: in Botany, the interior envelope of flowers which have a double perianth; immediately surrounding the sexual organs. The *corolla* is *monopetalous*, when consisting of *one piece* or *petal*, as in *Digitalis*; *polypetalous*, when of *many*, as in *Rosa*; *regular*, when all the parts of which it is composed, correspond, as in *Convolvulus*; *irregular*, when differing in size and figure, as in *Viola*. It is termed *inferior*, when attached *below* the ovary, as in *Vinca*; *superior*, when *above*, as in *Caprifolium*; *deciduous*,—*caduque*, F.,—when falling, on the perfect development of the flower, as in *Actæa*; *marcescent*,—*marcescente*, F.,—when it *withers* upon the stem, without falling, as in *Campanula*. For an explanation of the differences of opinion which exist among Botanists, respecting the precise application of the term, see Calice, Perianthe, and Périgone.—Corollule, s. f.,—*petite corolle*, ou *fleuron*, F.,—corollula, f. L.,—blumenkrönchen, n. G.,—a little corolla, or floret. Corollé, adj.,——corollatus, L.,——mit *blumenkrone* versehen, G.,—provided with a *corolla*.

Corollifère, adj.,—corolliferus, L.,—eine *blumenkrone tragend*, G.,—corolliferus, *bearing* a *corolla*; as the *gynophore*,—*g. corollifère*, F.,—of *Dianthus*.

Corolliforme, adj.,—corolliformis, L.,—corolliform: an epithet applied to the *androphore* of a plant, when, as in *Gom-*

phrena globosa, it assumes the aspect, consistence, and *figure* of a *corolla*.

Coronaire, adj.,—coronarius, L.,—kranzförmig, kronartig, G.,—coronary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain *blood-vessels* distributed around the organ which they are destined to supply, somewhat in the manner of a *crown* or *garland*,—corona, f. L.,—krone, f., kranz, m. G.; as A. the proper blood-vessels,—*vaisseaux coronaires*, F.,—vasa *coronaria*, L.,—*kranz*blutadern, G.,—of the heart. Of these, the two *coronary* arteries,—*artères coronaires du cœur*,—arteriæ *coronariæ* cordis,—die *kranz*schlagadern des herzens,—originate from the aorta immediately above the semilunar valves. The anterior or left,—*antérieure* ou *gauche*,—anterior vel sinistra,—vordere oder linke,—traverses the groove on the convex surface of the heart; and terminates near its apex:—while the posterior or right,—hintere oder rechte, G.,—divides into two branches which are distributed on the posterior surface of the organ. The *coronary* veins,—*veines coronaires*,—venæ *coronariæ*,—*kranz*adern,—ordinarily four in number, two anterior and two posterior,—pour their contained blood into the right auricle, by one orifice which exhibits a distinctly marked valve. See also Cardiaque. B. An artery of the stomach,—*coronaire* ou *stomachique supérieure* (stomo-gastrique, Ch.), F.,—arteria *coronaria* ventriculi, gastrica major, seu gastrica superior sinistra, L.,—*kranz*arterie des magens, oder grosse magenarterie, oder linke obere magenschlagader, G.,—which, given off by the cœliac, runs along the lesser curvature of the stomach, and anastomozes with the pyloric branch of the hepatic,—leberschlagader, G. The accompanying *vein*,—*veine coronaire stomachique*, F.,—usually terminates in the vena portarum, sometimes in the splenic. For an account of the right inferior *coronary* artery of the stomach,—the arteria *coronaria* dextra inferior, of *Latin*—, rechte untere *kranz*arterie des magens, of *German* writers, see Gastro-Epiploique. C. The *coronary* arteries of the lips,—*art. coronaires des lèvres*, F.,—arteriæ *coronariæ* labiorum, L.,—*kranz*arterie der ober- und der unterlippe, G.,—are, finally, branches of the external maxillary,—äussere kieferarterie: they surround the mouth. 2. The *coronary* ligament of the liver,—*ligam. coronaire du foie*, F.,—ligamentum *coronarium*,—est peritonæi plica quæ marginem *hepatis* superiorem circumdat, L.

In Comparative Anatomy, one of the bones of the extremities of the *horse*, articulating, above, with the pastern, below, with the proper bone of the foot, is termed *os coronaire*, ou *os de la couronne du pied*,—*crown* or *coronary* bone: and the same designation,—*os coronaire*, ou *coronoïdien*,—is applied, by Cuvier, to one of the six osseous pieces which compose the lower jaw of *birds* and *reptiles*.

Coronal, adj.,—coronalis, coronarius, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the *bones* of the head,—l'*os coronal*, or substantively used, simply *Coronal*; because upon it the *crown* of kings, and the *garland*—corona—of the conqueror and the bard, partly or principally reposes. This, the os frontis,—stirnbein,—frontal bone, of *Latin*, *German*, and *British* writers, is pairless, of somewhat semi-circular figure; and occupies the anterior superior region of the skull. It presents three surfaces: an *external*,—*face frontale*, F.,—convex; an *inferior*,—*f. orbito-ethmoïdale*,—irregular, constituting the roof of the orbits, and separated, in the middle, by a large fissure, which admits the ethmoid bone; and an *internal*,—*f. cérébrale*,—concave, lined with dura mater, and lodging the anterior lobes of the brain. It is articulated with the parietal, sphenoid, ethmoid, nasal, superior maxillary, lachrymal, and malar bones; and affords points of attachment to one azygous muscle,—the *Occipito-frontalis*, and to three pairs, *Corrugatores superciliorum*, *Orbiculares palpebrarum*, and *Temporales*. In early age, it consists of two portions which are developed by two distinct points of ossification at the supraciliary ridges,—die augenbraunenbögen, G.,—not, as commonly described, at the frontal eminences,—tubera frontalia, L. The *suture* which unites them in adult age, is termed the *coronal*,—*suture coronale*, F.,—sutura *coronalis*, L.,—die *kranz*naht, G.

Coronoïde, adj.,—coronoides (κορώνη, a crow, εἶδος, resemblance), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the triangular *eminence*,—*apophyse coronoïde*, F.,—processus *coronoides*, L.,—*kronenförmiger* fortsatz, G.,—which terminates the ascending ramus of the *lower jaw* at its anterior superior part, and gives attachment to the temporal muscle: and 2. to a process of the *ulna*, situated anteriorly to, and below, the sigmoid notch of that bone. The tendon of the *Brachialis internus* is affixed into its root. Both of these processes derive their adjective designation from a supposed *resemblance* to the *crow's* beak.

Coronoïdien, adj.,—coronoideus, L.—See Coronaire.

Corps, s. m.,—corpus, n. L.,—σῶμα,—körper, m. G.,—body: in Physics, an object, or portion of matter, occupying a definite space; consisting of molecules united by the force of cohesion; and striking, by its proper qualities, one or more of the senses. In Natural History, such objects are termed gaseous, mineral, vegetable, and animal *bodies*: the *former* further dis-

tinguished by the epithet *inorganic*,—*inorganiques* ou *bruts*, F.; the two *latter*, *organic*,—*organiques*. In Chemistry, *bodies* are distinguished into the *simple* and *compound*. To the *former*,—also termed elements,—belong, with many others, oxygen, carbon, and the metals: the *latter* are composed of two or more elements; as water, potass, and the other innumerable compounds. *Bodies* may, moreover, be *solid* or *fluid*; and the *latter* are subdivided into *liquids* and *elastic fluids*.

In Anatomy, the term is applied to an assemblage of parts constituting a whole, and contributing to a common end; as the animal *body*,—*corpus* animale, L.,—the human *body*,—*corps humaine*, F.,—der menschliche *körper*, G.; or to the main part, or trunk, of such *body*, as distinguishing it from the head and limbs: also, to the principal portion of a *bone* or *muscle*; as the *body* of the sphenoid,—*corpus* ossis sphenoidei, L.; — of the sartorius,—*corps du muscle ilio-prétibial*, F.,—der *körper* des schneidermuskels, G. The following parts are, moreover, in human Anatomy, thus specially designated:

1. *Corps begeminés, tubercules quadrijumeaux*, F.,—*corpora*—, tubercula quadrigemina, L.,—vierhügel, G. See QUADRIJUMEAUX.

2. — *bordés*, ou *frangés*,—*corpora* fimbriata, L.: the delicate and flattened bands of medullary substance which run along the concave border of the cornu Ammonis, in the lateral ventricle of the brain; a continuation of the posterior crura, or pillars, of the fornix.

3. — *calleux, voûte médullaire, plafond des ventricules du cerveau*, F.,—*corpus* callosum, L. See CALLEUX.

4. — *cannelés*. See CANNELÉ, and STRIÉS.

5. — *caverneux*; as the *corpora* cavernosa penis et clitoridis, L.,—die schwammichten *körper* der ruthe und des kitzlers, G. See CAVERNEUX.

6. — *cendré, rhomboïdal* ou *rhomboïde*,—*corpus* cinereum, rhomboidale vel rhomboideum, L.: an ovoid nucleus, of cineritious substance, existing in the centre of the cerebellum; and exhibiting a dentelated outline, of brownish or yellow colour, surrounded by medullary substance.

7. —*ciliaire*,—*corpus* ciliare, L.,—strahlen*körper*, G. See CILIAIRE.

8. — *cribleux*,—*corpus* cribrosum, L.: a term sometimes applied to the cellular membrane.

9. — *dentelé*: the epithet applied, by Vicq d'Azyr, to the *corpus* rhomboideum, of Vieussens. See *Cendré*.

10. —*festonné*. Synon. with *dentelé*.

11. —*frangés*. Synon. with *bordés*.

12. — *geniculés, genouillés*,—*corpora* geniculata, L.: two tubercles situated at the external and inferior part of the *optic thalami*,—sehhügel, G.; and supplying several filaments to the optic nerves.

13. — *d'Highmore*, (sinus des vaisseaux seminiferes, Ch.),—*corpus* Highmorianum, L.,—hodenkern, G.: an oblong projection exhibited by the *tunica albuginea*, about the superior border of the *testis*, and traversed obliquely by the seminal vessels, in their course to the head of the epididymis.

14. — *jaune*,—*corpus* luteum, L.,—der gelbe *körper* im eierstocke, G.: a minute reddish-yellow body observed in the *ovary* of the female, after rupture of one of the vesicles consequent on impregnation. It disappears before the close of pregnancy; and a slight cicatrix, indicative of the site which it once occupied, alone remains.

15. — *muqueux* ou *reticulaire*,—*corpus* mucosum vel reticulare, rete mucosum, L.,—das Malpighische netz, G.: the second stratum of *skin* situated between the dermis and epidermis; and composed of four secondary layers,—the *bourgeons sanguins*,—*couche albide profonde*,—*gemmules*,—and *c. albide superficielle*, of Gaultier. The third of these, from the interior, is impregnated with a colouring matter, brown in the negro, white in the European.

16. — *olivaires* (éminences laterales, Ch.),—*corpora* olivaria, L.,—die oliven*körper*, G.: two oblong, firm, whitish eminences,—situated on the anterior or occipital surface of the *medulla oblongata*, exteriorly to the *corpora pyramidalia*.

17. — *pampiniforme*,—*corpus* pampiniforme,—varicosum, L.: the vascular rete, or net-work, formed by the *spermatic* arteries and veins, in front of the psoas muscle.

18. — *papillaire*,—*corpus* papillare, L.: the assemblage of nervous and vascular *papillæ*, situated beneath the *epidermis*.—See *muqueux*.

19. — *psalloïde*,—*corpus* psalloides, L.,—der psalterförmige *körper*, G.: a term applied to the *lyre* on the inferior part of the *fornix*.

20. —*pyramidaux* (éminences médianes,—pyramidales, Ch.,—pyramides antérieures, Gall),—*corpora* pyramidalia, L.,—pyramiden*körper*, G.: two medullary eminences situated on the anterior surface of the *medulla oblongata*, between the *corpora olivaria*, and separated from each other by the median sulcus.

21. — *restiformes, cuisses postérieures*—, *racines, bras*, ou *jambes*—*du cervelet, petites branches de la moelle allongée*, F.,—*corpora* restiformia, L.,—die untern schenkel des kleinen gehirns, G.: the posterior and most external of the three medullary fasciculi into which each principal chord of the *medulla oblongata* is divided; and con-

tributing to the formation of the cerebellum.

22. — *rhomboïdal.* See *cendré.*

23. — *striés,—corpora* striata, colliculi nervi ethmoidalis, apices crurum medullæ oblongatæ, L.,—die gestreiften hirn*körper*, G.,—see CANNELÉ: the two greyish pyriform eminences, large and approximating anteriorly, less voluminous and diverging posteriorly, which exist below the *fornix*, and constitute part of the floor of the lateral ventricles. They consist of medullary and cortical substance disposed in *striæ.* All the white bands are continuous with the primitive fasciculi of the *corpora olivaria.*

24. — *vitré,—corpus* vitreum, L.,—glas*körper*, G.: the transparent and gelatinous mass, situated posteriorly to the crystalline lens; and constituting the bulk of the *eyeball.* It consists of the vitreous humour contained in the cells of the hyaloid membrane. See VITRÉ.

In Pathology, the term is employed to designate 1. certain tumours referrible to none of the forms of morbid excrescence which have received particular appelations; as the fibrous *bodies,—corps fibreux*, F.,—*corpora* fibrosa, L.,—fibröse *körper*, G.; which, so termed by Bayle, are spherical, circumscribed tumours, of fibrous structure, more or less adherent, sometimes pediculated, and most frequently occurring in the substance of the uterus. 2. Extraneous or foreign *bodies,—corps étrangers*, F.,—*corpora* externa, L.,—fremde *körper*, G. Under this title is comprehended every substance, or portion of matter, solid, liquid, or gaseous, introduced from without into, or formed, or accumulated, in the interior of, the animal economy; but not constituting, either from its composition, or the site occupied by it, an original part of the organization. *Extraneous bodies* are distinguishable into A. the *Animate,—Animés, Corps étrangers vivants*, F.; admitting of subdivision into *a.* those which participate the life of the individual; as cysts of every description, developed in the structure of almost all the animal organs, and certain pendulous or nearly isolated tumours; and *b.* those endowed with an isolated or independent existence, as worms, hydatids, and other parasitic animals: and B. the *Inanimate,—Inanimés*, F.,—distributable, also, into two sections; *a.* those introduced from the exterior, either by the natural passages, as a piece of metal lodged in the stomach,—or through an accidental opening, as a musket-ball; and *b.* those formed, or secreted, in the interior, as lithoid concretions, of every kind; and extravasations of blood, serum, pus, urine, or air, into cavities not naturally containing them. In Surgical Pathology, any substance which, brought into violent contact with the animal organs, determines a *contusion*, is designated, in *French, corps contondant.*

Finally, in Botany, the *cotyledons* of plants, when pressed together, and united so as to form only one mass, are named *corps cotylédonaire*, F.,—*corpus* cotyledoneum, L.,—samenlappen*körper*, G.: and that portion of the root and stem comprized between the bark and pith of dicotyledonous plants, is termed *corps ligneux*, F.,—*corpus* ligneum, L.,—der holzige *körper*, G. In the monocotyledonous plants, the *ligneous body* constitutes the whole stem.

CORPUSCULE, s. m.,—corpusculum (dim. of *corpus*, a body), L.,—*σωμάτιον*,—körperchen, n. G.: a *body*, of *extreme minuteness*, and regarded as *indivisible*: hence synon. with ATOME. CORPUSCULAIRE, adj.,—corpuscularis,—körperlich, atomistisch,—corpuscular, atomic: *Ex. Philosophie corpusculaire* ou *atomique*, F.,—doctrina *corpuscularis* vel *atomica*, L.,—*corpuscular*philosophie, die *atomistik*, die *atomistiche* ontologie, G.,—the system of Democritus, and other *Greek* philosophers, who, by the existence of *corpuscules* or *atoms*, explained all the phenomena of the universe.

CORRECTIF, adj.,—corrigens, L.: an epithet substantively employed to designate any ingredient,—*correctorium*, L.,—*einschränkungs*mittel, G.,—which may be added to a pharmaceutical compound, in order to *mitigate*, or *restrain*, the activity of the principal agent. Thus, mucilage is frequently employed to *soften* the operation of astringent collyria; and opium internally administered, as a *corrective*, in combination with mercury.

CORROBORANT, adj.,—corroborans (*corroborare*, to strengthen), L.,—stärkend, G.,—strengthening: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to all substances,—*remèdes corroborants*, ou *corroboratifs*, F.,—*corroborantia*, L.,—die *stärkungs*mittel, G.,—which operate by imparting *tone* and *vigour* to the system; as wine, iron, and Cinchona. CORROBORATION, s. f.,—corroboratio, f. L.,—stärkung, f. G.: the act of *strengthening*; the operation of *corroborative* medicines, or remedies.

CORROSIF, adj.,—corrosivus (*corrodere*, to corrode), L.,—ätzend, fressend, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to substances—*corrosifs*,—remedia *corrosiva*,—*ätzmittel, zernagende* mittel,—which disorganize, when placed in contact with, the living parts. Such are the caustic alcalis, the mineral acids, and the deuto-chloride—hence called the *corrosive* sublimate,—*sublimé corrosif*, F.,—*ätz*sublimat, G.,—of mercury. These substances are inferior in energy, to the caustics properly so termed. CORROSION, s. f.,—corrosio, f. L.,—ätzung,

zerfressung, f. G.: the action of *corrosive* substances.

Corrugateur, adj.: an epithet substantively employed to designate a facial muscle,—*m. sourcilier* (fronto-sourcilier, Ch.), F.,—*corrugator* supercilii, L.,—augenbraunenmuskel, augenbraunen*runzler*, G.; which extends, on each side, from the internal angular process of the os frontis, to the internal fleshy part of the *Occipito-frontalis* muscle, and, in contracting, *corrugates* the eye-brow.

Corrugation, s. f.,—*crispation*, *froncement*, F.,—corrugatio, f. L.,—runzeln, n. G.: in Physiology, the *wrinkling* of skin produced by the action of subcutaneous muscles: in Pathology, a phenomenon consequent on the application of cold or styptics to the surface. The spontaneous *corrugation* of the scrotum may commonly be regarded as indicative of health and sexual vigour. Ἀ'νασπᾶν τὸ μέτωπον,—frontem *corrugare*, L.

Corruption, s. f.,—corruptio, f. L.,—verdorbenheit, fäulniss, f. G.: in Chemistry, the alteration suffered by an organized body when its elements react upon each other; especially occurring in substances deprived of life, and frequently preceding putrefaction: in Pathology, the depravation which the solids and fluids of the living animal body are *supposed* to undergo, in certain states or forms of disease.

Corselet, s. m.,—vorderlieb, brustschild, m., bruststück, n. G.: a term, in Zoology, respecting the precise application of which, great discrepancy and confusion exist among Entomologists. By some, the whole portion of the insect body intervening between the head and abdomen, is thus designated; by others, the superior or dorsal surface, only, of this portion. Among the moderns, some restrict the term exclusively to the anterior segment of the trunk, or *prothorax*; and distinguish the two remaining segments by the titles of *mesathorax* and *metathorax*. Others divide the whole trunk, or *corselet*, into the *fore corselet*, bearing the anterior pair of legs; the *mid corselet*,—the second legs and first pair of wings; and the *hind corselet*,—the posterior legs and second wings. The *corselet*, and its respective divisions, are most conspicuously exhibited in the *Hymenoptera*. See Kirby and Spence, *Introd. to Entomology*, v. iii, p. 529.

Corset, s. m.,—tunica thoracis, L.,—corset, G. and E.: in Hygiène, a garment closely investing the chest; and much worn by the women of civilized countries: in Surgery, a bandage, of one or more pieces, which envelopes the greater portion of the trunk. — *de Brasidor:* a bandage for retaining, in their place, the fragments of a broken clavicle.

Cortical, adj.,—corticalis (*cortex*, bark or rind), L.,—zur *rinde* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *exterior* grey portion,—*substance corticale*, F.,—see Cendré,—of the *encephalon*; because it envelopes, like a *rind*, the internal or medullary portion of the organ: also, to the *exterior* substance of the *kidney*, differing, by its deeper colour, from the internal.—In Botany, everything which relates to the *bark*, is thus designated; as the more exterior of the layers,—*couches corticales*, F.,—of the liber, apparent only in a few trees. Corticaté, adj.,—corticatus, L.,—rindenartig, G.,—corticate. Corticueux, adj.,—corticosus,—rindig,—furnished, as divers pulpy fruits, with a thick and coriaceous *rind*.

Corybantiasme, s. m.,—κορυβαντιασμὸς (κορυβαντάω, to imitate the frantic conduct of the *Corybantes*),—corybantiasmus, m. L.,—ein wilder tobender gemüthzustand, G.,—corybantiasm; in Pathology, a sort of *phrenzy*, in which the patient has fantastic visions, with incessant watchfulness.

Corymbe, s. m.,—κόρυμβος,—corymbus, m. F.,—doldentraube, f., blumenbuschel, m. G.,—corymb: in Botany, a cluster of flowers placed nearly on the same level; but with peduncles not arising from the same point of the stem, or ramifying irregularly; as in *Achillea* and *Sambucus*.—Corymbé, Corymbeux, adj.,—corymbosus,—doldentraubig,—corymbose: an epithet employed to specifically designate a *plant*; the branches of which, as *Cardiopathium corymbosum*, exhibit the disposition of a *corymb*.

Corymbifère, adj.,—κορυμβοφόρος,—corymbiferus, corymbophorus. L.,—eine *doldentraube tragend*, G.,—corymbiferous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *plants*, —*plantes corymbifères*, L.,—which *bear* a *corymb*. Some Botanists have arranged, under the title *Corymbiferæ*,—Corymbifères, F.,—a group of plants formerly included among the *Synantheræ*; and comprehending those genera, as *Achillea*, *Anthemis*, *Eupatoria*, *Tanacetum*, the flowers of which are disposed in a *corymb*. Corymboïde, adj., ?—corymboides,—einem *korymbos* ähnlich,—*resembling* a *corymb*.

Coryza, s. m.,—κορύζα,—coryza, f. L.,—schnupfen, m. G.: in Pathology, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and of the sinuses communicating with them. See Catarrhe.

Cosmétique, adj., and s. f.,—κοσμητικὸς,—cosmeticus, L.,—schmückend, G.,—cosmetic, pertaining to *ornament*,—κόσμος.—*Cosmetics*,—la *Cosmétique*, F.,—ars *cosmetica*,—die *kosmetik*, *schmück*kunst, *verschönerungs*kunst,—is that part of Hygiène, which teaches the *preservation* or *restoration* of the *beauty* of the human frame, by

various *cosmetic* remedies,—remedia *cosmetica*,—*schmück-* oder *verschönerungs*mittel. For a curious article on this subject, as it regards female beauty, see Moreau, *Histoire Naturelle de la Femme*, vol. ii, p. 417.

Cosse, s. f.: the vulgar designation of the *envelope*,—see Silique,—of the seeds of certain *Leguminosæ*, and of the fruits of some shrubs.

Cossus, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Entomology, belonging to the Order, *Lepidoptera (Nocturna, Hepialidæ*, Cuv. and St.). The large caterpillar of an European species, *C. ligniperda (Bombyx cossus*, Linn.) does great damage, by perforating the trunks of the elm, poplar, and willow. See Lyonnet, *Traité Anatomique de la Chenille qui ronge le bois de Saule.* The larvæ of the *Cerambyx*, *Lucanus*, and other beetles found also in wood, were, by the ancients, *eaten* as delicacies, under the name of *Cossus.* See Calandre, and Capricorne.

Costal, adj.,—costalis, L.,—πλευρίτης,—zu den *rippen* gehörig, G.,—an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to various parts connected with, or belonging to, the *ribs*,—*costæ*, L.; as 1. the *costal* cartilages,—*cart. costaux*, F.,—*rippen*knorpeln, G.: of these, twelve pairs, the first seven are continuous with the sternum; the following three united with the seventh; and the last two almost invariably remain loose,—see Côte: 2. the *costal* vertebræ; and 3. the *costal* nerves, see Dorsal: and 4. that sheet of pleura which lines the interior of the thoracic cavity, and is termed *plèvre costale*, F.,—pleura *costalis*, L.,—*rippen*fell, n. G.,—in order to distinguish it from the portion,—see Plèvre and Pulmonaire,—which invests the lung.

Costé, adj.,—costatus, L.,—gerippt, G.,—ribbed: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals*, or parts or organs of *plants*, furnished with *ribs.*

Costo-Abdominal, adj.,—costo-abdominalis, L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied by Chaussier, to the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle; from its connection with the *ribs* and *abdomen.* See Oblique.

Costo-Claviculaire, adj.,—costo-clavicularis, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the *ligament*,—*ligam. cleido-costal* ou *costo-claviculaire*, F.,—which passes from the interior superior part of the cartilage of the first *rib*, to the inferior surface of the *clavicle:* by Chaussier, to the *Subclavius* muscle. See Sous-clavier.

Costo-Coracoïdien, adj.,—costo-coracoideus, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Pectoralis minor* muscle,—see Pectoral; from its attachment to the *ribs*, and the *coracoid* process of the scapula.

Costo-Pubien, adj.: a name given, by Portal, to the *Rectus abdominis* muscle.—See Droit *de l'abdomen.*

Costo-Scapulaire, adj.,—costo-scapularis, L.: Chaussier's term for the *Serratus major anticus* muscle, attached to the *ribs* and *scapula.* See Dentelé.

Costo-Sternal, adj.,—costo-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the articulations of the first seven *ribs* with the *sternum.*

Costo-Thoracique, adj.,—costo-thoracicus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *arteries* and *veins*,—les *artères* et *veines costo-thoraciques*, F.; ordinarily known by the name of the inferior thoracic,—untere brustschlagadern, und brustvenen, G.,—as belonging to the *ribs* and *thorax.*

Costo-Trachélien, adj.,—costo-trachelianus, L.: an epithet by which Chaussier distinguishes the united anterior and posterior *Scaleni* muscles. See Scalène. They are attached to the *ribs*, and to the transverse processes,—*apophyses trachéliennes*, F.,—of the cervical vertebræ.

Costo-Transversaire, adj.,—costo-transversarius, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichât, to the articulations,—*artic. costo-transversaires*, F.,—of the tuberosity of the ribs,—höcker der rippen, G.,—with the summit of the transverse processes of the corresponding dorsal vertebræ. Each articulation is secured by three ligaments,—*ligam. costo-transversaires*, F.,—respectively distinguished by the epithets, *posterior*, *middle*, and *inferior.*

Costo-Vertébral, adj.,—costo-vertebralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichât, to the articulation between the head of each *rib*,—rippenköpfchen, n. G.,—and the dorsal *vertebræ.* The articular surfaces are retained in contact by an anterior or radiated, and an inter-articular ligament,—*ligam. antérieur* ou *rayonné*, et —*inter-articulaire*, F. The *latter*, however, does not exist in the articulations of the the first, eleventh, and twelfth ribs.

Costo-Xyphoïd, adj.,—costo-xyphoideus, L.: in Anatomy, a *ligament* which connects the seventh true *rib* to the *xyphoid* cartilage, is thus designated.

Costus, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Costus (Monandria, monogyn.; Amomeæ)*, L.; the *root* of one species of which,—*C. arabicus*,—*costus d' Arabie*, F.,—porous, fragile, and aromatic, is employed, in medicine, as *tonic* and *excitant.*

Côte, s. f.,—costa, f. L.,—πλευρά,—rippe, f. G.,—rib: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *bones*, twelve on each side, which, in the human skeleton, form the lateral parietes of the thorax. They are articulated, at their posterior or vertebral extremity, with the bodies and transverse processes of the dorsal,—hence termed, al-

so, *costal* vertebræ. These bones are distinguishable into A, the superior, long, true or sternal *ribs*,—*les vraies côtes* (c. vertébro-sternales, Ch.), F.,—*costæ* veræ,—sternales, L.,—die obern, langen, oder wahren *rippen*, G.,—seven in number, and united to the sternum, anteriorly, by their sternal cartilages,—see COSTAL: and B. the lower, shorter, false, asternal—*les fausses côtes* (c. asternales, Ch.),—*costæ* spuriæ,—asternales,—die untern, kurzen, oder falschen *rippen*,—*νόθαι πλευραὶ*. Of these *latter*, the first three pairs terminate, at their anterior extremities, in a common connecting cartilage: while the lower two,—hence termed loose or floating ribs,—*côtes flottantes*, F.—ordinarily remain free. Great variety in the form, number, and disposition of the *ribs*, is exhibited by the different Orders, genera, and even species, of Vertebrated Animals. Some *Simiæ*, among the *Mammifera*, possess 13—, the bear 14—, the seal, and the fin-fish (*Balænoptera physalis*), 15—, the horse 18—, rhinoceros 19—, and elephant 20 pairs. In *Birds*, they never exceed ten pairs. The tortoise, among the *Chelonian Reptiles*, has its upper or dorsal shell,—see CARAPACE,—formed by the dilatation and consolidation of the eight ribs. In *Draco volans*, among the *Saurians*, the posterior ribs,—see AILE,—constitute, by their peculiar extension, the skeleton of the organs of flight. They are very numerous,—sometimes amounting to 250 pairs,—in the *Serpents*. The Frog-tribe, among the *Batracians*, are wholly destitute of ribs: and in the Salamander, they are so short as to resemble, rather than costæ, the transverse processes of the vertebræ. Finally, in some *Cartilaginous Fishes*, as the Rays, they do not exist; and in others, as the Sturgeons, are so imperfectly developed as to exhibit merely a rudimentary character: while their number, in *Osseous Fishes*, varies like that of the abdominal or dorsal vertebræ with which they are usually, but not invariably, connected. From a fact observed by Sir E. Home, the *ribs* appear to constitute, in *Ophidian Reptiles*, the organs of progression. 2. the anterior, external, or axillary border of the scapula,—äusserer rand des schulterblatts, G.,—is designated, in *French*, *côte de l'omoplate*,—*costa* scapulæ, L.

In Pathology, the term, *pointe de côte*, F.,—dolor lateris, L.,—rippenweh, n. G.,—is employed to designate the acute pain—vulgarly named stitch—in the side which occurs in rheumatic inflammation of the parietes of the chest; and constitutes a pathognomic sign of pleuritis: and, in Botany, the mesial nervure of a leaf, when unusually prominent, is, in popular language, termed *rib*,—*costa*, L.; as are the prominent lines,—*jugæ*,—of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants.

COTIGNAC, s. m.,—cydoniacum, n. L.,—quittenlatwerge, f. G.: a jelly or conserve prepared with unripe *quinces*, white wine and sugar: *astringent* and *stomachic*.

COTON, s. m.,—*ἔριον ἀπὸ ξύλου*,—gossypium, xylon, n. L.,—baumwolle, f. G.,—cotton: in Botany, a soft, delicate, and filamentous substance which envelopes the seeds of divers plants, especially those belonging to the genera, *Asclepias* and *Gossypium*,—see COTONNIER. It is of incalculable value in commerce; and employed, by the Surgeon, in the preparation of *moxa*, and as a substitute for *lint*. Thompson regards it as one of the immediate principles of vegetables. See GOSSYPINE.

COTONNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Gossypium* (*Monadelphia*, *polyandr.*; *Malvaceæ*), L.,—Ἐριοξύλον,—der Baumwollenbaum, G.,—Cotton-plant,—containing shrubby and herbaceous species, indigenous in America and the East. To the *G. herbaceum*, European commerce is principally indebted for the cotton-wool, which lines the pod,—see COTON. From the *seeds* of *G. Barbadense*, an *oil* is obtained which burns well; and constitutes the basis of a pectoral emulsion. The *seeds* of all the species furnish a nutritious *aliment*.

COTYLE, s. f.,—cotyla, cotyle, f. L.,—gelenkhöhle, besonders die pfanne des hüftgelenks, G.,—est acetabulum, seu cavitas ossis coxæ, quæ caput ossis femoris excipit, L.: in Anatomy, the socket or cavity of the ilium which receives the head of the thigh-bone. See COTYLOÏDE. All the cavities, now termed cotyloid and glenoid, were designated *κοτύλη*, by the *Greeks*.

COTYLÉAL, s. m. and adj. By this term,—os *cotyleale*, L.,—Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire designates a *bone* in the *cranial* vault of animals; which serves as a support to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and the external part of the cavity of the tympanum,—ein knochen im gewölbe des schädels, welches zur befestigung des felsenbeins und der äussern theils der paukenhöhle dient, G.

COTYLÉDON, s. m.,—cotyledon, m. (*κοτυλεδὼν*, a cavity or hollow), L.: in Zoology, the cellular excrescences,—les *cotylédons*, F.,—*cotyledones* vel acetabula uterina, L.,—die milchdrüsen oder mutterdrüsen, G.,—seen in the gravid uterus of the *Bisulca*,—sunt glandulæ per externam fœtûs membranam, seu chorion dispersæ, quæ succum nutritium fœtui alendo ex utero segregant, L.; the inequalities presented by the surface of, or lobes composing, the placenta: in Botany, organs,—*gateaux*—, *lobes seminaux*, F.,—folia seminalia, F.,—samenkuchen, samenlappen, samenblättchen, G.,—adherent to the plu-

mule of the seed; representing the first leaves of the plant; and serving, when fleshy, to supply it with a prepared aliment, or, when foliaceous, to prepare for it such aliment, from the moment of germination.

COTYLÉDONAIRE, adj.,—cotyledoneus, L.,—relating to the vegetable *cotyledon*; as the *cotyledonary* body,—see CORPS *cotylédonaire*. COTYLEDONÉ, adj.,—cotyledonous: an epithet applied to *plants*,—*plantes cotylédonées*, F.,—plantæ *cotyledoneæ*, L.,—the seed of which is provided with *cotyledons*: hence opposed, in signification, to ACOTYLÉDONÉ. The term is, also, regarded, by some Botanists, as a synonym of PHÆNOGAME; because *cotyledons* are found only in plants,—yet not in all,—which exhibit distinct sexual characters.

COTYLOÏDE, adj.,—κοτυλώδης,—cotyloides, L.,—einer *kotyle ähnlich*, G.,—cotyloid, *resembling a small cup*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the almost hemispherical cavity, which exists in the external surface of each *os innominatum*, and receives the head of the thigh-bone. COTYLOÏDIEN, adj.—cotyloideus,—belonging to the *coty'oid* cavity; as the *notch*,—*Echancrure cotyloïdienne*, F.,—ausschnitt der gelenkpfanne, G.,—incisura acetabuli, L.,—situated in the margin of that cavity, and destined to transmit the articular vessels; and the fibro-cartilaginous *rim*,—*ligament cotyloïdien*,—limbus acetabuli,—pfannenrand,—which surrounds, and augments the depth of, the *cotyloid* cavity.

COU, s. m.,—collum, n. L. See COL.

COUCHE, s. f.: a term applied, in Descriptive Anatomy, to a *layer*,—stratum, n. L.,—lage, f. G.,—of membrane or of muscles: thus the transparent cornea, and the common integument, of animals, consist of numerous *layers* of membrane; and the muscular system, of successive *strata* of muscles,—muskel*lage*, G.: specially, to divers parts or organs of the animal body; as 1., by Chaussier, to the corpus striatum,—*couche du nerf ethmoïdal*, F.,—see CORPS: and 2. to two *eminences*,—*c. des nerfs optiques* (c. des nerfs oculaires, Ch.), F.,—thalami nervorum opticorum, L.,—sehhügel, G.,—situated in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain. Contrary to the general opinion of Anatomists, Gall believes that the optic nerves do not originate from the *thalami*, but simply adhere to, in the transit through, them. He regards the latter as *appareils de renforcement*; and designates them *le grand ganglion cérébral inférieur*, F. They are composed, internally, of cineritious—, but covered, on the exterior, with medullary substance. In Pathological Anatomy, various organs, most commonly the heart and lungs, are often described as exhibiting, on their surface, a *layer* of effused lymph; and the aneurismal sac, *layers* of coagulum, in its interior: while, in Obstetrics, the term, *couche*, ou *couches*, pl., constitutes a familiar synonym of ACCOUCHEMENT,—*enfantement*, F.; or is employed to indicate the period during which the woman remains in bed after delivery.—*Suite de couches*. Synon. with LOCHIES.

In Botany, *couches corticales*, F.,—*strata* corticalia, L.,—are the exterior *layers* of the *liber*,—see CORPS; and *couches ligneuses*,—*strata* lignea,—the *layers* of ligneous substance which, disposed in concentric circles, constitute the trunk of the tree.—One of these layers is annually formed: and they increase in density as they approach the centre. In Geology, the beds of sand, soil, chalk, schistus, and other mineral substances which, disposed in regular succession, form the crust of the globe, are termed *strata*, by the *Latin*—, *couches*, by the *French*—, and die *schichten*, by the *German* writers.

COUDE, s. m.,—cubitus, m. L.,—elbogen, m. G.,—elbow: in human Anatomy, the projecting and exterior part of the cubito-humeral articulation; formed, principally, by the olecranon. The articulation itself is sometimes, but improperly, thus designated. COUDÉ, adj.,—bent or elbowed.—See GENICULÉ.

COUDE-PIED, s. m.,—pedis convexum, L.,—fussbiege, f. G.,—instep: the prominence formed, by the tarsal bones, on the superior part of the foot, between the metatarsus and tibio-tarsal articulation.

COUDRIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Corylus (Monoecia, polyandr.; Amentaceæ)*, L.,—der Haselstrauch, die Haselstaude, G.,—Hazel-nut-Tree,—containing several European and North-American species.—The most common of these,—*C. avellana*, *noisetier*, F.,—der nussbaum, F.,—presents several varieties; by one of which the well-known filbert,—*aveline*, f. F.,—lambertsnuss, f. G.,—is produced.

COUENNE, s. f.,—literally, a pig's hide,—cutis suilla, L.,—schweinshaut, f. G.; but employed as a term, in Pathology, to designate 1. an organic alteration of the human integument, which becomes indurated, prominent, brownish, and covered with hairs differing, in colour, from those developed in its healthy state: 2. the greyish *crust* or layer,—corium phlogisticum, crusta phlogistica, L.,—die speckhaut auf dem blute, G.,—exhibited by the surface of the coagulum of blood, when drawn from a vein, in inflammatory affections, especially phlegmasiæ of the thoracic organs; and hence frequently designated *couenne pleurétique*, F.,—crusta pleuritica, L.—COUENNEUX, adj.: an epithet applied to the blood,—sanguis crustâ phlogisticâ ob-

ductus, L.,—when covered with the inflammatory crust.

Couleur, s. f.,—color, m. L.,—χρῶμα, —farbe, f. G.,—colour: in Physics, the impression produced by light, direct, or reflected from the surface of bodies, upon the organ of vision.

Couleuvre, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Ophidian Reptiles*,—*Coluber*, L.,—die Natter, G.,—comprizing many species of innoxious serpents. In several provinces of France, the *flesh* of the common snake, —*C. natrix*,—*coul. à collier*, F.,—die ringelnatter, G.,—is employed as an article of *diet*: and *broth*, prepared with it, is still recommended, by the continental Physicians, in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases.

Couleuvrée *blanche*. Syn. with Bryone. — *noire*. See Taminier.

Coulisse, s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a deep and narrow *channel* on the surface of bone; as the *groove*,—*c. bicipitale*,—*rinne* zwischen den beiden höckern, G.,—situated between the tuberosities of the head of the humerus. See Biceps.—The *coulisse* differs from the *gouttière*, F., in being lined with smooth periosteum or synovial membrane; whereby the action of the tendon which it is destined to receive, is greatly facilitated.

Couloir, s. m.,—seihtuch, n. G.,—literally a strainer: a term formerly applied, in Anatomy, to any *canal* or *duct* through which the excrementitious fluids of the animal body are evacuated: in Pathology, to accidental or artificial *sores*,—ulcers, and fistulæ,—setons and cauteries,—regarded as *drains* by which the system is cleansed from morbific humours.

Coup, s. m.,—πληγὴ,—ictus, m. L.,—schlag, stoss, m. G.,—blow or stroke: in Physics, the impression produced by one body which has forcibly stricken another: the mark of the action of the striking upon the stricken body. In Surgical Pathology, *Coup de feu*, *plaie d'armes à feu*, F.,—vulnus sclopetarium, L.,—schusswunde, f. G.,—a gun-shot wound; — *de poignard*,—*ictus* pugione inflictus,—ein *stoss* mit einem dolch,—a dagger-wound; — *de maitre*, see Tour. In Pathology, *coup de sang*: a vulgar term for sanguineous apoplexy. — *de soleil*,—*ictus* solis,—sonnen*schuss*: a morbid affection, commonly of erysipelatous character, induced by the action of the sun upon any region of the human body. Exposure of the bare head to the rays of the sun, particularly in tropical climates, frequently excites inflammation of the substance or membranes of the brain with all its fatal or disastrous consequences. To this affection, by Sauvages designated Carus ab insolatione, the term, *sun-stroke*, is now more especially applied.

Coupe, s. f. (κυπέλλον, a drinking-cup), —scyphus, m. L.,—becker, m. G.: in Botany, a cavity; which, in certain *lichens*, as *Lichen pixidatus*,—*l. porte-verres*, F.,—contains the reproductive corpuscules.

Coupelle, s. f.,—cupella, f. L.,—kapelle, f. G.: in Chemistry, a small vessel, composed of calcined and pulverized bones, made into a paste with water; and used for the purposes of Coupellation, s. f., —abtreiben, n. G.,—cupellation: a process for separating silver-ore, by fusion with lead, from all the metals, except gold, with which it may be found alloyed.

Couper, v. a.,—diluere, L.,—verdünnen, G.,—to dilute: to reduce the strength or properties of a liquid by the addition of another, less powerful or active: *Ex. Couper du lait*, F.,—lac aquâ *commiscere*, L.,—milch mit wasser *vermischen*, G.,—to *dilute* milk with water. Coupé, adj.,—dilutus, L. *Bouillon coupé*,—weak broth.

Couperose, s. f.,—calcanthum, n. (quasi *cupri rosa*), L.,—kupferrauch, n. G.,—copperas: a term applied, by the ancient chemists, to different *metallic sulphates*.—Thus, the deuto-sulphates of copper and iron, and the proto-sulphate of zinc,—see Sulfate,—bore, respectively, with them, the names of *couperose bleue*,—*verte*, et—*blanche*. In Pathology, *Couperose* ou *goutte-rose*, F.,—gutta rosea vel rosacea, L.,—kupfer im gesicht, G.: a chronic affection of the integuments of the face, characterized by red and irregular pimples: it constitutes a variety of the *dartre pustuleuse*,—herpes pustulosus, L.,—of Alibert. See Acné. Couperosé, adj.: an epithet applied to an individual, or portion of integument, suffering from *gutta rosea*.

Coupure, s. f.,—cæsura, incisio, f. L., —einschnitt, m. G.,—cut or gash: the popular designation of a solution of continuity, produced by a cutting-instrument.

Courbaril, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hymenœa* (*Decandria monogyn.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Heuschreckenbaum, G.,—Locust-Tree,—containing two exotic species; from the trunk and branches of one of which,—*courb. de Cayenne*,—the resinous substance, called gum Anime, exudes;—the Courbarine, s. f.,—courbarina, f. L.,—of Guibourt.

Courbature, s. f.,—acerba lassitudo, F.,—herzschlachtigkeit, f. G.: in Pathology, the condition of an individual who, after inordinate exertion, experiences obtuse pains in the limbs and lumbar region; followed by a sense of lassitude and general debility, slight pyrexia, anorexy, headache, and watchfulness. These symptoms commonly subside in a few hours; and rarely continue more than two or three days. Courbatu, Courbaturé, adj.: suffering from *Courbature*.

Courbé, adj.,—curvus, curvatus (incurvus, bent inwards, recurvatus, bent outwards), L.,—gekrümmt, G.,—curved, bent: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts or organs of *plants*, which deviate, in their direction, from the straight line; as the *prickles*,—*aiguillons courbés*,—of *Rosa muscosa*; the *fruit*,—le *pépon*,—of *Cucumis flexuosus*; and the *leaves* of *Dicranum curvatum*: in Anatomy, to the two prominent *ridges*,—*ligne courbé—supérieure* et *inférieure*,—exhibited by the posterior surface of the occipital bone.

Courbure, s. f.,—curvamen, n., curvatura, f. L.,—καμπυλότης,—krümmung, f. G.,—curvature: the disposition of a surface or line, whereby it assumes, more or less, the figure of an *arch*. Such, in Anatomy, are the natural *curvatures* of the vertebral column, the duodenum, and stomach. In Pathology, the *curvature* of bones,—la *courbure des os*, F.,—die *krümmung* der knochen, G.,—is ordinarily the result of a solution of continuity, or of a softening of their structure from rachitis. See Rachitisme.

Courge, s. f.: a genus in Botany, *Cucurbita* (*Monoecia, monadelph.*: *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—der Kürbiss, G.,—-Gourd,—containing several species. They are annual plants; remarkable for the great size of the fruit which they produce; and originally introduced from the warmer regions of India and Africa, into America and Europe. The following species are, from their *alimentary*, *medicinal*, or economical properties, the most worthy of enumeration: 1. *C. lagenaria*,—der flaschenkürbiss, G.,—bottle-gourd,—its *fruit*, the common calabash,—*calebasse commune*, F.,—*edible* in an unripe state, and convertible, when emptied of the *pulp*,—which is bitter, *purgative*, and may be employed as a substitute for colocynth,—into vessels wherein liquids may be preserved: 2. *C. pepo*,—*potiron*, F.,—der runde kürbiss,—pompion or pumpkin; *fruit* acquiring sometimes an enormous size, and affording a very delicate article of *diet*; as do those of *C. aurantiaca* and *verrucosa*: 3. *C. melopepo*,—turkenbund, m. G.,—squash; and 4. *C. citrullus*,—*citrouille*, *pastèque*, ou *melon d'eau*, F.,—wassermelone, f. G.,—watermelon,—respectively eulogized for their savoury and refrigerant qualities. The *tops* of all the species of the *Cucurbita* genus, which produce edible fruit, constitute, like those of the *Cucumis*, when boiled, an excellent substitute for greens.

Courlis, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Numenius* (*Grallatores*, Temm.; *E'chassiers*, *rampholites*, Cuv.), L.,——der Brachvogel, G.,——Curlew,——containing two European species: 1. *N. arquata*,—*grand courlis cendré*,—der grosse brachvogel,——common curlew: and 2. *N. Phœopus*,—*c. corlieu*, ou le *petit c.*,—regenbrachvogel,—whimbrel or lesser curlew. The *flesh* of both is *edible*, and was formerly much prized for its *dietetic* properties.—See Werner, *Atlas des Oiseaux d'Europe*, Livr. 29, pl. iv.—v.

Couronnant, adj..—coronans, L.,——crowning: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *bracteæ*, when they form a *crown*,—*corona*, L.,—which *surmounts* the flower, as in *Fritillaria imperialis*,—crown-imperial; to *leaves*, when *terminating* the stem and its branches, as in the *Palmæ*; and to the *nectary*, when it *crowns* the ovary, as in the *Synantheræ*.

Couronne, s. f.,—corona, f. L.,—kranz, m., krone, f. G.,—crown: a term employed, in Human and Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate divers organs, or parts, rudiments, or appendages, of organs, which exhibit a circular form, or by which others are circumscribed, encircled, or surmounted; as 1. the ciliary *crown*,—*cour. ciliaire*, F.,—*corona* ciliaris, L.,—ciliar*krone*, G.,—a synonym of the ciliary ligament,—see Ciliaire: 2. the *crown* of the *teeth*,—*c. des dents*,—*corona* dentium,—that portion of the organs of mastication which protrudes from the gum: 3. the nearly circular ridge,—*c. du gland*,—*corona* glandis,—which surrounds the base of the *glans penis*: 4. the lower part of the *pastern* of the horse; and the smaller pastern, *coronary* or *crown*-bone,—*os de couronne*,—see Coronaire,—the second phalangeal,—*deuxième phalangien*,—of Girard; the cannon-bone representing the metatarsus,—and the pastern- and coffin-bone, the first and third phalanges of the human foot. 5. The rudiment of the *horn* in the young *deer*,—the *down* which surrounds the base of the beak in the *Rapaces*,—and the *tuft of feathers* which adorns the head of certain other *birds*, as the Secretary, *Falco serpentarius*, and Peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, are also, by zoologists, designated the *crown*.

In Pathology, the term, *c. de Venus*,—*corona* Veneris,—is applied to the red, indurated, rounded *pustules*—venusblütchen, G.,—dry or humid; which sometimes occupy the *human face*, especially the forehead and temples, and are regarded as of syphilitic origin. In Surgery, the circular saw of the trephine is named the *crown*,—*c. de trépan*, F.,—die trepan*krone*, G.

Lastly, in Botany, the separate or united appendages,—paracorolla, f. L.,—which *surmount* the throat of the corolla, in *Narcissus*, and the interior of the perigone, in *Passiflora*, are distinguished by the term, *crown*,—schlund*krone*, G.: and certain species of the genera, *Fritillaria*, *Melilotus*, and *Glechoma*, (*couronne impériale*,—*royale*

—*de terre*) are, from their peculiarity of structure or appearance, thus designated in popular language.

Couronné, adj.,—coronatus, L.,—bekranzt, G.,—crowned: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, or their organs or appendages, which exhibit a *crown-like* figure or disposition.

Couronnement, s. m.,—corona, f. L.,—krönung, f. G.: in Obstetrics, the circumference of the vaginal orifice of the uterus; which, at a certain period of the process of parturition, encircles, like a *crown*, the child's head. Hence, *la tête est au couronnement*, is a familiar expression among the midwives of *France*. — *de la femme*: in popular language, vulvæ labia, L.,—die äusserste öffnung der weiblichen scham, G.

Cours *de Ventre*, s. m.,—alvi *fluxus*, m. L.,—bauch*fluss*, m. G.,—looseness of the bowels: a term, in Pathology, synon. with Dévoiement, and Diarrhée.

Court, adj.,—*βραχὺς*,—brevis, L.,—kurz, G.,—short: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, A. to certain *bones*, which, as those of the carpus, tarsus, and vertebral column, exhibit little diversity of admeasurement in length, breadth, and thickness: and B. to various *muscles* and *blood-vessels*, in order to distinguish them from others; which, differing only in length, have nearly the same denomination. Of the *former*, the following may be enumerated, as the principal; arranged according to the extremities and regions which they severally occupy: a. *Short muscles of the thoracic limb*: 1. *Muscle court—petit—radial*, ou *second radial externe* (épicondylosus-métacarpien, Ch.), F.,—extensor carpi radialis *brevior*, L.,—*kurzer* äusserer speichenmuskel, G.; 2. le *court supinateur*,—supinator radii *brevis*,—*kurzer* rückwärtsdreher; 3. le *court abducteur du pouce*,—abductor *brevis* pollicis manûs,—*kurzer* abzieher des daumens; 4. le *court extenseur du pouce*,—extensor *brevis*—primi internodii—pollicis manûs,—*kurzer* ausstrecker des daumens; 5. le *court fléchisseur du pouce*,—flexor *brevis* pollicis manûs,—*kurzer* beuger des daumens; 6. le *palmaire cutané*,—palmaris *brevis*,—hohlhandmuskel; 7. le *court fléchisseur du petit doigt*,—flexor *brevis*—parvus—minimi digiti,—*kurzer* beuger des kleinen fingers. b. *Short muscles of the pelvic limb*: 8. le *court péronier latéral*, (grand péronéo-sus-métatarsien, Ch.), F.,—peroneus *brevis*, L.,—*kurzer* wadenbeinmuskel, G.; 9. le *court extenseur commun des orteils*,—extensor *brevis* digitorum pedis,—*kurzer* ausstrecker der zehen; 10. le *court extenseur du gros orteil*,—extensor *brevis* hallucis, vel pollicis pedis,—*kurzer* ausstrecker der grossen zehe,—usually described as a portion of the preceding muscle; 11. le *court fléchisseur des orteils*,—flexor *brevis* digitorum pedis,—*kurzer* beuger der zehen; 12. le *court fléchisseur du gros orteil*,—flexor *brevis* pollicis pedis,—*kurzer* beuger der grossen zehe; and 13. le *court fléchisseur du petit orteil*,—flexor *brevis* minimi digiti pedis,—*kurzer* beuger der kleinen zehe. To these may be added the *short* heads of the *Triceps extensor*—, and of the *Biceps flexor cubiti*, in the *thoracic*—, and of the *Triceps adductor femoris*, and the *Biceps flexor cruris*, in the *pelvic extremity*. See the Articles, Abducteur, Biceps, Extenseur, Fléchisseur, Supinateur, Radial, Triceps: and, for an account of the *short vessels*,—*vaisseaux courtes*, F.,—Spléno-Gastrique.

Courte-Haleine, s. f.,—anhelatio, respiratio brevis, f. L.,—enbrüstigkeit, f. G.,—short breathing: a vulgar synonym of Dyspnée.

Cousin, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, *Culex* (*Diptera*, *Culicidæ*, Latr.), L.,—the Gnat,—comprizing many species; the principal of which,—*C. pipiens*,—le *cousin commun*, F.,—*κώνωψ*, *ἐμπὶς*,—die mücke, G.,—common gnat,—is everywhere notorious, from the annoyance of which the puncture of the female is productive to man and the lower animals. The mode of oviposition, and the transformations, of this insect are very remarkable. Other species, as *C. annulatus*, *pulicaris*, and *reptans*, are sources of still greater annoyance than the preceding: and the celebrated scourge of the western continent, the *Moustique* of *French*, and *Mosquito* of *Spanish* writers, is a larger species of *Culex*, or variety of the *C. pipiens*.

Coussinet, s. m.,—pulvillus, m., parvum pulvinar, n. L.,—kleines küssen oder polster, G.,—a small cushion or bolster: in Surgery, a bag filled with feathers, hair, wool, saw-dust, or oat-chaff; and varying, in size and figure, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In general, it is employed to support wounded or diseased parts, when confined long to one posture. A variety, named *remplissage*, F.,—is interposed, in fractures, between the injured limb and splints, in order to fill up inequalities of surface, and protect from bruise or excoriation the projecting points, of the former.

Couteau, s. m.,—*μάχαιρα*,—culter, cultellus, m. L.,—messer, n. G.,—knife: in Surgery, a cutting-instrument employed for the division of the soft, and sometimes even the harder parts of the animal body. The *knife* differs from the bistoury,—see Bistouri,—in being, ordinarily, of larger size, and fixed to the handle: it varies, however, in figure and dimensions, according to the precise purpose which it is destined to serve. The following is an enu-

meration of the principal varieties of *knife* at present employed in Surgery: *Couteau à amputation*, F.,—amputation-knife; — *à cataracte*,—ceratotomus, m. L.,—keratotom, n. G.,—cataract-knife; — *à crochet*, cultellus uncus,—crochet,—employed to empty the fœtal cranium of its contents, in difficult parturition; — *à deux tranchans*,—anceps cultellus, L.,—zwei-schneidiges messer, G.,—two-edged knife; — *courbe*,—culter curvus,—falcatus, L.,—gebogenes messer, G.,—curved knife; — *de Cheselden*, the short knife, very convex on the edge, and concave on the back, employed, by the celebrated surgeon whose name it bears, in lithotomy; — *désarticulateur de Larrey*,—*inter-osseux*, same as the *two-edged*, and employed, by Larrey, in amputation at the joints; — *droit*,—culter rectus, L.,—das gerade messer, G.,—straight knife, used in amputations; — *en serpette*,—an instrument exhibiting the figure of a pruning-knife,—*serpette*, F.,—and invented, by Desault, for cutting away the osseous paries of the maxillary sinus, in order to extract fungous tumours which may be developed there: — *lenticulaire*,—culter lenticularis, L.,—a short thick knife, convex on one side, plane on the other; furnished with two cutting edges, and employed in removing the inequalities which sometimes remain on the circumference of the orifice made in the bones of the cranium, in the operation of the trephine; — *lithotome*,—lithotomus, m. L.,—das steinmesser, lithotom, n. G.,—the long straight-bladed knife, used by Foubert, in the lateral operation of lithotomy; — *pour la rescision des amygdales*,—cultellus tonsillarum excisorius, L.,—a knife invented, by Caqué, for the removal of enlarged tonsils.

Couture, s. f.: in Pathology, a very conspicuous scar,—cicatrix, f. L.,—see Cicatrice,—consequent upon pustule, wound, or ulceration: in Operative Surgery, a suture,—see Suture. Couturé, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to an individual disfigured by the *cicatrices* of wounds or pustules: *Visage couturé par la petite-vérole*, F.,—a face *seamed*, or pitted, with the small-pox.

Couturier, s. m.: in Anatomy, one of the femoral *muscles*, (ilio-prétibial, Ch.),—musculus sartorius, L.,—der schneidermuskel, G.; attached, above, to the anterior superior spine of the ilium,—below, to the internal part of the superior extremity of the tibia. It derives the singular designation of *tailor's* muscle from its action; which consists in placing the lower extremity in the attitude invariably observed by the tailor, in his degrading occupation.

Couvert, adj.,—tectus, obtectus, occultatus, L.,—bedeckt, verdeckt, G.,—covered, concealed: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *fruit* when enveloped and *concealed*, as in *Physalis*, by the loose and persistent calyx: in Zoology, to the *wings* of *insects* when entirely concealed beneath the elytra.

Couvre-Chef, s. m.,—cucullus, m., fasciatio cucullata, f. L.,—kopfhülle, eine chirurgische hauptbinde, f. G.: in Surgery, a *bandage* applied to the head for the retention of dressings. Two varieties of this bandage are distinguished by *French* surgeons: 1. le *grand couvre-chef*, ou la *serviette en carré*,—cucullus major, L.; and 2. le *petite* —, ou le *mouchoir en triangle*,—cucullus minor.

Coxagre, s. f.,—coxagra, f. L. Synon. with Coxalgie.

Coxal, adj.,—coxalis (*coxa*, haunch or hip), L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied by Chaussier, to the *haunch* or *hip-bone*,—*os coxal*,—*des hanches*,—*des iles*,—*iliaque*,—*innominé*, F.,—os coxæ,—ilii,—innominatum, L.,—hüftbein, das ungennante bein, n. G.; composed, in early life, of three distinct pieces,—see Ilion, Ischion, Pubis; each developed by one principal and several minor points of ossification. These pieces unite in the cotyloid cavity, to the formation of which they contribute in different proportions; and constitute, in the adult, one bone. The *os innominatum*, articulated anteriorly with its fellow bone, posteriorly, with the sacrum, and with the femur, below, occupies the anterior and lateral parts of the pelvis: and, if the *Gemini* are regarded as two, and the *Triceps adductor femoris*, as a single muscle, each bone affords points of attachment to thirty-five muscles.

Coxalgie, s. f.,—coxalgia, f. L. (a barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *coxa*, haunch, with the *Greek*, ἄλγος, pain),—hüftweh, n. G.,—*pain* in the *hip*: in Pathology, an affection almost invariably symptomatic of rheumatism, gout, inflammation, or organic lesion, of the *hip*-joint. Coxalgique? adj.,—coxalgicus, L.,—an *coxalgie* leidend, G.,—coxalgic: suffering from *coxalgy*. By some *Latin* writers, it has been proposed to apply the term, *Coxitis*, s. f.,—*coxite*, f.? F.,—to active inflammation,—hitzige entzündung des hüftgelenkes, G.,—of the hip-joint.

Coxarthrocace, s. f. (*coxa*, the hip,—ἄρθρον, joint,—κακὸς, faulty): in Pathology, *caries* of the *coxo-femoral articulation*.

Coxo-fémoral, adj.,—coxo-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*art. coxo-fémorale*, F.,—hüftgelenke, G.,—formed by the reception of the head of the *femoral* into the cotyloid cavity of the hip- or *coxal* bone. This articulation, designated, also, the *ilio-femoral*,

—*ilio-fémorale*, F.,—is maintained by a very strong capsular ligament extending from the circumference of the cotyloid cavity to the neck of the femur; by a round inter-articular ligament, which passes from the cotyloid notch, to be inserted into a depression in the summit of the head of the femur; and by the fibro-cartilaginous rim,—see COTYLOÏDE,—which tips the margin of the acetabulum, and converts the notch into a foramen.

CRABE, s. m.: a genus of *Marine Crustacea*, *Cancer* (*Malacostraca*, *Decapoda*, Cuv.,—*Podophthalma*, Leach), L.,—der krebs, G.,—the Crab,—comprizing many species; the body and ten limbs of which are covered with an articulated crust, annually renewed. Two of these species,—*C. mœnas*,—*crabe ordinaire*, F.,—καρκίνος,—common crab, and *C. pagurus*,—*cr. tourteau* ou — *poupart*,—πάγουρος,—black-clawed crab, or punger, afford a grateful, nutritious, and stimulating *aliment*, greedily sought after, but, in certain conditions either of the animal itself, or of the individual feeding on it, not always taken with impunity; and quite inadmissible in congestive or inflammatory states or affections of the system. The calcareous covering of the *latter* animal, which, like the concretions obtained from the stomach of a species of *Astacus*, consists principally of carbonate of lime, with a minute proportion of the phosphate and gelatine, was formerly employed, in medicine, under the title of *crabs'-claws*,—*Cancri* paguri chelæ, L.,—die *krebs*scheeren, G.,—as an *antacid* and *absorbent*. All the species, which now constitute the genus, *Astacus*,—see E'CREVISSE,—were originally arranged, by Naturalists, under *Cancer*.

CRABE, s. f.: in Pathology, excoriation or ulceration of the palms of the hands and soles of the feet; occurring as a symptom of *Frambœsia*. See PIAN.

CRACHAT, s. m.,—πτύελον,—sputum, n. L.,—auswurf, speichel, m. G.,—spitting, spittle: the fluid ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting out, or expectoration,—CRACHEMENT, s. m.,—exscreatio, f, L.,—speyung, ausspeyen, n. G. It consists of saliva, and of mucus secreted by the nasal, faucial, and laryngo-bronchial membranes; and is distinguished by various epithets, according to the precise character which it assumes; as *un gros—muqueux—crachat*, F.,—*sputum*—crassum—mucosum, L.,—ein dicker *speichel*, G.,—thick—mucous—*spittle*; les *crachats striés*,—*spitting* streaked with blood; — *sanguinolents*,—offering an uniformly red colour; — *purulents*,—consisting principally of pus; — *puriformes*,—exhibiting the appearance of that fluid. One *French* writer, Chomel, after illustrating, by *Crachement de pus*,—puris *expuitio*, L.,—the application of the term to the *spitting of pus* which occurs in *phthisis*, and *vomica*; and to that of *blood*,—*cr. de sang*,—"from whatever part of the respiratory passages the hemorrhage may proceed," asserts, with singular inconsistency, that it ought not to be confounded with *expuition* and *expectoration*: and another anonymous author, while he defines *crachement* as expulsion, *from the mouth only*, of the contents of this cavity, acknowledges that the expressions, *cr. de pus*, et — *de sang*, are sometimes employed as syn. with *phthisie pulmonaire*, *vomique*, ou *hémoptysie*. CRACHER, v. a.,—expuere, sputum edere, L.,—ausspeyen,—to spit out: *Cracher du sang*,—sanguinem *exscreare*,—*sputare*,—blut *speyen*,—to *spit* blood.

CRACHOIR, s. m.,—speynapf, spucknapf, m. G.,—a spitting-pot.

CRACHOTEMENT, s. m.,—sputatio frequens, L.,—öfteres ausspeyen, G.,—frequent expuition or spitting: an uncleanly habit, independent on any morbid condition, sometimes acquired by thoughtless persons: in Pathology, a symptom often attendant on delirium in the more dangerous forms of acute disease.

CRAIE, s. f.,—creta, f. L.,—kreide, f. G.,—chalk: the popular designation of *carbonate of lime*,—see CARBONATE: *Creta* alba vel preparata, L.,—weisse oder präparirte *kreide*, G.,—white—prepared—*chalk*.

CRAMPE, s. f.,—σπασμὸς,—spasmus, m. L.,—krampf, m. G.,—cramp or spasm: in Pathology, a sudden, involuntary, and most painful contraction of one or more muscles,—especially those of the lower limbs, termed wadenmuskel*krampf*, by *German* writers. The more ordinary causes of *cramp* are exhaustion or fatigue, from inordinate exertion, or an unwonted attitude, of the affected muscles. Sometimes, as in *Colica pictonum* and *Cholera*, the affection is sympathetic of intestinal torpor or irritation. Anodyne frictions and the application of a tight bandage around the suffering limb, constitute its most effectual remedies. If, as frequently happens, spasm of the stomach,—*crampe d' estomac*, F.,—or of any other internal organ or external member, arise from spinal irritation or disease, nothing, but attention to the source of the complaint, can permanently remove, or avert, the painful consequences.

CRAMPON, s. m.,—fulcrum, n. L.,—klammer, f. G.: in Botany, the designation of every *appendage* of the *stem* of *plants*, which serves to *fasten* it to neighbouring bodies; without exhibiting a spiral contortion like the *tendril*, or absorbing nutriment, like the *root*. The stem of the ivy, *Hedera helix*, affords a familiar illustration of the *fulcrum*.

Crâne, s. m.,—κρανίον,—cranium, n., calva, calvaria, f. L.,—schädel, hirnschädel, m., hirnschale, f. G.,—skull, brain-pan: in Anatomy, the great ovoid cavity, occupying the superior and posterior regions of the head. It is destined, in the *Vertebrata*, to enclose and protect the encephalon; and constituted, in Man, of the eight following bones,—see Cranien,—articulated together by numerous sutures,—*hirnschädel*fugen, G.: 1. the *frontal bone*,—le *frontal*, F.,—os frontis, L.,—stirnbein, G.,—situated anteriorly,—see Coronal; 2. the *occipital*,—l' *occipital*,—os occipitis,—hinterhauptsbein, posteriorly,—see Occipital; 3. 4. the two *parietal*,—les *pariétaux*,—ossa parietalia,—bregmatis,—scheitelbeine,—laterally and above,—see Pariétal; 5. 6. the two *temporal*,—les *temporaux*,—ossa temporum,—schläfenbeine,—laterally and below,—see Temporal; 7. the *sphenoid*,—le Sphenoïde,—os sphenoides,—keilbein,—centrally and below; and 8., immediately anterior to the preceding, the *ethmoid*,—l'Ethmoïde,—os ethmoides,—siebbein. In addition to these eight principal bones, may be enumerated the two *cornets sphenoïdaux*,—see Cornet; the eight *ossicula auditûs*,—gehörknochen, G.,—see Osselet; and the small bones, as variable in figure as in number,—see Wormien,—which frequently occur in the sutures. The anterior region of the skull is termed the *forehead*,—*sinciput*, F. and L.,—vorderhaupt, n. G.; the posterior, *hindhead*,—*occiput*,—hinterhaupt; the superior, the *crown* of the *head*,—*voûte*, F.,—vertex capitis, t., bregma, n. L.,—scheitel, das oberste des haupts, G.; the lateral, the *temples*,—les *tempes*,—tempora capitis,—die schläfe am haupte; and the lower region, the *base of the skull*,—*base du crâne*,—basis cranii,—gehirnschädelgrundfläche. The whole is articulated, anteriorly and below, with the facial bones,—les *os de la face*, F.,—ossa faciei, L.,—gesichtsknochen, G.; and, posteriorly and below, by the two occipital condyles, with the vertebral column,—la *colonne vertébrale*,—columna vertebralis,—die wirbelsäule. For an account of the variety of figure and dimensions exhibited by the human *Cranium*, in individuals of different nations, see Blumenbach, *Collectiones suæ Craniorum diversarum Gentium*, &c., 4to. Goettingæ, 1790—1826; and of the relative proportions of the *Cranium* and face in different animals,—Lawrence, *Lectures on Physiology, Zoology*, &c., p. 166.—London, 1819.

The *Invertebrated Animals* possess no proper *cranium*. Lyonnet has, indeed, applied this term to the assemblage of solid parts which constitute the head of *Insects*. Yet it is not in them, as in the *Vertebrata*, the receptacle of a brain; but ordinarily supports, or contains, the antennæ, the organs of vision, and the parts connected, or furnished, with those of prehension, taste, and touch. In some of these animals, as the *Acephalous Mollusca*, and many of the *Zoophytes*, no distinct traces of even a head can be detected.

Cranien, adj.,—cranianus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy and Physiology, of anything relating to the *cranium*; as les *os crâniens*, F.,—ossa *cranii*, L.,—*gehirnschädel*knochen, G.,—the *cranial* bones,—see Crâne; *cavité crânienne*,—*schädel*höhle,—the *cranial* cavity: *tempérament crânien*,—a constitution in which the *cerebral* influence predominates.

Craniologie, s. f.,—craniologia, f. (κρανίον, the skull, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—kraniologie, schädellehre, f. G.,—craniology, *doctrine* of the *skull*: an exposition of the inferences which may be drawn from attentive examination of the prominences exhibited by the external surface of the *cranium*, relative to the propensities, moral dispositions, and intellectual faculties, of an individual, according to the system of Dr. Gall. Now regarded, by the Phrenologist, as a term of reproach. Craniologue, ? s. m.,—craniologus, n. L.,—kraniolog, m. G.,—craniologist: one who practises — : Craniologique, adj.,—craniologicus,—kraniologisch,—craniological, pertaining to *craniology*.

Craniométrie, s. f.,—craniometria, f. (κρανίον,—μέτρον, measure), L.,—kraniometrie, schädelmesskunst, f. G.,—craniometry: the art of determining the *dimensions* of the *cranial cavity* on simple mathematical principles.

Craniopathie, s. f.,—craniopathia, f. (*same*, and πάθος, disease), L.,—kraniopathie, f., ein *leiden* des *schädels*, G.,—a *morbid affection* of the *skull*.

Cranioscopie, s. f.,—cranioscopia, f. (*same*, and σκοπέω, I survey), L.,—kranioscopia, f.,—die untersuchung des schädels, G.,—cranioscopy, *inspection* of the *cranium*, as practised by Dr. Gall,—die Gall'sche *kranioscopie*,—in order to ascertain the peculiarities which it exhibits with a view to phrenological inductions.—Hence, not synonymous with—but rather the means of acquiring a knowledge of—*Craniology* or *Phrenology*. Cranioscope, s. m.,—cranioscopus, m. L.,—kranioscop, m. G.,—cranioscopist: one who practises *cranioscopy*.

Cranologie, s. f.,—cranologia, f. (κρᾶνον, the head, λόγος, discourse), L.,—kranologie, f. G.,—cranology: the term originally selected, by Dr. Gall, as designative of his new physiological system of the brain. Since commonly regarded as syn. with Craniologie.

Cranson, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cochlearia (Tetradynamia, silicul.; Cruciferæ)*, L.,—das Löffelkraut, die Löffelkresse, G.—Scurvy Grass,—containing several herbaceous and principally European species. Genus nomen a *cochlearis* formâ accipit, quam folia exhibent, L.

Two of the species are employed in *Diet* and *Medicine:* 1. Common Scurvy grass, —*C. officinalis,—herbe aux cuillers*, F.,—gemeines löffelkraut; a powerful *antiscorbutic;* frequently eaten as a salad; and constituting the basis of one *French Officinal Preparation*, a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Cochleariâ officinali, *Ph. Gall.:* and several *German —;* as a *Conserve, Distilled Water, Extract, Oil*, and *Spirit*,—Löffelkrautconserve, — wasser, — extract, — öl, und — geist: and 2. Horse-radish,—*C. armoracia, —cran de Bretagne, moutarde des Allemands, raifort*,—meerrettig, G.; the acrid and pungent *root* of which is employed as a *condiment;* possesses *diuretic* properties; and forms the principal ingredient of the Vinum Antiscorbuticum, and Syrupus de Armoraciâ compositus, *Ph. Gall.*

Crantère, adj. (κραίνω, I complete),—complementary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the posterior *grinders* or *wisdom-teeth*,—*οἱ κραντῆρες*,—cranteres, dentes sapientiæ, L.,——die hintersten backenzähne, die weisheitszähne, G.,—of the human jaw.

Crapaud, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Batracian Reptiles*,——*Bufo*, L.,——die Kröte, G.,—the Toad,—comprehending several species,—the inoffensive objects of many vulgar prejudices and superstitions. The *flesh* of the common toad,—*C. vulgaris (Rana bufo*, Linn.),—le *crapaud commun*, F.,—*φρῦνος*,—is almost invariably substituted, in Paris, as an article of *diet*, for that of the frog; and accounted equally delicate and nutritious. By the negroes in Africa and America, it is habitually consumed. As a *pharmaceutical* remedy, it has, long since, fallen into merited neglect.

Crapule, s. f.,—*κραιπάλη*,—crapula, f. L.,—rausche, m., das kopfweh nach dem rausche, G.,—surfeit, headache produced by a surfeit.

Crase, s. f.—*κρᾶσις* (*κεράννυμι*, I mingle), —crasis, f. L.—mischung, f. G.—mixture, —especially of the humours,—*cr. des humeurs*, F.,—die *mischung* der säfte, G.; or of the constituent parts of a fluid,—*cr. du sang*,—*crasis* sanguinis, L. Employed, by some authors, as synon. with *temperament* and *complexion.*

Cratère, s. m.,—*κρατῆρ*,——crater, m. L.: a drinking-cup among the ancient Romans, and especially a large goblet wherein wine and water were commingled,—eine trinkschale bey den altern Römern, und besonders ein grosser becker in welchem man den wein mit wasser mischte, G.: also, the superior orifice,—*crater*,—of a burning (volcanic) mountain,—die obere öffnung eines feuerspeienden berges.

Crayeux, adj.,—cretaceus, L.,—kreidig, G.,—cretaceus, chalky, pertaining to *chalk: Acide crayeux*, F.,—the name given, by Keir, to carbonic acid; *sol crayeux*, —a *chalky* soil.

Crémaster, s. m.,—*κρεμαστὴρ* (*κρέμαω*, I suspend): a term employed, in Anatomy, to a delicate fasciculus of muscular fibres,—*muscle crémaster*, F.,—cremaster, L.,—der hodenmuskel, hebemuskel der hoden, G.,—by which the human testis is *suspended*, and occasionally drawn up.—Proceeding from its origin in the abdomen, it traverses the opening in the external oblique muscle; and continuing down the spermatic chord, is insensibly lost upon the *tunica vaginalis testis.* The *cremaster* does not exist in the fœtus: it is formed by the lower fibres of the internal oblique muscle; which adhere to the *gubernaculum testis*, and are dragged down with it, through the abdominal ring, on the descent of the organ into the scrotum.

Creme, s.,—cream: the thick, unctuous, yellow-white substance,—flos lactis, L.,—milch*rahm*, m. G.,—which, composed of serum, butter, and the caseous principle, rises on the surface of *milk*, when left to rest, at the ordinary temperature.

In Chemistry and Pharmacy, 1. *Crême de chaux*, F.,—*cremor* calcis, L.,—the delicate pellicle of sub-carbonate of lime, which forms on the surface of an aqueous solution of oxide of calcium (lime-water) when exposed to the atmospheric air; 2. — *de soufre*,—see Lait *de soufre;* 3. — *de tartre*, —*cremor* tartari, L.,—weinstein*rahm*, G.,—*cream* of tartar, the vulgar name of the acidulous tartrate, or supertartrate, of potass,—*tartrate acidule*, ou *surtartrate, de potasse*, F.,——supertartras potassæ, L.,—saures weinsteinsaures kali oder kaliumoxyd, G. In Dietetics, *crême d'orge*,—*de riz*,—a jelly composed of the farina of barley or rice; and frequently administered, as a *restorative*, to convalescents.

Crémnoncose, s. f.,—cremnoncus, m. L.,—eine geschwullst der schaamlippen, G.: *tumor labiorum vulvæ muliebris.*

Crémocarpe, s. m.,——cremocarpium, cremocarpon, n. (*κρέμαω*, I suspend, *καρπός*, fruit): a term applied, by Mirbel, to the *fruit* of the *Umbelliferæ*,—die samen der schirmpflanzen, G.; synon. with the *Carpadèle*,—carpadelium, n. L.,—of Desvaux, and the *Polachêne*,—polachena, f. L., —doldenfrucht, G.,——of Richard.—The fruit is, here, incorporated with the calyx, and divided into two indehiscent monospermal cells which remain, for some

time, *suspended*, by their summit, to a slender central axis.

Crénulure, s. f.,—crena, crenatura, f. L.,—kerbzahn, m. G.: in Botany and Zoology, a division, in the form of an obtuse or rounded *tooth*, exhibited by the border of the leaves, or by other parts of *plants*, or of *animals*,—see Créné: in Anatomy, the minute *teeth*,—denticuli, L.,——with which the margins of the cranial bones are furnished, in order, by their union, to constitute the sutures: in Surgery, the *groove*, —*gouttière*, F.,—formed in a blunt—, and destined to act as a guide in directing the course of a cutting-instrument.

Créné, Crénelé, Crénulé, adj.,—crenatus, crenulatus, L.,—gekerbt, kerbzähnig, G.,—crenated, crunulated: an epithet applied, generally, in Botany, to organs or parts of *plants* which exhibit, on their borders, numerous minute rounded *teeth*, separated by acute angles,—see Crénulure; as the *petals* of *Dianthus caryophyllatus*; the *stigma* of *Crocus sativus*; the *androphore* of *Gomphræna globosa*; the *leaves* of *Betonica officinalis* and *Glechoma hederacea*; and, specifically, to plants themselves,—as *Pothos crenata*,—which possess such character: in Zoology, to the parts or organs of certain *Insects*,—as the *corselet* or *wings*,—which offer a *crenulated* margin; and, specifically, to divers *animals* whose organs, as the *nasal membrane* of the *Phyllostoma crenulata*—a species of bat,—or whose *testaceous coverings*, as those of *Trochus crenularis* and *Venus crenulata*, among the *marine Mollusca*, exhibit a *crenulated* border, or *crenulated* striæ.

Crepitation, s. f.,—crepitatio, f. (*crepitare*, to crackle), L.,—knarren, knacken, n. G.: in Chemistry, the noise emitted by certain bodies, as *salts*, when thrown upon the fire: in Surgery, the peculiar impression, or sound, conveyed to the organ of touch, and frequently to the ear, on causing a movement among the fragments of a broken bone.

Crépitant, adj.,—crepitans, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the peculiar *sound*,—*râle crépitant*, F.,—heard during respiration in the first stage of Pneumonia, and in œdema of the lungs; from the analogy which exists between it and the sound emitted by the healthy organ on pressure with the finger: in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of a *Bird*,——*Œdicnemus crepitans*,—*Œdicnème criard*, F.,——lerchengraue regenpfeifer, grosser brachvögel, G.,—Stone-Curlew,—belonging to the *Grallatores*,—on account of its peculiar *cry*; and to an *Insect* of the *Brachinus* genus,—see Brachyn,—from the *sound* which it emits, when menaced or assailed.

Crépu, adj.,—crispus, L.,—kraus, G.,—crisp or frizzled: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts or organs of *plants*, which are *undulated* at the borders, and exhibit, on their surface, numerous minute *wrinkles*; as the *leaves* of *Arabis crispata*, and *Malva crispa*; the *sepals* of *Clematis crispa*; and the *petals* of *Pterocarpus crispatus*: in Zoology, to the naturally *crisp* or *frizzled hair*,—les *cheveux crépus*, F.,—of the negro; and to the *reticulated shells*,—*coquilles crépues*,——of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*; as *Venus reticulata*.

Crépuscule, s. m.,—crepusculum, n. L.,—dämmerung, f. G.,—twilight. The space of time which intervenes between night and sunrise, is designated the morning-*twilight*,—*le crépuscule du matin*, ou *aurore*, of *French*,—the δείλη ὀψίη, of *Greek*,—and morgen*dämmerung*, morgenröthe, of *German* writers; its commencement,—daybreak, *aube* ou *point du jour*, F.,—diluculum, L.,—tagesanbruch, G.: and *crépuscule du soir*,—δείλη πρωίη,—abend*dämmerung*, abendröthe, or evening-*twilight*,—that which elapses between sunset and the fall of night. The extreme limit of *astronomical twilight* appears to be determined by the descent of the sun eighteen degrees below the horizon; but the *civil twilight* is of much shorter duration: it commences, by the vulgar calculation, at the moment when an individual can no longer pursue his occupation, in the house, without the aid of artificial light; and terminates when the smaller stars are discernible with the naked eye. Crépusculaire, adj.,—crepuscularis, L.,—crepuscular: an epithet applied to divers *animals* which issue from their retreat on the approach of evening-*twilight*; as many species of the Owl-tribe, among *Birds*; and one in particular, the *Noctua crepuscularis*, among *Insects*. From this peculiarity of habit, in fact, Naturalists have been led to distinguish a family of the Order, *Lepidoptera*, by the term, Crépusculaires, s. f., pl., F.,—*Crepuscularia*, L. It comprehends, in Stephen's arrangement, the *Zygænidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, *Sesiidæ*, and *Œgeriidæ*,—the comparatively few species, which, constituting the genus, *Sphinx*, of Linnæus, fly, principally, at *twilight*.

Cresson, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of the Genus, *Cardamine*, previously to the introduction of that scientific term into the *French* language: also, the vulgar name of several *plants* reputed to possess *antiscorbutic* properties; as *Cresson alénois*, F.,—*Lepidium sativum*, L.,—die garten*kresse*, G.,—garden-*cress*; — *aquatique*, ou — *de fontaine*,—*Sisymbrium nasturtium*,—wasser*kresse*,——water-*cress*; — *d' Inde*,—*Tropæolum majus*,—Indianische *kresse*,—Indian *cress*; — *de Para*,—*Spilanthes oleraceus*,——esculent Spilanthes;

and — *sauvage*,—*Cochlearia coronopus*, (*Coronopus Ruellii*, Sm.),—common wart-*cress*.

Crete, s. f.,—crista, f. L.,—λόφος,—kamm, m. G.,—crest: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *projections* of divers *bones:* as 1. *Crête de l'éthmoïde*, F.,—*crista* galli ossis ethmoidei, L.,—hahnen*kamm* de siebbeins, G.,—the cock's-*crest* process of the ethmoid bone; 2. — *iliaque*, ou — *de l'os des iles*,—*crista* ossis ilii,—darmbein*kamm*,—the *crest*, or superior border, of the iliac portion of the *os innominatum;* 3. — *du tibia*,—*crista*—angulus anterior—ossis tibiæ,—*crest*—spine—anterior ridge—of the leg-bone. Winslow has, moreover, applied to the *labia minora* of the female organs, the designation of *Crêtes du clitoris*, F.—*cristæ* clitoridis, L.—see Nymphe; and Chaussier, that of *Crête uréthrale*, to the *Caput gallinaginis* of the male urethra, see Verumontanum.

In Zoology, to the fleshy caruncle which adorns the head of the domestic cock, and the tuft of the lapwing, and other *birds;* to the nuchal appendage of certain *serpents;* the membrane which runs along the back of divers *Saurian Reptiles*, especially the guana, see Iguane; and to an eminence which divides longitudinally the frontal region of some *fishes*, as the *Coryphenæ:* in Botany, a peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ:* in Geology, the summit or ridge of a mountain or mountain-chain. Creté, adj.,—cristatus, L.,—crested: an epithet applied to animals which are furnished with a *crest;* as *Cavia cristata*, among the *Mammifera; Fulica cristata*, among *Birds;* and *Acridium cristatum*, — *Insects:* or marked by a distinctly elevated rib or ridge, as *Strombus cristatus*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

Cretes, s. f. pl.,—*Crêtes de Coq*,—*veneriennes*,—cristæ, L.,—kammförmige fleischgewächse, G.: in Pathology, excrescences, of syphilitic origin, resembling, in figure and appearance, the *cock's comb;* and ordinarily developed around the anus, vulva, and base of the glans penis.

Crétin, s. m.: in Pathology, an individual affected with *cretinism*,—Crétinage, ou Crétinisme, s. m.: a disease endemic in the deeper vallies of different mountainous regions; and characterized by extreme moral degradation, and defective configuration of certain portions of the brain. This affection is hereditary; and may be developed in the children of parents suffering from bronchocele. Residence in the lowest ranges of the Alpine valleys, where the air does not circulate freely, is apparently the principal cause of *Cretinism*. To this may be added habitual neglect of cleanliness, and a crowded condition and humidity of the dwelling-houses. By some authors, it has, without sufficient evidence, been attributed to the dietetic employment of snow-water, and the abuse of alcoholic liquids. Several varieties of *Cretinism* have been distinguished by writers. That which originates from malformation, is obviously incurable. Prevention consists in properly ventilating, and rendering more dry, the habitations of the poor; in cutting down plantations, and draining stagnant waters; and especially in removing children from situations in which the disease is endemic. The frequent co-existence of *Cretinism* with Bronchocele is a remarkable circumstance in the history of these affections.—See Goitre.

Creuset, s. m.,—catinus, caliculus fusorius, m. L.,—schmelztiegel, m. G.,—crucible or melting-pot: in Chemistry, a vessel, of earth or metal, more capacious at the fundus than at the orifice; and destined to contain substances which require a very elevated temperature for their fusion or calcination. The aperture is sometimes closed by a distinct piece, termed, in *French*, le *couvercle*.

Creux, s. m.,—κοίλωμα,—cavum, n. L.,—hohle, f. G.,—hollow: a term applied, in Anatomy, to different parts of the human body which exhibit a slight concavity or depression; as the *hollow*, or pit, of the stomach,—*creux de l'estomac*, ou *l'epigastre*, F.,—epigastrium, n. L.; the *hollow* of the axilla, or arm-pit,—le *cr. de l'aisselle*, F.,—achsel*grube*, f. G.; and the *hollow*, or palm, of the hand,—le *cr.*, ou la *paume*, *de la main*, F.,—manûs *concavum*, vola, L.,—die *hohle* der hand, G.

Creux, adj.,—κοῖλος,—cavus, L.,—hohl, G.,—hollow: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts of *plants* which exhibit only one depression, as the *receptacle* of *Rosa;* or only one interior cavity, as the *perisperm* of *Coccos nucifera*, and the *leaves* of *Allium cepa*.

Crevasse, s. f.,—rima, fissura, f. L.,—riss, spalt, m. G.,—slit, fissure. This term has, in Pathology, two acceptations: 1. ordinarily employed as synon. with *chap*,—see Gercure: 2. sometimes as designative of solutions of continuity,—*cracks* or *fissures*,—occurring in parts or organs which have been subjected to inordinate distension; and then synon. with Rupture. Crevassé, adj.,—rimosus,—rissig: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts or organs of *plants* which exhibit *cracks* or *fissures;* as the *stems* of *Castanea* and *Ulmus;* and the *perisperm* of *Anona*.

Cri, s. m.,—κραυγή,—clamor, m. L.,—geschrei, n. G.,—cry or scream: in Physiology, an inarticulate sound of the voice, which requires, for its production, a deep inspiration followed by a strong and rapid expiration; and serves to express sudden

and powerful emotions of the mind. In some diseases, the *scream* constitutes an important pathognomic sign. Of this nature, is the *cri hydrencéphalique*, F.,—which characterizes the acute cerebral dropsy of children.

Criblé, Cribleux, adj.,—cribratus, cribrosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any part, or organ, of the *animal* body which is perforated with holes, like a *sieve*,—criblum, n. L.,—crible, m. F.,—sieb, n. G.; as la *lame criblée*, ou *cribriforme*, *de l'os éthmoïde*,—termed also the sieve-bone,—l'*os cribleux*, F.,—das seibbein, G.,—see Ethmoïde,—on account of the numerous orifices which it presents, for transmission of the filaments of the olfactory nerves. *Tissu cribleux*: a term employed, by Anatomists, to designate the common cellular structure of the body.

Cribration, s. f.,—cribratio, f. L.,—sieben, n. G.: an operation, in Pharmacy, which consists in passing any substance through a *sieve*, in order to separate the finer from the coarser parts.

Cribriforme, adj.,—cribriformis (*cribrum*, a sieve, *forma*, figure), L.,—cribriform: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the horizontal portion,—die *sieb*platte, G.,—of the ethmoid bone,—see Criblé, and Ethmoïde: by the Ancients, to the bone itself,—*os cribriforme*, F. and L.: also, by Osiander, to the membrana decidua,—*membrane cribriforme*, F.,—of the human ovum.

Cricéal, s. m.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the fourth pair of the auxiliary bones of the gill-arches, situated in the hyoid region of *fishes*. See *Philosophie Anatom.*, p. 237. 384.

Crico-Aryténoïdien, adj.,—crico-arytenoideus, crico-arytænodes, L.,—crico-arytenoid, belonging alike to the *cricoid* and *arytenoid* cartilages: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, A, to the various *muscles* which pass from the *cricoid* to the *arytenoid* cartilages, in Man; as, 1. *Muscle crico-aryténoïdien latéral*, F.,—crico-arytænoideus lateralis, L.—seitlicher ring-giessbeckenmuskel, G.,—which extends from the side of the superior border of the *cricoid*—, to the anterior and external portion of the base of the *arytenoid* cartilage: 2. — *Crico-aryténoïdien postérieur*,—crico-arytænoideus posticus,—der hintere ring-giessbeckenmuskel,—from a projecting line in the middle of the *posterior* surface of the *cricoid*—, to the external and superior part of the *arytenoid*. The *crico-arytenoïdien supérieur*, of Winslow, constitutes part of the Aryténoïdien, of modern *French* anatomists. B, to the *articulation*,—*art. crico-aryténoïdienne*, F.,—a kind of arthrodia,—which connects the *cricoid* with the *arytenoid* cartilages.

Crico-Créti-Aryténoïdien, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *posterior crico-arytenoid muscle*. See Crico-Aryténoïdien.

Cricoïde, adj.,—κριοειδης (κρίκος, a ring, εἶδος, resemblance),—cricoides, cricoideus, annularis, L.,—ringförmig, G.,—cricoid, ring-shaped: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *cartilage*,—le *cart. cricoïde*, F.,—cartilago *cricoides*, L.,—*ring*-knorpel, G.,—belonging to the larynx; connected, above, with the thyroid cartilage, and, below, by a fibrous membrane, with the first ring of the trachea. It is deeper posteriorly than anteriorly; lined internally by the laryngeal membrane; articulated, behind, by its superior margin, with the arytenoid cartilages, and exteriorly, on each side, with the lesser cornua of the thyroid,—see Corne.

Crico-Pharyngien, adj.,—crico-pharyngeus, L.,—den *ring-knorpel* und *schlund* zugleich angehend, G.,—belonging alike to the *cricoid cartilage* and *pharynx*: a term applied, by Winslow, to a fasciculus of fibres constituting part of the *Constrictor pharyngis inferior* muscle,—der ring-knorpelschlundmuskel, of the *Germans*. The other portion, he has designated *Thyro-pharyngeus*; and proposes to name the whole together, *Thyro-crico-pharyngeus*.

Crico-Thyroïdien, adj.—crico-thyroideus, L.,—crico-thyroid: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, 1. to a *membrane*,—*m. crico-thyroïdienne*, F.—which extends from the superior border of the *cricoid* cartilage,—der ring-knorpel, G.,—to the inferior border of the *thyroid*,—schildknorpel: and 2, to a *muscle*,—*m. crico-thyroïdien*, F.,—crico-thyroideus, L.,—ring-knorpelschild-knorpelmuskel, G.,—which passes from the external surface of the *cricoid*—, to the sides of the base of the *thyroid* cartilage.

Crico-Thyro-Pharyngien, adj.—crico-thyro-pharyngæus, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Constrictor pharyngis inferior* muscle, from its attachments: constituting the ring-schildknorpelschlundmuskel, of the *Germans*; and synon. with *Thyro-crico-pharyngien*. See Crico-Pharyngien.

Crico-Trachéal, adj.,—crico-trachealis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the fibrous membrane, termed ligament,—das ring-knorpelluftröhrenband,—by *German* writers; which connects the *cricoid* cartilage with the first ring of the *trachea*.

Crin, s. m.,—crinis, m. L.,—haar, n. G.: a term applied, in Zoology, to the coarse and long *hair* which flows from the neck and tail of the horse and certain other *Mammifera*: in Botany, by De Candolle, to the *stiff hairs*, wherever situated, with which certain *plants* are provided.

Crinière, s. f.,—χαίτη,—juba, f. L.,—mähne, f. G.,—mane: in Zoology, 1. the mass of long hair which occupies a certain extent of the dorsal line in divers *Mammifera*, as in the horse and wild boar; or the whole anterior region of the neck, as in the male of *Felis leo*, and *F. jubata:* 2. the crest which adorns the occipital region and neck of certain *birds;* as the *Buceros jubata.*

Crinon, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Crino*, L. The entozoary animals, composing it, exhibit an elongated, cylindrical, slender body, attenuated towards both extremities; and a head furnished with two lateral tubercles. One species, *C. truncatus,—cr. tronqué*, F.,—infests the intestinal canal of the horse and ass; and is frequently seen adhering to the parietes of the larger arteries, especially the anterior (superior) mesenteric. See Hodgson, *Treatise on the Diseases of the Arteries*, p. 569, pl. viii. Another species is found in the dog; but the existence of these animals in man has never yet been clearly ascertained. Rudolphi regards them as merely *Strongyli;* and distinguishes those of the horse and dog, by the respective designations of *S. armatus* and *trigonocephalus.* By Lamarck, they are thought to belong to the *Hamularia*, of Rudolphi; by others, confounded with individuals of the genus, *Filaria.* See Filaire, Hamulaire, Strongyle; and Rudolphi, *Entzoorum Synopsis*, p. 259.

Crise, s. f.,——κρίσις,—crisis, f. L.,—krise, f., die entscheidung einer krankheit, G.,—judgment, decision, crisis of a disease: a term, in Pathology, employed in different acceptations, by different writers. It is now generally understood to signify a rapid and favourable change in a disease, characterized by some profuse evacuation from the interior, or eruption on the surface. Yet there are writers who designate the phenomena which accompany this change, and not the change itself, the *crisis.* By others, again, both the critical phenomena, and the crisis, are comprehended under the same term. The following kinds or varieties of *crisis* are distinguished in practice: the *salutary,*—la *crise salutaire*, F.,—or that which terminates in recovery; the *mortal,—mortelle,*—in death; *propre*, that which exhibits a rapid progress; *lysis*, that which is slow and unpreceded by any marked exacerbation of symptoms; *régulière*, when announced by precursory signs, occurring on the predicted days, and accompanied by critical phenomena; *irrégulière*, when not observing these conditions. It is, finally, *complete* or *incomplete*, as it decides the issue of the case, or leaves the patient in a doubtful state. Critique, adj.,—κριτικὸς,—criticus,—kritisch,—critical, belonging to, or announcing, a *crisis: Ex. Pouls critique,*—a pulse indicating a *crisis; jours critiques*, F.,—dies *critici*, L.,—*kritische* tage einer krankheit, G.,—*critical* days, those upon which the *crisis* of a disease commonly takes place; *phénomènes critiques,*——συμπτώματα κριτικὰ,—*kritische* erscheinungen,—*critical* signs or phenomena; *evacuation critique,*—eine *kritische* ausleerung,—a *critical* discharge. The period at which menstruation ceases with women, is also, in popular language, termed *temps*—ou *age critique*, the *critical* age or period.

Crispation, s. f. (*crispare*, to curl, L.), ——*reserrement,*——krause, zusammenziehung, f. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the spasmodic *constriction* which takes place in certain parts of the animal system, either spontaneously, or under the influence of some morbific cause, or therapeutic agent. Thus, the epithet, *crispés*, F.,—is applied to the *capillary vessels* of a wound, when an operation is not immediately succeeded by loss of blood: and the *skin* is said to be *crispée*, when, from its constriction, the bulbs of the hairs have become unusually prominent. Convulsive movements of the external or internal parts, when slighter than convulsion, are, also, termed, in popular language, by the *French*, *crispation des nerfs.* Crispé, adj.,—crispatus,——kraus, gekrauselt: an epithet, in Botany, synon. with Crépu.

Cristal, s. m.,—κρύσταλλος,—crystallum, n. L.,—krystall, n. G.,—crystal: a name given, in Chemistry and Mineralogy, to the symetrical forms which divers organic and inorganic substances assume, in passing from the liquid or gaseous to a solid state: first applied to crystallized quartz, from its *ice-like* transparency and aspect.

Cristallin, adj.,—κρυστάλλινος,—crystallinus, L.,—kristallinisch, G.,—crystalline: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a transparent body, of lenticular figure,—*corps cristallin, humeur—, lentille cristalline*, ou simplement *cristallin*, F.,—corpus *cristallinum*, humor oculi *cristallinus*, lens *cristallina,—cristalloides*, L.,—die *kristall*-linse, G.,—the *cristalline* body, humour, lens, or simply *crystalline*, situated between the aqueous and vitreous humours of the eye, about the point of union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of this organ. It is composed of a soft exterior substance, and another interior forming a solid nucleus in which numerous ellipsoid layers are perceptible; and contained in a peculiar capsule, see Cristalloïde. Perfectly transparent in the adult, it is reddish in the fœtus, and, in old age, acquires,

with increased consistence, a yellowish hue. Between the capsule and the *crystalline*, there exists a peculiar, transparent, slightly viscid fluid, termed the *humour of Morgagni*. The *crystalline* is destined to receive the cone of rays emanating from a luminous point, in order to refract and reunite them behind itself, in a new cone; whose base, opposed to that of the former, has its axis in the same direction; and whose summit, falling upon the retina, transmits to it the impression of objects.

CRISTALLINE, s. f.—crystallina, f. (κρύσταλλος, crystal), L.: in Pathology, a vesicle or phlyctena, filled with a serous fluid; developed on the prepuce or in the vicinity of the anus, and surrounded by a reddish or violet-coloured areola. Although appearing as a consequence of the venereal act, it is not invariably a symptom of syphilis; and may probably be regarded as a variety of *Pemphigus*.

CRISTALLISATION, s. f.,—crystallisatio, f. (*same*), L.,—kristallisirung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the operation or action whereby the molecules of liquid or aeriform bodies unite, so as to form a regular solid, termed *crystal*. Hence it follows that the cohesion or attraction of integral molecules enjoys a great share in the process of *crystallization*.

CRISTALLOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—crystallographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, I describe), L.,—kristallographie, f.,—die *beschreibung* der *krystalle*, G.,—crystallography, the *description* of *crystals*: that part of Physics and Natural History which has for its object, the description of the geometrical forms exhibited by minerals, and of the laws by virtue of which they assume these forms.

CRISTALLOÏDE, adj.,—κρυσταλλοειδής,—crystallodes, crystalloides, L.,—krystallähnlich, G.,—crystalloid, *resembling* a *crystal* or the *crystalline*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the delicate and transparent fibrous *capsule*,—la *caps. cristalloïde* ou *cristalline*, F.,—see CAPSULE,—which envelopes the *crystalline lens* without adhering to it; and is, itself, lodged in a reduplicature of the hyaloid membrane.

CRISTALLOLOGIE, s. f.,—crystallologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—krystallologie, f., die *lehre* von den *krystallen*, G.—crystallology: that part of natural science which has for its object, the knowledge or *doctrine* of *crystals*.

CRISTALLOMETRIE, s. f.,—crystallometra, f. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.,—krystallometrie, krystallmesskunst, f., die lehre von der messung der krystallwinkel, G.,—crystallometry: the science which treats of the mathematical properties, or teaches the *admeasurement* of the angles, of *crystals*.

CRISTALLONOMIE, s. f.,—crystallonomia, f. (κρύσταλλος,—νόμος, law), L.,—krystallonomie, f., die lehre von den *gesetzen* der *krystallbildung*, G.,—crystallonomy: the science which developes, and explains, the *laws* whereon the various geometrical properties of *crystals* depend.

CRISTALLOTECHNIE, s. f.,—crystallotechnia, f. (*same*, and τέχνη, art), L.,—die krystallotechnie, G.?: the *art* of obtaining perfect *crystals*, and the various modifications of which each kind is susceptible.

CRISTALLOTOMIE, s. f.—crystallotomia, f. (*same*, and τομή, the act of cutting, separation), L.—krystallotomie, f. G.—crystallotomy: the art of *cutting crystals*, or rather of separating or *dissecting* a *crystallized body* into its primary forms.

CRISTAUX *d'argent*,—*de lune*. See NITRATE *d'argent cristallisé*. — *de Tartre*: the common name of cristallized Supertartrate of Potass. — *de Venus*: the old name of crystallized Acetate of Copper.

CRISTÉ, adj. Syn. with CRÉTÉ. Applied, also, as an epithet, in Botany, to *plants*, whose organs, like the *anthers* of *Erica cristata*, are furnished with appendages in the form of *crests*.

CRITHE, s. m. See ORGELET.

CROCHET, s. m., *petit croc*,—hamus, m. L.,—haken, m., häkchen, n. G.,—hook or crotchet: in Obstetric Surgery, an instrument, of iron or steel, employed for the extraction of the human fœtus, in difficult parturition. The *crotchet* may be acute or blunt,—*aigu* ou *mousse*, F.—naked or contained in a sheath,—*nu* ou *engainé*. The tenaculum, used by the *British* surgeons, in securing divided arteries, and the hook, simple or double,—see ERIGNE,—so commonly employed in dissection and surgical operations, fall correctly under this designation. In human and comparative Anatomy, the term, *crochet*, is also applied, by the *French*, to the *curved processes* of certain *bones*; as le *crochet de l'apophyse ptérygoïde*,—*de l'os unciforme*: to the *canine teeth*,—*haken*zähne, G.,—of the *horse*; and to the *poison-tooth*,—*crochet à venin*, F.,—giftzahn, G.,—of *venomous serpents*.

CROCHU, adj., *courbé en crochet*,—hamatus, uncinatus, L.,—ἀγκυλὸς,—hakig, hakenförmig, G.,—hooked, bent in the figure of a *hook*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the fourth *bone*,—*os crochu* ou *unciforme*, F.,—*haken*bein, G.,—in the second *carpal* row. Articulated with the os magnum, lunare, and cuneiforme, and with the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones, it affords attachment to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist: and is developed by one point of ossification.

In Zoology, employed as the specific designation of *animals* whose organs, like

the *horns* of *Antilope redunca*, among the ruminant *Mammifera*, and the *branches* or *arms* of *Plumularia uncinata*, among the *Polypi*, are bent in a *crotchet* figure: in Botany,—of *plants*, whose parts, or organs, as the *legumes* of *Astragalus hamosus*, the *leaves* of *Macromitrium uncinatum*, and the *superior lip of the corolla* of *Pedicularis uncinata*, exhibit a like character.

Crocidisme, s. m.,—κροκυδισμὸς (κροκυδίζω, to pluck off the nap or light substances adhering loosely to cloth),—crocidismus, m. L.: in Pathology, a variety of Carphologie.

Crocodile, s. m.: a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*,—*Crocodilus*, L.—κροκόδειλος,—das Krokodill, G.;—newly constituted, belonging to the Family of the Crocodiliens, s. m., pl.,—*Crocodilei*, L.,—and comprehending, in the system of Cuvier, three distinct sub-genera. These, forming the 1st Section in the great Linnæan genus, *Lacerta*, are respectively illustrated by the *L. gangetica*, Linn.,—le *Gaviale de Gange*, F.,—the Crocodile of the Ganges; *L. crocodilus*,—le *Crocodile vulgaire*, ou *de Nile*,—common Crocodile; and *L. alligator*,—the Alligator of South-American rivers: and designated, by Cuvier, les *Gavials*, les *Crocodiles*, and les *Caïmans*. They contain several species. The Crocodile of the Nile is probably the *Leviathan* of the Scriptures. See Harris, *Natural History of the Bible*, p. 193.

These well-known "aquatic lizards" are formidable, from their size, strength, activity, and voracious propensities. They possess four feet: the anterior furnished with five toes; the posterior, with four: all united by membrane. The three internal toes only of the hind foot are armed with claws. The eye has three eye-lids. The ear is capable of closure at the will of the animal, by two fleshy lips. The clavicular bone, exhibited by all the other Reptiles of this Order, is wanting. In addition to the ordinary ribs, the abdomen is protected by some rib-like bones which do not reach the spine, and apparently result from ossification of the tendinous bands which transsect the *recti* muscles.—From the orifices of two glands situated beneath the throat, there exudes an unctuous secretion, of musk-like odour. The *flesh* of the animal, although strongly impregnated with this odour, and the *eggs*, are eaten by the negroes. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii, p. 17; and Duméril, *Elémens des Sciences Natur.*, v. ii, p. 223.

Croisé, adj.,—cruciatus, decussatus, L.,—gekreuzt, G.,—crossed, disposed in the figure of a *cross*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two strong *ligaments*,—*ligamens croisés de genou*, F.,—die *kreuz*bänder des knies, G.,—situated in the interior of the knee-joint,—*articulation fémoro-tibiale*, F. One of these, the *anterior*,—ligamentum *cruciatum* anticum, L.,—vorderes *gekreuztes* band, G.,—passes obliquely from a depression in front of the ridge or spine,—l'*épine du tibia*, F.,—which traverses the superior articular or femoral surface of the tibia,—to the posterior and internal part of the external condyle of the femur:—while the *posterior*,—lig. *cruciatum* posticum,—hinteres *gekr.* band oder das hintere *kreuz*band, extends from the posterior part of the tibial spine, to the anterior and external—of the internal femoral condyle; and consequently *crosses* the direction of the preceding ligament. See Cloquet, *Manuel d'Anatomie Descriptive*. Atlas, pl. 56, fig. 4.

In Pathology, to that form or variety of *Paralysis*, in which the *arm* of *one* side, of the body, and the *leg* of the *other*, are affected: in Botany, to any part, or organ, of a *plant*, the divisions, or the whole, of which, as the *corolla* of the *Cruciferæ*, and the *leaves* of *Veronica decussata*, are disposed *crosswise*.

Croissance, s. f.,—crescentia, f. (*crescere*, to grow), L.,—wachsthum, m. and n. G.,—growth: a term, in Physiology, employed to express the development of an organized body, especially in the direction of height. It has a signification less extensive than that of Accroissement; and is rarely used except in application to the human subject. In Pathology, the small tumours, which result from an enlargement of the inguinal lymphatic glands in children, and are regarded as the effect of *growth*, obtain the vulgar designation of Croissances, Croissans, pl., *glandes de croissance*, F.,—*crescentiæ*, L.

Croix, s. f.,—σταυρὸς,—crux, f. L.,—kreuz, n. G.,—cross. *Croix de fer*,—*crux ferrea*, L.: in Surgery, an instrument, invented by Heister, for retaining in their situation, the fragments of a fractured clavicle: long since fallen into disuse. — *de Malte*,—splenium cruciatum,—Malta *cross*: a compress consisting of a square piece of linen which has been divided from each angle, in a straight line nearly to the centre; and principally employed in the dressing of the stump of a limb, finger, or the *membrum virile*, after amputation. In the *demi-croix de Malte*, divisions are made from two only of the angles of the square.

Crosse, s. f., *arc*,—τόξον,—arcus, m. L.,—bogen, m. G.,—arch or bow: a term applied, in Anatomy, to portions of the vascular system, which exhibit the figure of an *arch*; as the palmar and plantar *arches*, see Arcade; and the curve described by the aorta,—*crosse*, ou *arc, de l'aorte*, F.,—*arcus* aortæ, L.,—der *bogen* der grossen pulsader, G.,—at the issue of

that vessel from the heart, and previously to its assumption of the name of thoracic aorta,—*aorte pectorale*, F.,—brustaorta, G. See AORTE, and ARC.

CROTALE, s. m., vulgarly, *Serpent-à-Sonnettes:* in Zoology, a genus of *Ophidian Reptiles*, *Crotalus* (κρόταλον, a rattle), L.,—die Klapperschlange, G.,—Rattlesnake; constituting the type of the Family of the CROTALIDÉS, ou CROTALOIDES, s. m. and adj. pl., F.,—*Crotalidei*, vel *Crotaloidea*, L.,—and comprehending several species, of which the following, all *poisonous*, and found exclusively in the more warm or temperate regions of America, are the principal: 1. *Crotalus horridus*,—*crotale boïquira*, F.,—die schreckliche klapperschlange, G.,—6 feet long, and pre-eminently venomous; 2. *Cr. durissus*,—*cr. de la Guiane*,—weisse klapperschlange,—from 17 inches to 4½ feet long; 3. *Cr. miliarius*,—*c. millet*, frieselschlange,—18 inches at most,—inhabits Florida and Carolina; and 4. *Cr. rhombifer*,—*cr. à losanges*,—water rattle-snake, length 5 or 6 feet, found in the United States.

The individuals, constituting this genus or Family, are sufficiently distinguished from all others, as the name imports, by the curious apparatus with which the tail is furnished. It consists of many loosely articulated, horn-like pieces, varying in number according to the age and species, and emitting a distinct and even loud sound on the motion, of the animal. One joint of the *rattle* is said to be annually formed up to a certain period of life.—Each superior maxillary bone exhibits one curved tooth,—*crochet*, F.,—pointed, perforated in its whole length, and connected with a lobulated gland which secretes the poison. Behind this poison-tooth,—gift-zahn, m. G.,—there are situated several germs, destined to supply its place in the event of loss or fracture. When at rest, it lies concealed in a fold of the gum.—Two muscles, which serve to depress the bone wherein the tooth is immoveably fixed, at the moment of bringing the latter into action, exercise a pressure on the secretory organ, and thus propel the poison to the base of the tooth; from which it is conveyed, through the central canal, into the wound inflicted by this formidable instrument. A nictitating membrane exists in the eye. The mouth is large; the tongue partly enclosed in a sheath, and forked at the extremity. The *Crotali* are viviparous; and exhibit great tenacity of life. The powers of fascination which they, in common with some other serpents, are said to exercise on the animals destined to become their prey, have not yet been satisfactorily explained, nor even demonstrated. By some authors, the phenomenon is ascribed to the stupifying effects of the offensive and narcotic effluvium which the bodies of the *Crotali* exhale. They pass rapidly into putrefaction after death; and emit an intolerable stench: but the tooth, even then, retains its virulent properties. The poison is of a green colour. They who recover from its fatal effects, commonly experience, for life, local œdema, periodical pains, hemorrhages, and weakness or paralysis, of the bitten part.—According to Gmelin, the negroes, wild hogs, and birds of prey, feed on the rattlesnake, with impunity. A corymbiferous plant, of South America, the *Mikania guaco*, is stated to possess "almost miraculous properties" as an antidote, and even preventive, to the poison of the *Crotali*, as of other venomous serpents. An admirable description and drawing of it are given in the *Plantes Equinoctiales*, of Humboldt and Bonpland, v. ii, p. 34, pl. 105. See, also, Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 326; Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der thierischen und mineral. Gifte*, p. 40; and Turton, *System of Nature*, v. i, p. 672.

CROTAPHE, s. m.,—crotaphium, n. (κρόταφος, the temple), L.: in Pathology, head-ach,—*céphalalgie temporale*, F.,—or an unpleasant throbbing, felt especially in the *temporal* region,—ein unangenehmes klopfen im kopfe, bes. in der *schläfen*gegend, G.

CROTAPHITE, s. m. (κρόταφος): a term, in Anatomy, formerly applied, by *French* and *Latin* writers, to the *temporal muscle*, *m. crotaphite*,—musculus *crotaphites*,—*schläfen*muskel, of the *Germans*. See TEMPORAL.

CROTON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Croton (Monoecia, monadelph; Euphorbiaceæ)*, L.,—der Kroton, G.,—which comprehends many interesting species,—trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants,—indigenous, with few exceptions, in the warmer regions of America, and the East Indies. Two only are *medicinal:* 1. *Cr. eleuteria*,—see CASCARILLE,—referred, by *French* Botanists, to the genus, *Clutia;* and 2. *Cr. tiglium*,—Molukkanischer purgirholzbaum, Malabarischer purgirkörnerbaum, purgirkroton, G.,—purging croton,—a native of the Moluccas, Ceylon, and Malabar; from the *seeds* of which,—*pignons d' Inde*, F.,—semina Tiglii, L.,—krotonsamen, G.,—the drastic purgative, *Croton-oil*,—*huile de Croton*, F.,—oleum Tiglii,—krotonöl,—is obtained. With this, by the addition of sugar and Acacia-gum, the *Germans* prepare *troches*,—krotonöltrochisken: a most convenient formula for the administration of this active remedy; and worthy of introduction into the *French* and *British* Dispensatories. Each troche contains one 4th of a drop of the oil.

Several other species are of great utility in the arts: From *Cr. sebiferum*,—*arbre à suif*, F.,—the *Chinese* procure, by decoction of the seeds in water, a substance convertible to the manufacture of *candles*: *Cr. sangifluum* yields a variety of *Sanguis draconis*; and the *Cr. tinctorium*,—Ricinoïdes ex quâ paratur *Tournesol* Gallorum,—färberkroton, oder die maurelle, G.—officinal croton,—a native of South Europe and the Levant, furnishes the *colouring matter*, named TOURNESOL, by the *French*. The genus is said to have derived its name from the resemblance of the *seeds* to the *Acarus*—*Ixodes*,—*ricinus*,—holzbock, m. G.,—an articulated animal, formerly included among apterous Insects, and termed κρότων, by the *Greeks*. Their vegetable κρότων, is, however, evidently the *Ricinus communis*, of modern systematic Botanists,—gemeiner wunderbaum, G.—and Castor-oil plant, of *British* writers.

CROTONATE, s. m.,—crotonas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*krotons*aure salze, G.—resulting from the combination of *crotonic* acid,—*acide crotonique*, F.,—acidum *crotonicum*, L.,—*krotons*äure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid was first discovered, by Pelletier and Caventou, in *Croton-oil*; and received, from them, the specific epithet, *jatrophique*, F.

CROTONE, s. m. (κροτώνη, an excrescence on trees, produced by an insect): a term, in Pathology, applied to *fungous excrescences* which are developed on the membranes of *bones*.

CROTONINE, s. f.,—crotonina, f. L.,—krotonin, G.?: the name of a newly-discovered *alcali*, which exists, according to Brandes, in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

CROUP, s. m.: in Pathology, a term of Scottish origin, employed to designate a peculiar form of *laryngeal* or *tracheal inflammation*. See ANGINE, LARYNGITE, and TRACHÉITE. CROUPAL, adj.—pertaining to *croup*: *Ex. Voix croupale*, F.,—a *croupy* voice; *son croupal*,—a *croupy* sound.

CROUPE, s. f.,—crupper. — *de cheval*, F.,—equi tergum, L.,—das *kreuz* eines pferds, G.: that part of the horse's *back* which extends from the extremity of the loins to the insertion of the tail. — *de montagne*,—montis vertex, L.,—die spitze eines bergs, G.,—*highest ridge*, or *summit*, of a mountain.

CROUPION, s. m.,—οὐροπύγιον,—uropygium, n. L.,—bürzel, steiss, m. G.,—rump: a term vulgarly applied to the inferior posterior or *coccygeal* region of the pelvis, in man and the other *Vertebrata*. Hence, the popular designation of the os coccygis,—*steiss*bein, G.,—*rump*- or *crupper*-bone.

CROUTE, s. f.,—crusta, f. L.,—kruste, f. G.,—crust: in Pathology, an assemblage of minute indurated *scales*, resulting from desiccation of a serous or purulent fluid secreted by the skin. Of this nature, are the *crusts* formed in the variolous, tineal, and herpetic eruptions,—*croûtes varioleuses*,—*teigneuses*,—*dartreuses*, F. — *de la tête des enfans nouveau-nés*: a yellowish, dry, thick *crust*, which extends over the *heads of infants*, a few days after birth; and spontaneously subsides. — *de lait*, ou *cr. laiteuse*,—*crusta* lactea, L.,—milch*schorf*, G.: an exanthematous eruption,—*porrigo larvalis*, of Willan,—which attacks the hairy scalp and face of young children,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. 159. — *inflammatoire*. See COUENNE. CROUTEUX, adj.,—crustatus,—schorfig,—crusted, covered with a *crust*. See CRUSTACÉ.

CRU, adj.,—crudus, indigestus, L.—roh, ungekocht, unreif, unverdaut, G.,—crude, raw, uncooked, unripe, undigested: an epithet applied, 1. in Pathology, to the *feces* or other matters,—*excrements crus*,—*matières crues*, F.,—which have not undergone the proper digestion in the intestinal canal: 2. in Materia Medica, and Metallography, to the various *metals*,—*métaux crus*, F.—exhibiting the condition in which they issued from the mine; as *Antimoine cru*,—antimonium *crudum*, L.,—der *rohe* spiessglanz, G.—*crude* antimony; *mercure cru*,—*crude* quicksilver: 3. in common language, to *waters*,—*eaux crues*, F.,—which contain a proportion of calcareous salts, so large as to unfit them for employment in the culinary preparation of vegetable substances, and the solution of soap.

CRUCIAL, adj.,—crucialis, L.,—kreuzförmig, kreuzweise, G.,—exhibiting the figure of a *cross*,—*crux*, L.,—crosswise.—The *crucial* incision,—*incis. cruciale*, F.,—sectio *crucialis*, L.,—der *kreuz*schnitt, G.,—is a form of division of the integuments frequently practised, by the pathologist, in necrotomical investigations; and commonly, by the surgeon, in exposing the cranium for the application of the trephine, and in the extirpation of tumours.

CRUCIFÈRES, s. f.,—*Cruciferæ* (*crux*, a cross, *ferre*, to bear), L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; so designated from the *cruciform* disposition of their four petals of which their corollæ invariably consist. The *cruciferous* plants,—*kreuztragende* pflanzen, G.,—constitute the 12th Order in the Natural Arrangement of Jussieu, and the 15th Class, *Tetradynamia*, in the Artificial System of Linnæus. Most of the individuals, composing this clearly characterized Family, are herbaceous; and possess *alimentary* properties, as the *Brassica*; or *antiscorbutic* —, as *Cochlearia*. They all contain azote; give out ammonia; and are, consequently, *nutritive* and *stimulant*.

CRUCIFORME, adj.,—cruciformis (*crux*, a cross, *forma*, figure), L.,—σταυροειδὴς,—kreuzförmig, G.,—cruciform, disposed in the *figure* of a *cross*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *ligamentous bands*,—*ligamens cruciformes*, F.,—which connect together the phalanges of the fingers and toes; and 2. to those—see CROISÉ,—of the femoro-tibial articulation: in Botany, to the *cross-shaped corolla*,—*corolle cruciforme*, F.,—*kreuzförmige* blumenkrone, G.,—which constitutes the distinguishing character of the Family of the *Cruciferæ*. See CRUCIFÈRES.

CRUDITÉ, s. f.,—cruditas, f. L.,—crudity: a term employed in divers acceptations: as 1. to express the quality of *alimentary substances*,—rohheit, f. G.,—rawness,—which have not been subjected to the action of fire; and of *fruits*,—unreife,—unripeness,—not yet arrived at maturity: 2. the condition of *matters*,—unverdaulichkeit, f. G.,—contained in the *intestinal canal*, which have not undergone, in due time, the requisite elaboration: and 3. in the language of the humoral pathologists, the state of the *morbific matter* which has yet suffered no change from the re-action of the organs. CRUDITÉS, pl.: syn. with *Matières crues*. See CRU.

CRURAL, adj.,—cruralis (*crus*, leg), L.: an epithet which properly signifies, belonging to the *leg-bones*,—zum *schenkelbeine* gehörig, G.; but employed, in anatomical language, as especially designative of all the parts which have reference to the *thigh*, or even the *whole abdominal* or *pelvic limb*. Of these, the following are the principal: 1. *Aponévrose crurale* ou *fémorale*, F.,—*crural* or femoral fascia,—see *Fascia lata*. 2. *Arcade crurale* (arc. inguinale, Ch.),—see ARCADE; improperly named *Fallopius'* or *Poupart's ligament*,—*ligam. de Fallope*, ou *de Poupart*, F.,—das Fallopische band, G.: formed by the inferior border of the tendon of the external oblique muscle; and stretching from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, to the superior and internal part of the os pubis. Inferiorly and posteriorly, this ligament sends out a falciform fold or process, which is inserted into the whole length of the crista pubis, L.,—and known as *Gimbernat's ligament*. Between this and the pubis, a large triangular opening exists; occupied by the blood-vessels, nerves, and muscles which pass out from the pelvis to the thigh. 3. *Canal crural*,—inguinal or *crural* canal; commencing above, at the internal—, and terminating, below, at the external abdominal ring,—see ANNEAU. 4. *Artère crurale*,—arteria *cruralis*, L.,—die *schenkel*pulsader, G.: a term commonly applied to that portion of the arterial trunk of the pelvic limb, which, forming a continuation of the external iliac, extends from the *crural* arch, to the tendinous opening in the *Triceps adductor magnus* of the thigh. Chaussier, however, distinguishes, by the epithet *crural*, the whole vessel, from the termination of the common or primitive iliac, (pelvi-*crurale*, Ch.), to its division into the anterior and posterior tibial branches; and sub-divides it into three portions: the *iliac*, (external iliac,—), and the *inguinal* and *femoral* (constituting, together, the *crural* artery—of other anatomists). See FÉMORAL. The *crural vein*,—*veine crurale*, F.,—vena *cruralis*, L.,—die brandader, *schenkel*blutader, G.,—exhibits the same general disposition as the corresponding artery; except that it receives, in addition, a considerable cutaneous branch,—the great or internal Saphena vein,—see SAPHÈNE. 5. *Nerf crural*,—nervus *cruralis*, L.,—der *schenkel*-nerve, G.,—the anterior *crural* nerve, of British anatomists: formed by the branches of the first four lumbar nerves, it descends between the *Psoas magnus* and *Iliacus* internus muscles: until, having passed beneath the *crural* arch, it emerges from between them; appears on the external side of the artery; and separates, in the thigh, into two principal divisions,—*cutaneous* and *muscular*. The branches of the *former*, varying in number from two to six, perforate the *fascia lata*, and are expended on the integuments of the anterior and internal regions of the thigh: while the *latter*, having exteriorly supplied, with its ramifications, the *Iliacus*, *Sartorius*, and *Rectus femoris*, and external and middle portions of the *Triceps adductor*, muscles, distributes its more interior branches on the *Vastus internus*, *Pectinæus*, *Gracilis*, and *Semi-tendinosus*. One of these branches, larger than the rest, Nervus saphenus, see SAPHÈNE, after having accompanied, for awhile, the femoral artery, appears, as a cutaneous nerve, on the inside of the knee; and, descending in intimate connection with the Saphena vein, supplies the internal part of the leg; and is finally distributed on the inner ancle and dorsal surface of the foot. *Plexus crural*,—*cruralis*, F. and L.: Chaussier thus designates the union of the anterior branches of the last four lumbar with the first four sacral nerves; or, in fact, the lumbar and sacral plexuses, of other Anatomists. 6. *Muscle crural*: a muscle of the thigh, usually described, by the *French*, as the middle portion of a three-headed muscle,—*Triceps crural* (Trifémoro-rotulien, Ch.),—consisting, in their view, of this and the two *Vasti*, between which it is situated; but regarded, in the writings of *British* and *German* Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*m. cruræus* vel *cruralis*, L.,—der Schenkel-

muskel, G. ; which, occupying the anterior region of the limb, arises from the space between the two trochanters—, from the front and exterior surface, of the os femoris, nearly its whole length ; and is inserted into the posterior surface of the tendon of the *Rectus*, and the superior margin of the patella. Lastly, the fascia *cruralis*,—fasciola tibialis, in female dress ? —genuale, periscelis, of the *Latin*—, is the περισκελὶς, of the *Greek*—, *jarretière*, of the *French*—, strumpfband of the *German*—, and garter, of *British* writers.

Crustacé, adj.,—crustaceus (*crusta*, a crust), L.,—krustig, schorfig, G.,—crustaceous : an epithet, in Pathology, substituted, by Alibert, for the adj. Crouteux, and applied to any cutaneous affection, which exhibits a *crustaceous* character ; as *Dartre crustacée*, F.—see Croute : in Botany, to parts, or organs, of *plants*, which are firm, indurated, and fragile ; as the *pericarp—érème*, F.,—of *Salvia ;* the *lorica*, —*lorique*,—of *Papaver ;* and the *tegmen* of *Areca faufil.* In Zoology, applied to a Class of *Articulated Invertebrate Animals*, Crustacées, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*animaux crustacés*,—*Crustacea*, L.,—Krustenthiere, G.,—formerly included, by Linnæus, among the Apterous Insects. They possess, according to Cuvier, a body protected by a *crust* or shell, articulated limbs, a double circulation ; and respire by branchiæ, consisting either of tufts, or of simple or complicated lamellæ. The Class has been distributed, by Leach, into two Sub-classes,—see Entomostracés, and Malacostracés. Crustaceologie, s. f., —crustaceologia, f. L. : the *doctrine*, or *history* of *crustaceous Animals.* See Art. *Crustaceology*, in the 7th vol. of the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia.*

Crymode, adj.,—κρυμώδης,—crymodes, crymoides, L.,—eiskalt, G. : an epithet formerly applied, in Pathology, to a *continued fever*,—πυρετὸς κρυμώδης,—febris *crymoidea*, algida, L.,—ein *eis*fieber, G.,—characterized by excessive heat of the interior, and *icy coldness* of the external parts : supposed to be connected with erysipelatous inflammation of the lungs.

Crypsorchis, more correctly Cryptorchis, s. m. (κρυπτὸς, concealed, ὄρχις, the testis), F. and L. : according to *French* lexicographers, that species of malformation which consists in the *retention* of the *testes* within the abdomen of the male ;—to the *German*, a man, or other male animal, —testicondus, L.,—with *concealed testes*,— ein mann, oder ein mannliches thier, mit *verbogenen hoden ;* and *Cryptorchidismus*, s. m. L. (Cryptorchidisme, s. m. F. ?), a synonym of the *French*, *Crypsorchis*,—the condition of a man, or animal, so circumstanced,—der zustand eines *kryptorchis*, G.

Crypte, s. f. ou m.,—crypta, f. (κρυπτὸς, concealed), folliculus, m. L.,—crypt : a term applied, in Anatomy, to minute, rounded, lenticular, and hollow bodies, situated in the substance of the skin and mucous membranes ; and destined to pour out, upon the surface, from a small orifice, different fluids secreted in the interior.— Chaussier has distinguished the various *crypts*, 1. from the nature of such fluid, into the *mucous*, *sebaceous*, *unguinous*, and *ceruminous :* 2. from their situation, into the *cutaneous*, *ciliary*, *auricular*, *labial*, *palatine*, *bronchial*, *œsophageal*, *gastric*, *intestinal*, *vesical*, *urethral*, *vaginal*, and *uterine :* and 3. from their peculiar disposition, into *simple*, as those of the *skin* and many of the *mucous membranes ;* the *agglomerate*, as the *arytænoid cryptæ*, and those of the *palate* and *lachrymal caruncle :* and *compound*, as the *prostate*, *amygdalæ*, the *lacunæ* of the *rectum* and *urethra*, and the *foramen cœcum* of the tongue. The *Cryptæ* serve to keep the various parts in a moist and supple state ; and to protect them from the irritating action of the various bodies which come in contact with them. In many diseases, especially those of the mucous membranes, the *Cryptæ* exhibit great alterations in their figure, volume, and secretions.

Cryptocéphale, s. m. and adj.,—cryptocephalus (κρυπτὸς, concealed, κεφαλὴ, the head), L. : a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters ;* comprehending those in which the *head* is reduced to an assemblage of minute osseous pieces, *not apparent* externally.

Cryptogamie, s. f.,—cryptogamia, f. (κρυπτὸς, and γάμος, marriage), L.,—kryptogamie, f. G. : the name of the 24th Class in the Vegetable System, of Linnæus.— It comprehends those plants—*plantes cryptogames*, F.—plantæ *cryptogamicæ*, L.—die *kryptogamischen* gewachse, G.,—of which the *sexual organs* are either *obscurely marked*, or *not at all visible.* See Acotyledone, and Agamie. Cryptogame, Cryptogamique, adj.,—cryptogamus, cryptogamicus, L.,—krytogamisch, zur *kryptogamie* gehörig, G.,—cryptogamic, relating to *Cryptogamia :* as Greville's *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora.* Cryptogamiste, s. m.,— cryptogamista, m. L.,—cryptogamist : a naturalist especially devoted to the study of *cryptogamous plants.*

Crytopyique, adj.,——cryptopyicus (κρυπτὸς,—and πύον, pus), L. : an epithet applied to diseases resulting from, or a morbid condition of the system kept up by, an *occult abscess.*

Cubèbe, s. f.,—cubeba, f. L. : in Materia Medica, the berry of an Indian plant, —*Piper cubeba*, vel—*caudatum*,—see Poivre. Cubebs—*cubèbes*, *poivre à queue*, F., —cubebæ, L.,—cubeben, G.,—are aroma-

tic, *stimulant, carminative,* and *diuretic:* employed, by the *Arabs,* as a *condiment;* and frequently administered, with great success, in gonorrhœa, by *British* practitioners. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Conserve,*—Confectio Cubebarum,—Ueberzuckerte Cubeben.

CUBITAL, adj.,—cubitalis, belonging to the ulna, or *Cubitus,* L., or to the internal part of the *fore-arm,* where this bone is situated: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the following *blood-vessels, nerves, muscles,* and *bone:* 1. The ulnar *artery,—artère cubitale,* F.,—arteria ulnaris, L.,—die *ellenbogen*pulsader, G.,—given off by the brachial, below the elbow; and, after having furnished, in its progress down the fore-arm, the common trunk of the interosseous branches,—le *tronc commun des inter-osseuses,* F.,—and the anterior and posterior recurrents,—*art. recurrentes antérieure* et *postérieure,* terminating in the formation of the superficial palmar arch. Of the ulnar *vein,—veine cubitale,*—vena ulnaris,—die *ellenbogen*blutader,—the deep-seated branches,—*v. cubitales profondes,*—and the recurrents,—*récurrentes cubitales,*—accompany the trunk and corresponding branches of the artery: while the superficial branches (*v. cubitales cutanées,* Ch.), constitute part of the *Basilic,*—see BASILIQUE. 2. The ulnar *Nerve,—nerf cubital* (cubito-digital, Ch.),—nervus ulnaris, L.,—der *ellenbogen*nerve, G.,—which, furnished by the brachial plexus, runs down the internal part of the arm between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon; descends along the fore-arm, externally to the artery; and, having supplied twigs to the neighbouring muscles, and a large branch to the dorsum of the hand, is, finally distributed on the muscles of the hand, and on the ring- and little fingers. 3. The *cubital Muscles,—m. cubitaux,*—die *ellenbogen*muskeln: of these, there are two, a. *cubital antérieur* ou *interne* (cubito-carpien, Ch.),—ulnaris internus, flexor carpi ulnaris, L.,—innerer *ellenbogen*muskel, G.,—which, arising from the internal condyle of the humerus, inner side of the olecranon, and posterior ridge of the ulna, is inserted into the os pisiforme of the metacarpus; and b. *cubital postérieur* ou *externe* (cubito-sus-métacarpien, Ch.),—ulnaris externus, extensor carpi ulnaris,—äusserer *ellenbogen*muskel;—occupying the external part of the fore-arm, and extending from the inferior part of the external condyle, to the posterior and upper part of the 5th metacarpal bone. The *Palmaris longus,*—see PALMAIRE,—has, moreover, been designated, by Winslow, le *cubital grêle.* And, lastly, Lieutaud has termed *os cubital,* the *cuneiform bone*—see PYRAMIDAL—of the wrist.

In Surgery, a *splint,—attelle cubitale,* F.,—employed, by Dupuytren, in addition to the ordinary bandage, in fractures of the *radius.*

CUBITO-CARPIEN, adj.,—cubito-carpianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle, as belonging alike to the *fore-arm* and *wrist.*—See CUBITAL.

CUBITO-CUTANÉ, adj.,—cubito-cutaneus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *internal cutaneous nerve* of the *arm.*

CUBITO-DIGITAL, adj.,—cubito-digitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *ulnar nerve;* as belonging to the *ulnar region* of the fore-arm, and the *fingers.*

CUBITO-PALMAIRE, adj.,—cubito-palmaris, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to that portion of the *ulnar artery* which extends from the wrist to its termination in the *palm* of the hand.

CUBITO-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—cubito-phalangettianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Flexor digitorum profundus* muscle,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; as belonging to the *fore-arm* and the *last phalanges,—phalangettes,* F.,—of the fingers.

CUBITO-RADIAL, adj.,—cubito-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pronator radii quadratus* muscle,—see CARRÉ;—as attached alike to the *ulna* and *radius:* and, also, to the two *articulations,—art. cubito-radiale supérieure,* et — *inférieure,* respectively formed by the union of the *ulna* and *radius,* at their brachial and carpal extremities.

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-metacarpianus, L.: Chaussier distinguishes, by this term, the *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle,—see CUBITAL,—as attached to the *ulna* and the *superior part* of the *metacarpus;* and, by that of *Cubito-sus-Métacarpien du pouce,* the long abductor,—see ABDUCTEUR,—of the thumb,—the *Extensor ossis Metacarpi pollicis,* of some Anatomists.

CUBITO-SUS-PALMAIRE, adj.,—cubito-suprà-palmaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to a small *artery* given off, by the *ulnar,* a little *above the wrist;* and 2. to the accompanying *vein.*

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-phalangettianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to two *muscles* of the *hand;* as attached to the *ulna* and *superior* part of the 3rd *phalanx,—phalangette,*—of the fingers. One of these,—*Cub. sus-phalangettien de l'index*—constitutes the proper extensor of the fore-finger; the other, — *du pouce,*—the long extensor of the *thumb.* See EXTENSEUR.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—cubito-suprà-phalangianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *short extensor muscle,*—see EXTENSEUR,—of the *thumb.*

Cubitus, s. m.,—cubitus, m. (*κύβιτον*, the elbow), ulna, f. L.,—ellenbogenbein, m. G.: a name given, in Anatomy, to the larger of the two *bones* of the *fore-arm:* articulated, above, with the ulnar extremity of the *os brachii*, and with the head of the *radius;* below, with the *radius*, and, by the intervention of a fibro-cartilage, with the *os cuneiforme* of the carpus. A voluminous projection at the posterior superior extremity of the bone,—the olecranon,—forms the *elbow:* hence its name.

Cuboïde, adj.,—*κυβοειδὴς*,—cuboides, cubiformis, L.,—würfelförmig, G.,—cubiform: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the *tarsal bones*, from its *cube-like figure*. This bone—l'*os cuboïde*, F.,—das *würfel*bein, G.,—is united, *posteriorly*, with the *os calcis*, by an articulation termed, in *French, art. cuboïdo-calcanienne; anteriorly*, with the 4th and 5th metatarsal bones; *internally*, in *front*, with the 3rd cuneiform, —and, *behind*, with the scaphoid bone, by the cuboido-scaphoid articulation. The superior surface answers to the dorsum—; the external—to the outer border, of the foot: while the inferior exhibits a considerable projection, behind which there is an oblique groove for the passage of the tendon of the *Peronæus longus* muscle.

Cucullaire, adj.,—cucullaris, L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, formerly applied to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see Trapèze; from the resemblance which it exhibits, when viewed in conjunction with its fellow, to a *hood* or *monk's cowl* turned down upon the back.

Cuculliforme, adj.,—cuculliformis, convolutus, L.,—tütenförmig, zusammengerollt, G.: an epithet applied in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of *plants*, which exhibit a *convoluted figure*,—*roulé en cornet*, F.: as the *leaves* of *Geranium cucullatum;* the *petals* of *Aquilegia vulgaris;* and the *spatha* of *Arum*.

Cucurbitacées, s. f. pl.,—*Cucurbitaceæ*, L.,—kürbissartige pflanzen, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous *plants;* having, for their type, the *Cucurbita*, or Gourd, genus; and, almost without exception, remarkable for their *medicinal* or *alimentary* properties. See Bryone, Concombre, Courge, Coloquinte, Elaterium, Momordique.

Cucurbitain, s. m.: a term, in Helminthology, formerly applied to the *Tænia solium;* because composed of joints which resemble, in figure, the seeds of the gourd, —*Cucurbita*, L.

Cucurbite, s. f.,—cucurbita, f. L.,—retorte, f. G.,—retort: the lower portion of a *distilling-apparatus*. See Alambic.

Cuir, s. m.,—corium, n. L.,—leder, n. G.,—leather: the skin of certain mammiferous animals, rendered impermeable to water, and incorruptible, by the process of tanning. *Cuir chevelu*, F. See Chevelu.

Cuisse, s. m.,—*μηρὸς*,—femur, n., coxa, f. L.,—schenkel, m. G.,—thigh: in Anatomy, that portion of the *pelvic extremity* of Vertebrated Animals, which extends from the pelvis to the knee. See Crural, and Fémoral. In Zoology, the 3rd piece of the claw of the *Crustacea;* and the 2nd of the limb of real—hexapodal—Insects.

Cuisson, s. f.,—urens—pungens—doloris sensus, L.,—schmerzung, f. G.,—smarting: a sense of pungent burning pain, resulting from the contact of an irritating substance with the animal organs, especially when rendered more sensitive by disease: as the sting of nettles; and the passage of urine over an inflamed membrane or surface.

Cuivre, s. m.,—*χαλκὸς*,—cuprum, æs cyprium, m. L.,—kupfer, n. G.,—copper: in Chemistry, a solid *metal*, innoxious to living bodies in its pure state; but acquiring *poisonous* properties, if converted into an oxyde in its passage through the intestinal canal. For an account of its principal *medicinal* compounds, see Acetate, and Sulfate. Cuivreux, adj.,—kupferhaltig, kupfericht, G.,—copper-like: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the colour of the *face*,—*teint cuivreux*,—observed in certain diseases, and especially in cancerous affections.

Culbute, s. f.,—inversio, f. L.—sturzbaum, burzelbaum, m. G.: in Obstetrics, the movement *supposed* to be executed, by the fœtus, at the close of the 7th month of pregnancy; whereby the head, previously remote from, is directed towards, the orifice of the uterus.

Culmifère, adj.,—culmiferus (*culmus*, a culm or straw, *ferre*, to bear), L.—halmtragend, ? G.,—culmiferous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate those *plants* whose stem consists of a *culm;* as the *Gramineæ*, and, more especially, the Cereal plants.

Cultellaire, adj.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to a *cauterizing instrument*, —*cautère cultellaire*, ou *couteau de feu*, F.—made in the figure of a knife,—*cultellus*, L.,—and employed in transcurrent cauterization.

Cultrivore, adj.,—cultrivorus (*cultrum*, a knife, *vorare*, to swallow), L.,—messerschluckend, ? G.: an epithet applied to individuals, who are addicted to the practice of *swallowing knives*. See the extraordinary case, narrated in vol. xii. of the London *Medico-chirurg. Transactions*.

Cumin, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cuminum* (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*), L.,—der Römische Kümmel, Mutterkümmel, G.,—containing only one species, —common cumin,—*C. cyminum*,—*κύμινον*,

—le *cumin officinal*, F.,—a native of Egypt and the Levant,—the *camun*, of the *Hebrew*,—the *kimmum*, of *Arab* writers.—The *seeds*,—semina Cumini, L.,—aromatic, pungent, and of grateful odour, resemble the anise and caraway, in their properties, *dietetic* and *medicinal*. The *Turks* employ them in the composition of their *ragouts*; the *Germans*, of their bread; the *Dutch*, of their cheese. *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Essential Oil*, and *Plaster*,—Römisches Kümmelöl, und—Kümmelpflaster. *Cumin des prés*. See CARVI.

CUNÉEN, adj.,—cuneenus, L.: relating to the *cuneiform* bones: *Ex. Articulations cunéennes*, F.,—the articulations resulting from the union of these bones with each other; and secured by transverse ligaments,—*ligamens cunéens*.

CUNÉIFORME, adj.,—cuneiformis, L.,—keilförmig, G.,—cuneiform, wedge-shaped: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *Sphenoid bone*,—see SPHÉNOÏDE; 2. to the *third* in the first row of *carpal bones*,—see CARPE, and PYRAMIDAL; 3. to the *basilar process* of the *occipital*,—see BASILAIRE; and 4. to three *bones*,—les *os cunéiformes*, F.,—ossa *cuneiformia*, G.,—*keil*beine, die *keilförmigen* beine, G.—forming part of the second *tarsal* row, and occupying the anterior and internal region of the foot. These bones are, respectively, distinguished as the *first*, *great*, or *internal*; the *second*, *small*, or *central*; and the *third*, *middle-sized*, or *external*, cuneiform bone. They are united, *together*, by the cuneal articulations,—see CUNÉEN; *posteriorly*, to the scaphoid bone, by an articulation, termed, in *French*, *art. cunéo-scaphoïdienne*, and strengthened, above, by the dorsal,—below, by the plantar ligaments; and *externally*, through the 3rd cuneiform, to the cuboid bone,—see ÇUBOÏDE,—by an articulation, hence called *cuneo-cuboidal*, as are the synovial capsule, and two ligaments, dorsal and plantar, with which it is provided. *Anteriorly* and *laterally*, they sustain the first four metatarsal bones,—die mittelfussknochen, G. Lastly, two cartilaginous pieces,—*tubercules cunéiformes*, F.—which occupy the summit of the arytenoids, and the interval existing between them and the epiglottis.

In Botany, those parts, or organs, of *plants*, which, enlarging from base to summit, exhibit a *wedge-like* figure: as the *leaves*,—*feuilles cunéiformes*, F.,—die *keilförmigen* blätter, G.,—of *Verbena cuneiformis*; the *petals* of *Linum austriacum*; and *filaments* of *Thalictrum petaloideum*.

CUPULAIRE, adj.,—cupularis (*cupula*, a little cup), L.: an epithet applied, by Surgeons, to a *cup-shaped cautery*,—*Cautère cupulaire*, F.,—formerly used in cauterization of the cranial integuments.

CUPULE, s. f.,—cupula, f. L.,—becher, m.,—becherhülle, f., hüllkätzchen, n. G.: in Botany, an assemblage of minute scaly *bracteæ*, connected at their base, and forming a *cup*, by which the flowers of certain plants are surrounded; and which is persistent either around the base only of the fruit, as in *Quercus*; or completely envelopes it, as in *Corylus*. CUPULÉ, adj.,—cupulatus, L.,—becherartig, G.,—furnished with a *cup*, *cup-like*. CUPULIFÈRE, adj.,—cupuliferus,—bechertragend, ? G.,—cupuliferous, *bearing* a *cup*.

CURATIF, adj.,—heilend, G.,—curative, that which relates to the *cure* of a disease: *Ex. Indications curatives*, F.,—the indications which determine the mode of treatment to be employed in any given case; *traitement curatif*, *méthode curative*,—*heil*methode, f. G.,—a *curative* plan of treatment; *moyen*—, *remède curatif*,—*heil*mittel, arzeneymittel,—a *curative* remedy.

CURCUMA, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Curcuma* (*Monandria*, *monogyn.*; *Amomeæ*), L.,—die Kurkuma, Gelbwurz, Indianischer Safran, G.,—Turmeric,—comprehending many species: the *tubers* of several of which yield a very pure and nutritive *starch*, resembling arrow-root.—The *roots* of *C. longa*,—*c. long*, F.,—employed, by the *Indians*, as a *condiment*, are *tonic*, *stimulant*, and *antiscorbutic*. Similar properties are possessed by those of *C. rotunda*,—*c. rond*. In Europe, they are used merely as a yellow *dye*. The *karkom* of the *Hebrew* and *Arabic*, and *kūrkam* of the *Chaldee*, Turmeric is supposed, by some writers, to be the κρόκος, of the *Septuagint*.

CURCUMINE, s. f.,—curcumina, f. L.: the colouring matter, obtained from the roots of *Curcuma longa*.

CURE-DENT, s. m.,—dentiscalpium, n. L.,—zahnstocher, s. m.,—a tooth-pick.—C.—LANGUE, s. m.,—linguæscalpium,—a tongue-scraper. — OREILLE, s. m.,—auriscalpium,—ohrlöffel, m. G.,—an ear-pick.

CURETTE, s. f.—cochleare, n. L.: a *Surgical Instrument* possessing the figure of a *spoon*; but variable in dimensions: employed in the extraction of foreign bodies, as of balls from gun-shot wounds; concretions from the urinary bladder after the operation; and of extraneous substances introduced into the *meatus auditorius* and nasal cavities.

CURVATEUR, adj.,—curvator (*curvare*, to bend), L.; a term applied, by *French* Anatomists,—to the *Coccygeus* muscle,—*m. curvateur du coccyx*,—see ISCHIO-COCCYGIEN: by Soemmering, to a bundle of fleshy fibres,—m. *curvator* coccygis; which, descending upon the middle of the coccyx, unites, on each side, with the *Coccygeus*.

CURVINERVÉ, adj.,—curvinervis, L.,—krummnervig, G.: an epithet applied, in

Botany, to the *leaves* of *plants* which, like those of *Plantago media*, have their *nervures* prolonged in a *curved* direction.

Cuspidé, adj.,—cuspidatus (*cuspis*, a point), L.,—feingespitzt, G.,—cuspidate, pointed: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *canine teeth*,—*dents cuspidées*, F.,—dentes *cuspidati*, L.,—of man and divers *Mammifera*,—see Canin, and Dent: in Botany, to the specific designation of certain *plants* whose *leaves*, like those of *Acalypha cuspidata*, terminate in a fine and indurated *point*.

Cutané, adj.,—cutaneus, L.,—hautig, zur *haut* gehörig, G.,—cutaneous, pertaining to the *skin*,—*cutis*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* and *nerves* which are *superficially* seated: as 1. the *Platysma myoides muscle*,—*m. cutané*, F.,—musculus *cutaneus*, L.—*haut*halsmuskel, G.—of the neck,—see Peaucier; also to the *m. cutané du coccyx*,—*coccygien postérieur*,—of some Anatomists,—a bundle of muscular fibres which forms part of the *Coccygeus*,—see Ischio-Coccygien: and 2. two *nerves* of the *thoracic limb*,—a. *Nerf cutané interne* (cubito-cutané, Ch.),—nervus *cutaneus* internus, L.—innerer *haut*nerve,? G.,—the smallest branch given off by the brachial plexus, accompanying the basilic vein, and finally distributed on the inside of the fore-arm and wrist; and b. *n. cutané externe* (radio-cutané, Ch.),—see Muscu-ol-Cutané.

In Physiology, the important functions of *absorption* and *exhalation*, performed by the vessels of the *skin*, are designated by the epithet, *cutaneous*,—*absorpt.* et *exhalat. cutanées*, F.: and, in Pathology, the *diseases* which affect the *skin*, are termed *maladies cutanées*, by the *French*,—morbi *cutanei*, by the *Latin*,—and *haut*krankheiten, by *German* writers. See Alibert's splendid *Traité complet des Maladies de la Peau*, fol., Paris, 1832; and Bateman's valuable *Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases*, 4to.—London, 1831.

Cuticule, s. f.,—cuticula, f. (dimin. of *cutis*, skin), L. See Epiderme.

Cyanate, s. m.,—cyanas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of *salts*,—*cyan*saure salze, G.—resulting from the combination of *cyanic* acid,—*acide cyanique*, F.—acidum *cyanicum*, L.—*cyan*säure. G. (itself a compound of oxygen and *cyanogen*),—with salifiable bases.

Cyanite, s. m.,—cyanis, m. L.: a genus of *salts*,—*cyanig*saure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *cyanous* acid,—*acide cyaneux*, F.,—acidum *cyanosum*, L.,—*cyanige* säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid constitutes, according to the *French* chemists, the *first*—as the *cyanic*, the *second*—degree of oxydation of *cyanogen*.

Cyanogène, s. m.,—cyanogenium, n. (κύανος, blue, γείνομαι, to produce), L.,—der blaustoff, cyan, kyanogen, n. G.,—cyanogen: in Chemistry, a combination of carbon and azote, discovered, in 1814, by Gay-Lussac; and so designated, as forming one of the principal constituents of *Prussian blue*, and the basis of *hydrocyanic acid*,—die basis der blausäure, G.

Cyanomètre, s. m.,—cyanometrium, n. (κύανος,—and μέτρον, measure), L.,—kyanometer, n. G.,—cyanometer: an instrument invented, by Saussure, to prove that the air is colourless; and that the *azure* tint of the sky is produced by vapours suspended in the atmosphere.

Cyanopathie, s. f.,—cyanopathia, f. (κύανος,—and πάθος, disease), L.,—blausucht, f. G.,—the *ictère bleu*, *maladie bleue*,—morbus *cæruleus*,—*blue* disease, of the older *French*, *Latin*, and *British* writers: in Pathology, an affection in which the whole surface of the body exhibits a *blue* or *purple* colour. It ordinarily results from a communication between the aortic and pulmonary cavities of the heart, or from some obstacle to the circulation, existing in the former. *Cyanopathy* constitutes the 11th genus in the 6th Family, *Angioses*, of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Cyanose, s. f. Syn. with Cyanopathie.

Cyathiforme, adj.,—cyathiformis, L.,—becherförmig, G.,—cyathiform: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the specific designation of *animals* whose organs, as the *head* of *Tænia cyathiformis*, exhibit the *figure* of a *cup*,—*cyathus*: and to the parts of *plants* which, as the *corolle cyathiforme*, F.,—*becherförmige* blumenkrone, G.,—of *Symphytum tuberosum*, display the like peculiarity of configuration.

Cyclame, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cyclamen* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Primulaceæ*), L.,—das Saubrod, Schweinsbrod, G.,—Sow-bread,—comprehending, among others, an European species,—*C. Europæum*,—*hederifolium*, Sm. ?—common—ivy-leaved?—sow-bread. The *acrid root* of this formerly entered into the composition of an *unguent*,—*Onguent d'Arthanita*, F.; which, rubbed in upon the abdomen and epigastrium, excited *vomiting* and *diarrhoea*.

Cycle, s. m.,—cyclus, m. (κύκλος, a circle), L.,—zirkel, m. G.: a term applied, by the sect of the Methodists, in Medicine, to a series of curative remedies; each of the three stages of which was continued during a certain number of—commonly nine—days. This treatment was instituted to effect a complete revolution in the system of subjects suffering from chronic disease. Cyclique, adj.,—belonging to the *cycle*: *Ex. Méthode cyclique*, F.,—the mode of treatment of diseases by the *cycle*.

Cyclope, s. m.: a fœtus possessed of but *one eye*, which occupies the middle of the fore-head.

Cyclotome, s. m.,—cyclotomus, m. (*κύκλος*, a circle, *τέμνω*, I cut), L.: an *instrument* invented, by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the performance of the operation for cataract by extraction. It consisted of a *circle*, of silver, destined to fix the eye-ball, while the *incision* of the cornea was made by a spring-*blade* connected with the body of the instrument: and has fallen into merited neglect.

Cyésiologie, s. f.,—cyesiologia, f. (*κύησις*, pregnancy, *λέγω*, I teach), L.,—die schwangerschaftslehre, G.: the *history*, or *doctrine*, of the phenomena of *pregnancy*.

Cylindre, s. m.: a term vulgarly applied, in *French*, to an instrument of copper or lead; which, filled with live coals, is employed to elevate the water of the warm bath to the requisite temperature.

Cylindrique, adj.,—*κυλινδρικός*,—cylindricus, L.,—cylindrisch, walzig, G.,—cylindrical: an epithet applied, in Zoology and Botany, to the parts or organs of *animals* or *plants*, which exhibit the *figure* of a *cylinder*,—*κύλινδρος*,—cylindrus, L.,—kylinder, m.,—cylindrical body,—langrunder körper, walze, f. G.: as among *Insects*, the *abdomen* of *Empis cylindrica*; the *antennæ* of the *Crickets*; and *corslet* of the *Saperdæ*: — *plants*, the *axis* of *Zea maïs*; *calyx* of *Dianthus*; *catkin* of the male flowers of *Fagus sylvatica*; *legume* of *Cassia fistula*; *peduncles* of *Atropa belladonna*; and *tube of the corolla* of *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

Cylindroïde, adj.,—*κυλινδροειδής*, *κυλινδρώδης*,—cylindroides, L.—kylinderförmig, walzenförmig, G.,—cylindroid, *resembling*, *exhibiting* the *figure* of, a *cylinder*: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *cornua Ammonis*,—*protubérances cylindroïdes*, F.,—of the ventricles of the brain.

Cyllose, s. f.,—cyllosis, f. (*κύλλωσις*, the act of making crooked, mutilation), L.: lameness, from original defect of structure or mutilation.

Cymatode, adj.,—*κυματοειδής*, *κυματώδης*,—fluctuating, undulating: as the *pulse* of an individual suffering from extreme debility.

Cyme, s. f.,—cyma, f. L.,—trugdolde, f. G.: in Botany, the assemblage of branches which terminates the naked stem of trees; — of flowers whose peduncles, springing from one common point, produce pedicles of unequal length; and which yet present a nearly level or mostly convex surface: as in *Sambucus nigra*. Cymeux, adj.,—cymosus,—trugdoldenförmig, *trugdolden tragend*,—cymose, disposed in the figure of—, *bearing* a *cyme*.

Cynanche, ou Cynancie, s. f.,—*κυνάγχη*: in Nosology, a genus of diseases,—*Cynanche*, *Angina*, L.,—see Angine,—die Bräune, G.,—comprehending several species, of an inflammatory character. The term is compounded of *κύων*, a dog, and *ἄγχω*, I strangle; because in the suffocative affections, which it is employed to designate, the "tongue (sometimes) protrudes from the mouth of the patient, like that of a *panting dog*."

Cynanque, s. m.: a genus, in Botany *Cynanchium* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Apocineæ*), L.,—der Hundswürger, G.,—Dogs'-bane,—comprizing several South-European and exotic species, some of which are useful in *medicine*: *C. monspeliacum* furnishes the Montpellier Scammony,—*scammonée de Montpellier*, F.,—a *purgative* gum-resin; the *leaves* of *C. arghel* resemble, in their properties, and are frequently employed to adulterate, those of *Senna*; and the *roots* of *C. vomitorium*,—l'*Ipécacuanha de l'ile de France*,—are *emetic*.

Cynanthropie, s. f.,—cynanthropia, f. (*κύων*, a dog, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man), L.,—kynanthropie, f. G.?—cynanthropy: a variety of *melancholia* or *mania*, in which the patient,—*κυνάνθρωπος*,—ein kynanthröp,—thinks himself transformed into —, and imitates the voice and habits of, a *dog*.

Cynips, s. m., F. and L.: a genus of *Hymenopterous Insects*; several of which, as *C. psenas*,—*gallæ tinctoriæ*, et — *rosæ*, are interesting in horticulture and the arts. The 1st,—*c. du figuier*, F.,—operates the fecundation of the *fig-tree* by transporting the pollen of the male to the female flowers: the 2nd,—*c. de la galle*,—produces, on a species of oak, growing in the Levant, the well-known *nut-gall*,—see Galle: and the last, — *de la rose*,—the Bédéguar. All the various species of *Cynips* cause excrescences on different plants by puncturing the epidermis for the deposition of their ova.

Cynique, adj.,—*κυνικός*,—cynicus, L.—cynisch, hündisch, G.,—cynic, belonging to a *dog*: *Ex. Spasme cynique*, F.,—spasmus *cynicus*, L.,—*hunds*krampf, m. G.,—a convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face,—klonischer krampf der gesichtsmuskeln, G.

Cynoglosse, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Cynoglossum* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Boragineæ*), L.,—die Hundszunge, G.,—Hounds'-tongue,—containing many herbaceous species. The *leaves* of one of these, *C. officinale*,—*langue de chien*,—*κυνόγλωσσον*,—are reputed *anodyne*.

Cynorexie, s. f.,—cynorexia, cynorexis, f. (*κύων*, a dog, *ὄρεξις*, appetite), L.,—hundshunger, m. G.,—canine appetite.—See Canin.

Cynorrhodon, s. m.: an antiquated name of the *Dog-rose*,—*Rosa canina*,—see Canin,—borrowed from the *Greek*, *κυνόῤῥο-*

δον. The *fruit*,—*fr. d'eglantier*,—constitutes the basis of a *French Officinal Conserve*,—Conserva Cynorrhodi, *Ph. Gall.*

Cyphome, s. m.,—*κύφωμα*,—cyphoma, n. L.,—buckel, höcker auf dem rucken, G.,—hump upon the back. Cuphose, s. f.,—*κυφότης*,—cyphosis, L.: a term, in Pathology, not syn. with—, but expressing the formation of—, or the condition of an individual suffering from, *cyphoma.*

Cyprin, s. m.: a genus of *Osseous Fishes*, *Cyprinus*, dedicated to the *Cyprian* Venus,—see Carpe: as, also, Barbeau, Breme, Goujon, Tanche.

Cyssote, s. f.,—cyssotis, f. (*κύσος*, the anus), L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *inferior extremity of the rectum.*

Cystalgie, s. f.,—cystalgia, f. (*κύστις*, the bladder, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—blasenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* or *neuralgia* of the *bladder:* the 8th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Cystanastrophe, s. f., F. and L. (*κύστις*,—*ἀναστροφή*, inversion), *extrophie de la vessie*,—*inversion*—or rather *eversion*—see Anastrophie,—of the *urinary bladder*,—kystanastrophe, die *umkehrung* der *blase*, G.: an original defect of conformation.

Cystauchenotomie, s. f.,—cystauchenotomia, f. (*κύστις*,—*αὐχήν*,—the neck,—*τομή*, section), L.,—der blasenhalsschnitt, G.,—*incision* of the *neck* of the *bladder.*

Cystencéphale, s. m. (*same*, and *κεφαλή*, the head): a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters*, whose *brain*, restricted in its development, presents itself in the form of a *bladder*, with a mammelated surface.

Cystéolithe, s. m.,—cysteolithos, m. (*same*, and *λίθος*, a stone), L.—blasenstein, m. G.,—vesical concretion, *stone* in the *bladder.* Kraus contends that *cystolithus* is the proper construction of the *Latin* term: and introduces the substantive, *Cystolithiasis*, with its *German* synonym, harnblasensteinkrankheit, as expressive of *disease* connected with *stone* of the *urinary bladder.*

Cysthépatique, adj..—cysthepaticus, (*same*, and *ἧπαρ*, liver), L.: an epithet applied to *excretory vessels*, which are supposed, in some animals, to convey the bile directly from the *liver* to the *gall-bladder.*—They do not exist in man.

Cysthépatolithiase, s. f.,—cysthepatolithiasis, or, according to Kraus, cystidepatolithiasis, f. (*same*,—*ἧπαρ*, liver,—*λιθίασις*, formation of concretions),—gallensteinkrankheit, f. G.: *disease* connected with the presence of *biliary calculi.*

Cysticerque, s. m.: a genus of *Entozoary Vesicular Worms*, of the Family of the *Hydatids*,—*Cysticercus* (*κύστις*,—*κέρκος*, a tail), L.,—distinguished by the *caudal vesicle*,—probably performing the offices of a stomach,—in which the cylindrical or slightly depressed body of the animal terminates. The genus is thus characterized by Rudolphi,—*Synopsis Entzoorum*, p. 179: Vesica externa simplex, continens entzoon *solitarium*, cujus corpus teretiusculum, vel depressum, abiens in *vesicam caudalem.*—Caput osculis suctoriis quatuor, rostelloque uncinato instructum. Cloquet, who asserts that *several* individuals are sometimes contained in *one* cyst, enumerates five species, as infesting the human body: 1. *C. tenuicollis;* 2. — *cellulosæ;* 3. — *Fischerianus;* 4. — *dicystus;* 5. — *albopunctatus.* See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 381. The disease of *swine*, termed *ladrerie*, F. is caused by an animal of the *Bladder-tail* genus.

Cystiphlogie, s. f.,—cystiphlogia, f. (*κύστις*, bladder, *φλόγωσις*, inflammation), L. Synon. with Cystite.

Cystique, adj.,—cysticus (*κύστις*, the bladder of bile or urine), L.,—cystic, pertaining, A, to the *gall*—, B, to the *urinary bladder:* an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, under A, 1. an *artery*,—*artère cystique*, F.,—arteria *cystica*, L.,—*gallenblasen*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the hepatic, accompanied by two *veins*,—*veines cystiques*,—*gallenblasen*blutadern,—which terminate in the *vena portarum;* 2. a *duct*,—*conduite cystique*,—see Canal,—which conveys the *cystic bile*,—*b. cystique*,—from the gall-bladder into the common or cysto-hepatic duct: in Pathology, to *concretions*,—*calculs cystiques*, F.,—*gallenblasen*steine, G.,—see Calcul,—which frequently form in the gall-bladder: and, under B, to a peculiar, crystalline, yellow, semi-transparent substance,—*oxide cystique*, F.,—the *cystic oxide*,—which, resulting from a morbid action of the kidneys, occasionally forms urinary concretions.—See Calcul.

Cystirrhagie, s. f.,—cystirrhagia, f., cystorrhagia, *Kraus* (*κύστις*,—*ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.—die *blutung* aus der *harnblase*, G.,—*hemorrhage* from the *bladder.*

Cystirrhée, s. f.—cystirrhœa, f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, I flow), L.: *discharge of mucus*, with the urine, from the *bladder* of persons affected with cystitis;—the chronic vesical catarrh, of some authors,—vesical mucous flux, of others: sometimes confounded with Cystirrhagie.

Cystite, s. f.,—cystitis, f. L.,—blasenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *bladder:* constituting, in its chronic stage, the *catarrhe vésical*, of *French* authors.

Cystitome, s. m. See Cystotome.

Cysto-Bubonocèle, s. m., ou f.,—cysto-bubonocele (*κύστις*,—*βουβών*, the groin,—*κήλη*, hernial tumour), *hernia vesicæ inguine* elapsa, L.,—*hernia* of the *bladder* through the *inguinal canal.*

Cystocèle, s. m. and f.,—cystocele (κύστις,—κήλη), hernia vesicalis, L.,—blasenbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *urinary bladder:* an affection, constituting, under the modified designation of *Cystocelie*, the 10th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Cystocèle biliaire*, F.,—hernia vesicæ felleæ, L.,—gallenblasenbruch, G.,—*hernia* of the *gall-bladder.*

Cystodynie, s. f.—cystodynia, f. (*same*, and ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—harnblasenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *bladder.* This compound is meant to express *rheumatic pains*, seated in the muscular tunic of the organ: while *cystalgie*, on the contrary, indicates rather a *neuralgic affection.*

Cysto-Lithiase, s. f.,—cysto-lithiasis, L.,—blasensteinkrankheit, f. G.,—a *morbid affection*, connected with the existence of *calculus*, of the *bladder.* Cysto-lithique, adj.,—cystolithicus,—relating to *calculi* of the *bladder.*

Cysto-Mérocèle, s. f.—cystomerocele (κύστις, bladder,—μηρός, thigh,—κήλη, hernia), L.—blasenschenkelbruch, m. G.?—*hernia* of the *bladder* through the *crural arch.*

Cystophlogie, s. f. See Cystiphlogie.

Cystoplégie, s. f.,—cystoplegia, f. (*same*, and πλήσσω, I strike), cystoparalysis, f. L.,—kystoplegie, harnblasenlähmung, f. G.,—*paralysis* of the *urinary bladder.* Cystoplégique, adj.,—cystoplegicus, cystoparalyticus,—an *kystoparalyse* leidend, dazu gehörig,—suffering from—, pertaining to, *vesical paralysis.*

Cystoptose, s. f.,—cystoptosis (*same*, and πτῶσις, fall), L.,—harnblasenvorfall, m. G.—relaxation and *prolapsus* of the internal membrane, through the neck, of the *bladder.*

Cystopyique, adj.—cystopyicus (*same*, and πύον, pus), L.,—relating to *suppuration* of the *bladder.*

Cystosomatotomie, s. f.,—cystosomatotomia, f. (*same*,—σῶμα, body,—τομή, incision), L.,—blasenkörperschnitt, m. G.—*incision* of the *body* of the *urinary bladder.*

Cystospastique, adj.,—cystospasticus (κύστις, bladder, σπαστικός, subject to spasm) L.: an epithet applied to affections connected with, or individuals suffering from, *spasm* of the *bladder*,—*Cystospasme*, F. ?—cystospasmus, L.,—kystospasmus, blasenkrampf, G.

Cystosténochorie, s. f.,—cystostenochoria, f. (*same*, and στενοχωρία, narrowness of space), L.,—kystostenochorie, f., die *verengerung* der *harnblase* durch verdickung der haute, G.,—*diminution of the capacity* of the *urinary bladder*, from thickening of its membranes.

Cystothromboïde, adj.,—cystothromboides (*same*, and θρόμβος, a clot), L.,—relating to the presence of *coagula of blood* in the *bladder.*

Cystotome, s. m.,—cystotomus, m. (κύστις, the bladder, τομή, incision), L.,—kystotom, n. G.: in Surgery, 1. a knife employed in *cystotomy*,—Cystotomie, s. f.,—cystotomia, f. L.,—harnblasenschnitt, m. G.,—or *incision* of the *urinary bladder:* 2. according to *French* lexicographers, an instrument—*cystitome*,—invented by Lafaye, for *incision* of the *capsule of the crystalline*, in the operation for cataract by extraction. Synon. with, but more correct than, Lithotome.

Cystotomie, s. f. See Cystotome.

Cystotrachélotomie, s. f.—cystotrachelotomia, f. (κύστις, bladder,—τράχηλος, neck,—τομή, incision), L. Synon. with Cystauchenotomie.

Cytise, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cytisus* (*Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Geissklee, G.,—comprehending, among many other species, an elegant European shrub, *C. laburnum*,—common laburnum; the *seeds* of which are *emetic* and *purgative.*

Cytisine, s. f.,—cytisina, f. L.: the name applied to the bitter principle which, *emetic* and *poisonous*, has been discovered, by the *French* chemists, in the *seeds* of *Cytisus laburnum*, and the *flowers* of *Arnica.* The identity of *Cytisin* with Cathartine has been since established.

D.

Dacrycystalgie, s. f.,—dacrycystalgia, f. (δακρύω, I weep,—κύστις, a sac,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—thränensackschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *lacrymal sac.*

Dacryoadénalgie, s. f.,—dacryoadenalgia, f. (δακρύω,—ἀδήν, gland,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—thränendrüsenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in—, Dacryoadénite, s. f.,—dacryoadenitis, f., L.,—thränendrüsenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of, the *lacrymal gland.*

Dacryoblennorrhée, s. f.,—dacryoblennorrhœa, f. (*same*,—βλέννα, mucus,—ῥέω, I flow), L.,—thränenschleimfluss, m. G.,—*flow* of *mucus* mingled with the *tears.*

Dacryocystite, s. f.,—dacryocystitis, f. L.,—entzündung des *thränensackes*, G.,—inflammation of the *lacrymal sac*,—Dacryocyste, s. f.,—dacryocystis (δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac), L.,—thränensack, m. G.

Dacryode, adj.,—dacryodes (δακρυοείς, weeping), L.—thränenähnlich, thränenart-

ig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *ulcers* discharging an abundant sanies.

Dacryohæmorrhyse, s. f.,—dacryohæmorrhysis, f. (δάκρύω, I weep, αἷμα, blood), L.,—thränenblutfluss, m. G.,—*flow* of *tears* mingled with *blood.*

Dacryolithiase, s. f.,—dacryolithiasis, f. (δάκρυον, a tear,—λιθίασις, formation of stones,) L.—thränensteinbildung, f. G.,—the *formation* of a *stone-like* substance,—Dacryolithe, s. f.,—dacryolithus, m. L.,—thränenstein, m. G.,—lacrymal concretion,—in the *lacrymal* passages.

Dacryope, adj.,—δακρυοποιὸς,—dacryopæus, L.,—exciting tears: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to all substances, which, like the alliaceous plants, *excite* a flow of *tears* by stimulating the lacrymal gland.

Dacryopyorrhée, s. f.,—dacryopyorrhœa, f. (δάκρυον, a tear,—πύον, pus,—ῥέω, I flow), L.,—thräneneiterfluss, m. G.,—*flow* of *purulent tears.*

Dacryorrhyse, Dacryorrhée, s. f.—dacryorrhysis, dacryorrhœa, f. (δάκρυον, a tear, ῥέω, I flow), L.,—thränenfluss, m. G.,—*flow* of *tears.*

Dactylion, s. m.,—dactylium, n. (δάκτυλος, a finger), L.: in Surgical Pathology, a term applied, by Vogel, to *adhesion of the fingers*, congenital or accidental. Dactylite, s. f.,—dactylitis, f. L.,—fingerentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *finger.* See Panaris.

Dactylothèque, s. m. (δάκτυλος, a finger, θήκη, a case): in Surgery, an instrument, for keeping the *fingers* in extension when these organs have been wounded: in Zoology, that portion of skin,—dactylotheca, f. L.,—zehenscheide, f. G.,—by which each toe of the *Mammiferous* animals is invested.

Danse, s. f.,—χορεία,—saltatio, f. L.,—tanz, m. G.,—dance. *D. de Saint-Guy*, F.,—*chorea* Sancti Viti, L.,—veits*tanz*, G.,—St. Guy's or St. Vitus' *dance.* See Chorée.

Daphne, s. m., F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Octandria, monogyn.; Thymelææ*),—Spurge-Laurel,—comprehending several species; one of which—see Garou,—is a *medicinal* plant; and yields the *organic alcali*, termed Daphnine, s. f.,—daphnina, f. L.; as well as another peculiar substance, produced, also, by *D. alpina*, to which the same designation has been applied.

Dard, s. m.,—κέντρον,—spiculum, n. L.: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate the curved *point* which terminates the tail of the *Scorpion*; and the essential part of the *sting* of *Hymenopterous Insects*: in Botany, the *sting* of the *nettle*, and divers other plants.

Dartos, s. m.,—δαρτὸς,—tunica dartos, L.,—die innere musculose haut des hodensacks, G.: in Anatomy, the second *envelope* of the *testes*, believed, by the ancients, to possess a muscular structure; and still described, by some modern writers, as the *dartos muscle.*

Dartre, s. f. (δαρτὸς, flayed): in Pathology, a genus of *cutaneous diseases*—Herpes, Serpigo, f. L.,—der Herpes, die Flechte, G.,—constituting the 3rd, in the 6th Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, p. xxiv; and comprehending, in Alibert's arrangement—see *Traité des Maladies de la Peau*,—the seven following species, with their several varieties: *D. crustacée*,—*érythémoïde*,—*furfuracée*,—*phlycténoïde*,—*pustuleuse*,—*rongeante*, et — *squameuse*,—the Herpes crustaceus,—erythemoides,—furfuraceus,—phlyctenoides,—pustulosus,—exedens, et — squamosus, of *Latin* writers. Dartreux, adj.,—herpeticus,—herpetisch?—herpetic: exhibiting the characters of—, affected with, *herpes.*

Dasytes, s. m., F. and L.,—δασύτης,—hirsuties, f. L.,—die rauhigkeit, starke behaarung, G.: in Physiology, hairiness, extraordinary increase of the *hairs*, or their development upon parts not habitually occupied by them; roughness of the voice: in Grammar, the state of aspiration of a syllable.

Datte, s. f.,—δάκτυλος, βάλανος φοινικὸς,—dactylus, m., palmula, f. L.,—dattel, f. G.,—date: the fruit of the *common date-palm*, Dattier, s. m.,—*Phœnix dactylifera*,—der Dattelbaum,—a lofty palm growing in Barbary and the Levant. This *fruit*, of an agreeable and saccharine flavour, constitutes greater part of the *food* of the natives. *Wine* and *brandy* are prepared from it, by the *Arabs.* The tree is the *Tamar*, of the *Hebrews.*

Datura, s. m. See Stramoine.

Dauphin, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Delphinus* (*Mammifera, Cetacea*), L.—der Delphin, G.,—the Dolphin. It is characterized by the presence of *teeth in both jaws*,—dentes in maxillâ utrâque; and hence constitutes a distinct Section or Sub-order,—*Ambidentata*,—of the *Cetacea.* It comprehends, with the common Dolphin,—*D. delphis*,—δελφὶς,—tümmler, m. G.,—six European species. The Beluga, or white whale, from the absence of a dorsal fin, has been formed into a new genus, under the title of *Delphinapterus.* See *Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society*, vol. iii., p. 371.

Dauphinelle, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Delphinium* (*Polyandria, trigyn.; Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—der Rittersporn, G.,—Larkspur; comprehending, among other species, 1. the field—,—*D. consolida*,—*d. des champs*, F.,—employed, by the ancients, as a *vulnerary*, and with *seeds* resembling, in their properties, those of, 2., *D. staphis-*

agria,—see STAPHYSAIGRE; and 3. the common bee —,—*D. elatum*,—*d. élevée*,—the *seeds* of which are sometimes fraudulently substituted for those of *Sabadilla*,—see CÉVADILLE.

DAVIER, s. m.,—*ὀδοντάγρα*,—forfex dentalis, L.—zahnzange, f. G.—tooth-forceps.

DÉALBATION, s. f.,—dealbatio, f. L.,—weissen, bleichen, n. G.: in Chemistry, the act of *whitening* or bleaching.

DÉARTICULATION, s. f.,—dearticulatio, f. L. ?—*διάρθρωσις*,—literally, separation of a joint; but employed, in Anatomy, as designative of an articulation admitting of motion in various directions; and synon. with *Abarticulation*.

DÉBILITATION, s. f.,—debilitatio, f. L.,—entkräftung, f. G. See AFFAIBLISSEMENT. DÉBILITANT, adj.,—debilitans,—producing *weakness*: *Ex. Débilitants*, F.,—remedia *debilitantia*, L.,—*debilitating* remedies.

DÉBILITÉ, s. f.,—debilitas, f. L.,—kraftlosigkeit, schwäche, schwachheit, f. G.,—debility, weakness. Synon. with FAIBLESSE. DÉBILITÉ, adj.,—debilitatus,—weakened, suffering from *debility*.

DÉBOITEMENT, s. m.,—verrenkung, f. G.: a popular synonym of *dislocation*.—See LUXATION.

DÉBORDEMENT, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ergiessung, f. G.,—literally, an effusion or overflowing; but employed, in popular language, to designate a sudden and generally profuse evacuation per os vel anum.

DÉBRIDEMENT, s. m.,—frænorum solutio, L.,—abzäumung, f. G.,—literally, unbridling: employed, in Surgery, to designate an operation destined for removal of the strangulation of certain parts or organs, by division of the various structures which exercise a compression on them; as in hernia, anthrax, paraphymosis, and inflammation of the cellular tissue of the cranium. DÉBRIDER, v. a.,—fræna solvere,—abzäumen—to unbridle,—to effect, by incision, the liberation of divers parts from strangulation or undue compression.

DÉCAGONE, adj.,—*δεκάγωνος*, (*δέκα*, ten, *γωνία*, an angle),—decagonus, L.,—zehneckig, G.,—ten-angled, exhibiting *ten angles*.

DÉCAGRAMME, s. m.,—decagramma, n. L.,—dekagramm, n. G.: the weight of *ten French gramms*. See GRAMME.

DÉCAGYNIE, s. f.,—decagynia, f. (*δέκα*, ten, *γυνή*, a female), L.,—zehnweiberey, f. G.: the title of an Order in the 10th Class of the Linnæan System of Botany; comprehending the *decagynous plants*,—*plantes décagynes*, F.,—plantæ *decagynæ*, L.,—*zehnweibige* pflanzen, G.,—or those which are provided with *ten pistils*.

DÉCANDRIE, s. f.,—decandria, f. (*δέκα*, —*ἀνήρ*, male), L.,—dekandrie, zehnmännigkeit, f. G.: the name of the 10th Class, and of an Order of four other Classes, in the Linnæan System of Botany; comprizing the *decandrous* plants. DECANDRE, adj.,—decandrus,—zehnmännig,—decandrous, furnished with *ten stamens*.

DÉCANTATION, s. f.,—decantatio, elutriatio, f. L.,—*μεταγγισμός*,—abgiessen, n. G.: in Pharmacy, the operation of *decanting*. See CANTHUS.

DÉCAPÉTALE, adj.,—decapetalus (*δέκα*, ten, *πέταλον*, a petal), L.,—decapetalous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla* of a plant which is composed of *ten petals*. DÉCAPHYLLE, adj.,—decaphyllus (*δέκα*,—*φύλλον*, a leaf), L.,—zehnblättrig, G.,—decaphyllous, ten-leaved; as the *pedicle* of *Oxalis decaphylla*, which supports from eight to *ten leaflets*.

DÉCARBONATÉ, adj.,—decarbonated: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to a *metallic oxide*; which, like pure magnesia or lime, has been *deprived* of the *carbonic acid* wherewith it was previously combined.

DÉCASPERME, adj.,—decaspermus (*δέκα*, ten, *σπέρμα*, seed), L.,—zehnsaamig, G.,—decaspermal: containing *ten seeds*, as the *berry* of *Psidium decaspermum*.

DÉCEMDENTÉ, adj.,—decemdentatus (*decem*, ten, *dens*, a tooth), L.—ten-toothed, exhibiting *ten teeth*; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Leucas decemdentata*. DÉCEMFIDE, adj.,—decemfidus, L.,—ten-cleft. DÉCEMLOCULAIRE, adj.,—decemlocularis, L.,—ten-celled.

DÉCHAUSSEMENT, s. m.,—dentium scalptura, L.,—lancing of the gum: an operation, in dental Surgery, by which the gum is detached from a tooth, previously to its extraction. DÉCHAUSSOIR, s. m.,—dentis scalpium, L.,—instrument zur ablösung des zahnfleisches, G.,—gum-lancet: the instrument employed in such operation.

DÉCHIREMENT, s. m.,—*σπαραγμός*,—dilaceratio, f. L.,—zerreissung, f. G.,—laceration: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity of soft parts, from inordinate extension. Synon. with *Déchirure*, and RUPTURE. DÉCHIRÉ, adj.,—laceratus,—zerschlitzt,—lacerated; as, in Botany, the *jagged leaf* of *Collema lacerum*.

DÉCIDU, adj.,—deciduus, L.—abfallend, G.,—deciduous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those organs, which, as the *calyx* and *corolla* of certain *plants*,—*drop off* soon after their development, or the fecundation of the individual to which they are attached; and the *leaves* of *trees*, which *fall* in Autumn,—see CADUC: in Anatomy, to the most exterior of the *fœtal membranes*,—see CADUCQUE; and to the *teeth*,—*dents de lait*, F.,—dentes *decidui*, L.,—developed in the first dentition of the *Mammifera*.

Décigramme, s. m.,—decigramma, n. L.: the 10th part of the *French gramm.*

Déclin, s. m.,—declinatio, f. L.,—abnehmen, n. G.,—decline, decay: the condition of a thing *declining*, or drawing towards its close; as in Physiology, the *decline* of age,—παρακμὴ,—ætatis *flexus*, L.,—das *abnehmen* des alters, G.: in Pathology,—of a disease or morbid paroxysm,—morbi, vel paroxysmi, *remissio:* in common language, the close, or *decline*, of day,—*déclin du jour*, F.,—diei *inclinatio.* Déclivé, adj.,—declinatus,—niedergebogen,—bent down, procumbent; as, in Botany, the *stile* and *stamens* of *Œsculus hippocastanum;* and *stem* of *Regmatodon declinatus.*

Déclive, adj.,—declivis, L.,—steep, inclining downward; as, in Surgery, the lower part of a tumour or purulent cyst.

Décoction, s. f.,—decoctio, f. (*coquere*, to boil), L.,—ἀφέψησις,—abkochung, absiedung, f. G.: the act or operation of *boiling:* also, the product of such operation,—ἀφέψημα,—which Chaussier proposes to express by the term, Décoctum, s. m.,—decoct, n. G.,—borrowed from the *Latin. Décoction blanche:* the Decoctum album, of the older Dispensatories.

Décollement, s. m.,—decollatio, f. L.,—literally beheading,—enthauptung, f. G.: a term employed, by Pathologists, to express the separation,—*détachement*, F.,—aufleimung, f. G.,—of parts previously adherent; as, in Surgical Pathology, the *detachment* of a process from the body of a bone,—of the skin, in some abscesses and ulcers,—of the rectum, in certain fistulæ: in Obstetrics, the *separation*, partial or total, of the placenta,—placentæ *deglutinatio*, L.,—from the internal surface of the uterus; or of the head,—obtruncatio,—from the body of the fœtus in utero.

Décoloration, s. f.,—decoloratio, f. L.,—entfärbung, f. G.,—*loss* of the natural *color.* Décoloré, adj.,—decolor, decoloratus,—entfärbt,—colourless, *destitute* of the natural *colour.*

Décombustion, s. f.: a term, in Chemistry, applied, by Fourcroy, as syn. with Désoxigénation.

Décomposition, s. f.,—decompositio, dissolutio, f. L.,—ἀνάλυσις,—zersetzung, auflösung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the destruction of a compound body, by *separation* of the elements, or principles, of which it is constituted. Décomposé, adj.,—decompositus, dissolutus: an epithet,—zersetzt, G.—applied, in Chemistry, to bodies which have suffered *decomposition:* in Pathology, to that profound alteration—*Face décomposée*, F.,—in the expression, colour, and, sometimes, even volume of the countenance, which frequently precedes death: in Botany, to the *stem* of *plants*, when divided,—(doppeltzusammengesetzt, G.,—) as that of *Ulex Europæus*, into numerous ramifications, from its base; and the *leaves*, when split, as those of *Lindsea decomposita*, into many irregular divisions.

Décortication, s. f.,—decorticatio, f. L.,—abschalung, f. G.: the operation of *barking* a tree, or *removing* the first *envelope* of a root or seed.

Décrépitude, s. f.,—ætas decrepita, ultima senectus, L.,—abgelebtheit, f., das abgelebte alter, G.,—the uttermost term of senile decay, the extreme period of human life. Décrépit, adj.,—decrepitus,—ἰσχατόγηρος,—abgelebt,—decrepid, in extreme old age.

Décrétoire, adj.,—decretorius, L.,—entscheidend, G.,—decretory, judicial, critical, decisive: Dies *decretorius*, L.,—*jour décrétoire*, F.,—the *critical* day of a disease.

Décubitus, s. m.; a modern term, introduced from the *Latin*, to express the horizontal posture of the human body; and synon. with the *French*, *Coucher.*

Décupéllation, s. f. See Décantation.

Décurrent, adj.,—decurrens, L.,—herablaufend, ablaufend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *leaves*,—*feuilles décurrentes*, F.,—which, like those of *Verbascum thapsus*, and *Cullumia decurrens*, *run down*, or are prolonged, below, upon the stem.

Décussation, s. f.,—decussatio, f. L.,—crossing, or point of intersection,—durchschneidenpunkt, m. G. The *decussation* of the nerves of the encephalon, and, especially, that of the optic—*l'entre-croisement des nerfs optiques*, F.,—has been clearly demonstrated by various Anatomists. It is much more evident in some of the lower animals, than in man.

Dédolation, s. f.,—dedolatio, f. L.,—literally, hewing or chipping: in Surgery, the action whereby a cutting instrument, obliquely applied to any part of the body, inflicts an *oblique* wound, with loss of substance.

Défaillance, s. f.,—animi deliquium, L.,—ohnmacht, f. G.,—fainting: the first degree of Syncope.

Défécation, s. f.,—defæcatio, f. (literally, a *purification* from *dregs*), L.,—abklärung, f. G.: in Physiology, the series of vital actions which takes place from the extremity of the ileum to that of the rectum; and terminates in the *expulsion* of the *feces* per anum; also, the act of such expulsion: in Chemistry and Pharmacy, separation,—καθαρισμὸς,—liquoris e *fæcibus* purificatio, L.,—by repose, of any substances held, in suspension, in a fluid.

Défense, s. f.,—tusk: in Comparative Anatomy, the *canine tooth* of the wild boar,—dens apri falcatus, L.,—der hanzahn eines wilden schweins, G.,—and the projecting tooth of the elephant, walrus, and

other *Mammifera;* destined to serve as an organ of aggression, or *defence.*

Défensiv, adj.,—defensivus, L.: an epithet formerly applied to any topical remedy, serving as the *defence,*—zur *vertheidigung* dienend, G.,—of a diseased or injured part, from the action of surrounding bodies.

Déférent, adj.,—carrying, conveying: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *duct* or *vessel,*—*canal* ou *conduit déférent,* F.,—ductus—, vas *deferens,* L.,—samengang, G.;—which, constituting the excretory duct of the testis, *conveys* the semen from that organ to the vesicula seminalis.

Défeuillaison. See Défoliation.

Déflagration, s. f.,—deflagratio, s. f., —ἔμπρησις,—abbrennung, f. G.: in Chemistry, *burning* accompanied by the two-fold phenomenon of heat and flame: syn. with Combustion in its most rigorous acceptation.

Déflechi, adj.,—deflexus, L.,—herabhangend, G.,—bent downward; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Echinospermum deflexum.*

Défloration, s. f.,—defloratio, devirginatio, virginis vitiatio, f. L.,—schandung einer jungfrau, beraubung der jungferschaft, G.: in Forensic Medicine, action de *deflorer* une fille,—de lui faire exercer le *coit* pour la *première* fois. See Martini, *Introduzioni alla Medicina Legale,* vol. iii, Capo xii, *Deflorazione.* Déflore, adj.,—defloratus,—abgebluht: an epithet applied, in common or forensic language, in speaking d'une fille qui a *perdu* sa *virginité:* in Botany,—of an *anther* after emission of its pollen.

Défoliation, s. f.—defoliatio, foliorum demissio, f. L.,—φυλλόῤῥοια,—entblätterung, entlaubung, f., abfallen der blätter, G.,—the *falling* of *leaves.*

Déformation, s. f.,—deformatio, f. L., verunstaltung, f. G.: in Pathology, *morbid alteration* of the *figure* of any part of an organized body,—animal or plant.

Dégénération, s. f.,—degeneratio, f. L.,—ἐκτροπή,—ausartung, entartung, f. L.: in Pathology, the action whereby an organized body, exposed to the influence of deteriorating causes, alters for the *worse,* or *loses* its *generic character.*

Dégénérescence, s. f.: synon. with Dégénération; but more frequently employed, by the *French* pathologist, in speaking of structures which have *degenerated* from their original nature.

Déglutition, s. f.,—deglutitio, f. L., —καταπόσις,—niederschlucken, verschlucken, n. G.,—swallowing: in Physiology, the act of conveying alimentary and other substances from mouth to stomach through the pharynx and œsophagus.

Dégorgement, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ausgiessung, ergiessung, f. G.: in Pathology, a condition, or phenomenon, opposed to that of fulness or congestion,—see Engorgement. *Dégorgement de bile,*—a *sudden evacuation* of bile.

Dégout, s. m.,—cibi fastidium, L.,—ekel für speisen, G.,—aversion—, disgust for food. See Apositie.

Degré, s. m.,—gradus, m. L.,—grad, n. G.,—degree or stage: a term employed to designate, in Physics, the divisions of the scale of areometrical, thermometrical, and other *graduated* instruments; and the variations of atmospheric density or temperature which they indicate: in Materia Medica, by Galen, to express the hypothetical qualities, with respect to coldness, heat, humidity, and dryness, of various medicinal remedies: in Pathology, to denote the intensity, or precise period, of certain injuries or diseases; as brûlure au *premier degré,* F.,—a burn, of the *first degree,*—see Brulure; *troisième degré* de la phthisie pulmonaire,—du cancer stomacal, —the *third stage* of pulmonary phthisis,—of gastric cancer.

Dégustation, s. f.,—degustatio, f. L., —kosten, n. G.: in Physiology, the act of *tasting,* appreciation of the *sapid* qualities of a body by the organs of *taste.*

Déjection, s. f.,—dejectio, f. L.,—ὑποχώρημα,—stuhlgang, m. G.: in Physiology, the excretion of fecal matters, synon. with Défécation. Employed, also, in the plural, ordinarily in conjunction with the epithet, *alvines,—dejectiones* alvinæ, L.,—to designate the excrements themselves.

Délayant, adj.,—diluens, L.—verdünnend, G.,—diluent: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies,—delayants,* F.,—remedia *diluentia,* L.,—die *verdünnungs*mittel, G.,—which are *supposed* to possess the property of *thinning,* or *diluting,* the blood and other animal fluids.

Délétère, adj.,—δηλητήριος,—deleterius, L.,—verderblich, tödlich,—deleterious: an epithet applied to every substance or body, by which life is immediately or remotely *destroyed: Miasmes délétères,* F., —*deleterious* miasms; δηλητήριον φάρμακον, —venenum *lethale,* L.,—a *deadly* poison.

Déligation, s. f.,—deligatio, f. L.,— ἐπίδεσις,—verbindung, f. G.,—the act of *binding up:* a term applied, in Surgery, to the *binding up* of wounds,—vulnerum *deligatio,* plagarum *vinctura,* L.,—the regular and methodical application of bandages, —fasciatio, fasciarum applicatio.

Déliquescence, s. f.,—deliquescentia, f. L.,—τῆξις,—zerfliessbarkheit, zerfliessung, f. G.: the property possessed, by divers substances, of absorbing the humidity of the atmosphere, and assuming a fluid state; as the acetate of potass, and other *deliquescent* salts,—*sels déliquescents,*

F.,—*verfliessende* salze, G. In Botany, certain of the *Fungi*, as the *Agaricus atramentarius*, are, from exhibiting the same property, termed *deliquescent*.

Délire, s. m.,—delirium, n. L.,—wahnsinn, m., geistesabwesenheit, f. G.,—madness, mental alienation: a lesion of the intellectual faculties; of which there are several varieties. See Foderé, *Traité du Délire*, &c., Paris, 1817; Pinel, *Traité Médico-Philosophique sur l'Aliénation Mentale*, Paris, 1809: and Esquirol, *Traité Pratique des Maladies Mentales*. Délirant, adj.,—delirans,—wahnsinnig, rasend,—mad, exhibiting the character of *madness*.

Délitescence, s. f. (*delitescere*, to lie hid): in Pathology, a mode of termination peculiar to the *Phlegmasiæ*; characterized by a sudden *disappearance* of the inflammatory phenomena with every vestige of their previous existence.

Délivrance, s. f.,—partus secundarius, secundinarum expulsio vel extractio, L.,—auslieferung, f. G.: in Obstetrics, spontaneous or artificial expulsion of the placenta,—Délivré, s. m.,—*arrière-faix*, F.,—nachgeburt, G.,—and membranes,—secundinæ, L.,—which constitute the ovum of the *Mammifera*.

Delphinate, s. m.,—delphinas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *delphinic* acid,—*acide delphinique*, F.,—acidum *delphinicum*, L.,—*delphin*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid, extracted, by Chevreul, from the oil of the *Delphinus globiceps*, has subsequently, in order to avoid confusion of the name with that of the botanical *Delphinium*, been termed Phocénique, and the neutral compound, Phocénate, by the *French* chemists.

Delphinaptère, s. m.: a genus of *Cetaceous Animals*,—*Delphinapterus*, L.—der Delphinapter, G.,—belonging to the Sub-order, *Ambidentata*, and Family, Delphinides, s. m., pl.,—*Delphinidæ*, L.,—of which the genus, *Delphinus*,—see Dauphin,—constitutes the type.

Delphine, Delphinie, Delphinine, s. f.,—delphina, delphinina, f., delphinium, n. L.: in Chemistry, a *vegetable alcali*, newly discovered in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*.

Deltoïde, adj.,—deltoides, deltoideus, deltodes, L.,—deltaförmig, G.: possessing the *figure* of the capital δέλτα, Δ, of the *Greek* alphabet: in Anatomy, the name of a powerful triangular *muscle* of the *arm*,—*m. déltoïde*, ou le *déltoïde* (m. sus-acromio-huméral, Ch.), F.,—m. deltoides, L.,—der Δförmige muskel am oberarm, dreieckiger armmuskel, G.; attached, above, by its base, to the spine of the scapula, acromion, and scapular extremity of the clavicle; below, by its tendinous apex, into a triangular rough surface,—*empreinte déltoïdienne*, F.,—which exists in the external surface, above the middle, of the humerus.

In Zoology, applied to the *wings* of *Lepidopterous Insects*, when obtuse and posteriorly truncated, as in some *Pyrales*; and to the *shells* of certain *Testaceous Mollusca*, exhibiting, as in *Tellina deltoidalis*, and *Nucula deltoidea*, a *triangular* shape: in Botany, to those organs of *plants*, a section of which, as the *leaf*,—*feuille déltoïde*, F.,—*deltaförmiges* blatt, G.,—of *Crassula deltoidea*, displays the Δ figure.

Déluter, v. a.,—to unlute?: to *remove* the *luting*,—*enlever le lute*, F.,—den *leim wegthun*, G.,—which closes the orifices of a chemical or pharmaceutical apparatus.

Démangeaison, s. f.: the vulgar designation of the sense of *itching*. See Prurit.

Démence, s. f.,—dementia, amentia, f. L.,—unsinnigkeit, f. G.: in Pathology, a form of mental alienation, most frequently occurring in aged persons. Synon. with Anoie.

Demi-Aponévrotique, adj.,—semi-aponeuroticus, L. See Demi-Membraneux.

Demi-Azygos. See Azygos.

Demi-Bain, s. m.,—literally demi-bath: in Hygiene and Therapeutics, a *bath* wherein the lower *half* only of the body is immersed. Lexicographers err in representing ἐγκάθισμα, which really signifies a *vapour-bath*, as the *Greek* synonym of this term: nor do any such nouns as *insessio* and *semi-cupium*, ordinarily introduced in the character of the *Roman* synonyms, exist in classical *Latin*. Might not *semi-balneum*, and *halbbad*, be, with propriety, employed as new *Latin* and *German* synonyms of the *French*, *Demi-bain*?

Demi-Circulaire, adj.,—semi-circularis, L.,—halbrund, halbzirkelförmig, G.,—semi-circular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *canals*,—see Canal,—of the *internal ear*.

Demi-Epineux, adj.,——semi-spinalis, semi-spinosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *muscles*,—Semi-spinalis Colli, et — Dorsi, L.,—halbdornmuskel des nackens, und — des ruckens, G.; which are represented, by *French* anatomical writers, as constituting part of the *Transversales*,——see Transversaire.—The *former* extends, with its fellow, from the transverse processes of the six superior dorsal—to the spinous processes of the five middle cervical vertebræ: the *latter*, from the transverse processes of the 7th, 8th, and 9th dorsal—, to the spinous processes of the five superior dorsal—, and of the two inferior cervical—vertebræ.

Demi-Interosseux, adj.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the *short flexor*

muscle,—m. semi-interosseus pollicis manûs, L.,—of the *thumb*. See COURT, and FLÉCHISSEUR.

DEMI-MEMBRANEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *femoral muscle*, —*m. demi-membraneux* (ischio-popliti-tibial, Ch.),—semimembranosus, L.,—halbhautiger muskel, G.; which, arising from the tuber of the ischium, sends off a tendinous expansion to the external femoral condyle; and is inserted, below, into the inner and posterior part of the head of the tibia.

DEMI-METAL, s. m.—semi-metallum, n. L.,—halbmetall, n. G.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to those *metals*, which, as Antimony and Arsenic, not possessing ductility and malleability, were, by them, incorrectly considered imperfect.

DEMI-NERVEUX, adj.,—semi-nervosus, L. See SEMI-TENDINEUX.

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE, adj.,—semi-orbicularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to each portion, superior and inferior, of the *Orbicularis Oris*, muscle. See ORBICULAIRE.

DEMI-TENDINEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *femoral muscle*,—*m. demi-tendineux* (ischio-prétibial, Ch.),—semitendinosus, L.,—halbsehnigter muskel, G.; which, arising, in common with the long head of the *Biceps flexor cruris*, from the tuberosity of the ischium, is inserted into the anterior part of the head of the tibia.

DEMI-TRANSPARENT, adj.,—semi-perlucidus, L.,—halbdurchsichtig, G.,—semitransparent: enjoying the property of DEMI-TRANSPARENCE, s. f.,—halbdurchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—semi-transparency.

DÉMONOLOGIE, s. f.,—dæmonologia, f. (δαίμων, a demon, λόγος, discourse), L.,—die *lehre* von den *dämonen*, G.,—demonology: the *doctrine* of *demons*. DÉMONOMANIE, s. f.,—dæmonomania, f. (*same*, and μανία, madness), L.: a species of *madness*, characterized by the belief of *demoniacal* possession.

DENDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—dendrographia, f. (δένδρον, a tree, γράφω, I describe), L.,—*baumbeschreibung*,—dendrography, the *description* of —: DENDROLOGIE, s. f.,—dendrologia, f. L.,—die *lehre* von den *bäumen*, G.,—dendrology, a *discourse*, or *treatise* upon—*trees*.

DENDROÏDE, adj.,—δενδροειδής,—dendroides, dendroideus, L.,—baumartig, G., —tree-like, *resembling* a *tree*; as, in Botany, the *Sedum dendroideum*, and *Astrea*—, *Euphorbia dendroides*: synon. with the rarely employed epithet, DENDRIFORME, adj.,—dendriformis,—baumförmig, G.

DENSITÉ, s. f.,—densitas, f. L.,—πυκνότης,—dichtigkeit, f. G.,—density: in Physics, a quality of bodies, dependent on the sum of the material parts which they contain under a given volume,—that is, in the relation of mass to volume. Hence, the *density* of a body corresponds with its specific gravity. DENSE, F. and E.,—densus, —πυκνός,—dicht.

DENT, s. f.,—dens, m. L.,—ὀδούς,—zahn, m. G.,—tooth: a term employed, in Anatomy and Zoology, to designate 1. those organs of mastication or tearing, of capture or detention, of the food or prey, which are inserted in the alveoli, or constitute processes of the bone, of one or both jaws, or exist on the tongue or palate, of certain of the *Vertebrata*: 2. the tooth-like projections of the mandible of some *Birds*; as divers of the *Falconidæ*: 3. the osseous processes or prominences which are seen at the commencement, or in the course, of the intestinal canal of various animals; as in the pharynx of the barbel and carp, —see BARBEAU and CARPE,—among the *Fishes*; and in the stomach of the *Astaci* among the *Crustacea*, and *Blattæ*, among *Insects*,—see BLATTE: 4. the tooth-like processes which exist on the two fingers of the arm of certain *Crustacea*; and on the internal border of the mandible of many *Insects*; as *Lucanus Cervus* among the *Coleoptera*: and 5. the eminences which contribute to the formation of the hinge in the *dentated bivalve*—, or surround the mouth of divers *univalve—shells* of the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

The *Mammifera*, *Reptiles*, and *Fishes*, however, only possess real teeth. In adult man, they are 32 in number; and distributed into three classes: A. the *incisor* or *cutting-teeth*,—les *incisives*, F.,—dentes primores,—incisores, L.,—κτένες, γελασινοὶ, —die schneidezähne, G.,—four—; B. the *canine*,—*canines*, *conoïdes*, *laniaires*, *œillères*, —canini, cuspidati, laniarii,—κυνόδοντες,— augenzähne, eckzähne, spitzzähne,—see CANIN,—two—; and C. the *grinders* or *molar teeth*,—*molaires*, *mâchelières*,—molares,—backenzähne,—ten — in each jaw. By writers in general, the *latter* are distinguished into the four *small* or *false*,— les *petites fausses molaires*, *m. de remplacement*,—dentes bicuspidati,—μύλοι,—see BICUSPIDÉ; and the six *large* or *back grinders*,—les *grosses* ou *arrière-molaires*,—γομφίοι. To the extreme one of these, on either side and in each jaw, as developed only in adult age, the popular designation of *wise tooth*,—*dent de sagesse*, F.,—dens sapientiæ, L.,—weisheitszahn, G.,—see CRANTÈRE,—is commonly applied. The human tooth consists of an expanded and exposed *crown*,—krone, f. G.,—see COURONNE; of a *root* buried in the socket of the jaw-bone,—see ALVEOLE and RACINE; and of a connecting or intermediate *neck*, —see COLLET. It is composed of an ex-

terior *enamel*,—see EMAIL; and of an internal *ivory-like substance*,—*ivoire*, F.,—insensible, destitute of vitality, and inclosing a vascular, and unadherent *germ* or *pulp*. It differs from ordinary bone, in the absence of periosteal covering, partial exposure to the air, variation in number according to the period of life, shedding in the progress of age, hardness, colour, organic structure, and peculiar mode of development, nutrition, and decay; and rather resembles the envelope of a *testaceous Molluscum*. An evident connection exists between the exterior form and disposition of the teeth, the anatomical structure of the intestinal canal, and the nature of the food, of the *Mammifera*. They afford an admirable character for the construction of Orders, Sub-orders, and genera; as exemplified in the *Rodentia*, *Cetacea*, and minor divisions, of the Animal Kingdom. In some of the *Mammifera*, the canine teeth are so largely developed, as to constitute formidable instruments of aggression and defence,—then named *tusks*,—see DÉFENSE. For an account of the structure and mechanism of the *poison-tooth* of the venomous serpents,—see CROTALE: and Orfila, *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, v. iii, p. 355, pl. xx, fig. i: — of the *Natural History* and *Diseases of the Human Teeth*, the two 4to. vols. by Fox, London, 1803,—1806. *Dents caducques*,—see DÉCIDU; — *de lait*,—milchzähne, G.,—milk-teeth,—the teeth of the first dentition, as developed in the *Mammifera*.

In Botany, the term, *tooth*, is applied, 1. to the *minute indentations* of the border of a monophyllous *calyx*: 2. to the *sharp-pointed* and relatively short *pieces* into which a *valvular pericarp* is divided at the period of maturity: 3. to the *projecting parts*—see DENTELURE,—of the border of certain *leaves*: and 4. to the *pointed straps*, —*lanières*,—which exist at the orifice of the urn of some *mosses*. *Dent de lion*,—löwenzahn, G.,—dandelion: the popular designation of *Leontodon taraxacum*.

DENTAGRE, s. m.,—dentagra, f. L. See DAVIER.

DENTAIRE, adj.,—dentalis, dentarius,—zu den *zähnen* gehörig, G.,—dental: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts and organs connected with, or pertaining to, the *teeth*; as 1. *Arcades dentaires*, F.,—arcus *dentales*, L.,—the *dental* arches or rows of *teeth*, existing in the alveolar processes of both jaw-bones: 2 *Artères dentaires*,—the *dental* branches (rami *dentales*, L.,—*zahn*aste, G.) of the *upper teeth*, supplied by the infra-orbitary and superior alveolar arteries (la *sous-orbitaire* et l'*alvéolaire supérieure*, F.,—die unteraugenhohlenarterie, und die obere kieferarterie, G.); of the *lower teeth* by the inferior maxillary—(die untere kieferarterie): 3. *Cavité dentaire*,—*zahn*hohle, G.,—the *dental* cavity; containing the *dental* germ or pulp,—*pulpe dentaire*, F.: 4. *Conduits dentaires*,—ober- und unterkieferkanale, G.,—the bony canals existing in each jaw, through which the blood-vessels and nerves are transmitted to the *teeth*: 5. *Follicules dentaires*,—the membranous and serous follicles enclosing the *teeth* previously to their protrusion from the gum: 6. *Nerfs dentaires*,—*zahn*nerven, G.—of which there are distinguished an anterior and posterior *dental*,—vordere und hintere *zahn*nerve; and a *dental* branch of the inferior maxillary,—*zahn*ast des unterkiefernerven: 7. *Os dentaire*,—os *dentale*, L.,—one of the six osseous pieces which compose the branch of the lower jaw in *birds* and *reptiles*: and 8. the *dental veins*,—*veines dentaires*,—*zahn*venen, G.,—exhibiting the same distribution as the correspondent arteries. Those *practitioners* who exclusively direct their attention to the defects and diseases of the *teeth*, were, also, termed, by the *Greeks*, *ἰατροι ὀδοντίκοι*,—*médecins dentaires*, F.,—see DENTISTE.

DENTALE, s. f.: a genus in Conchology, *Dentalium* (*Univalve*, *Unilocular*, *Tubular*), L.,—die Dentalie, Zahnschnecke, G.,—Tooth-shell; so designated from the *tooth-like* figure of the species which compose it. These shells are distinguished from those of the neighbouring genus, *Cœcum*, by their *pervious apex*; while that of the *latter* is *closed*. They were formerly employed in divers pharmaceutical preparations; but possess merely the properties of the carbonate of lime and gelatine, of which they consist.

DENTÉ, adj.,—dentatus, L.,—*ὀδοντωτὸς*, gezähnt, G.,—toothed, notched, furnished with *teeth*; as, in Botany, the *axis*,—*axe denté*—of *Triticum*; the *root* of *Dentaria pentaphylla*; the *leaves*,—folia *dentata*, L., *gezahnte* blätter, G.,—of *Erysimum alliaria*, —see ALLIAIRE; the *stigma* of *Hura crepitans*; and the *stipules*,—*st. dentées*,—of *Medicago polymorpha*.

DENTELAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Plumbago* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Plumbagineæ*), L.,—die Bleywurz, G.,—Leadwort; one European species of which,—*Pl. Europœa*,—*d. commune*, F.,—exhibits qualities of excessive acridity. The *root* was formerly employed in cancerous ulceration, and Scabies. All the other species, exotics, are equally *acrid*, and exercise a *vesicant* effect when applied to the skin.

DENTELÉ, adj.,—*πριονωτὸς*,—serratus,—gesägt,—serrated, exhibiting a *serrature*, —DENTELURE, s. f.,—serratura, f. L.,—sägezahn, G.,—an assemblage of *teeth* like those of a *saw*,—serra, f. L.,—*πρίων*,—säge, f. G.: an epithet applied, in An-

atomy, to the following *muscles:* 1. Le *muscle grand-dentelé* (costo-scapulaire, Ch.), serratus magnus,—major anticus, L.,—grosser sägemuskel, G.; which, arising by nine fleshy digitations,—*dentationes*, L.,—zacken, G.—from the nine superior ribs, is inserted into the whole base, or vertebral border, of the scapula: 2. *Petit-dentelé antérieur*,—a synonym of the *Pectoralis minor*,—see PECTORAL: 3. *Petit-dentelé postérieur* et *supérieur* (dorso-costal, Ch.),—Serratus superior posticus, L.,—hinterer oberer sägemuskel, G.; extending from the spinous processes of the 3 inferior cervical and 2 superior dorsal vertebræ, to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th ribs, a little beyond their angle: and 4. *Petit-dentelé postérieur* et *inférieur* (lombo-costal, Ch.),—Serratus posticus inferior,—hinterer unterer sägemuskel;—from the spinous processes of the three inferior dorsal and three superior lumbar vertebræ, into the lower border of the last four ribs: also, to a thin, whitish, transparent *ligament*,—*ligam. dentelé* (l. denticulé, Ch.),—ligamentum *denticulatum*, L.,—which, furnished with from twenty to twenty-two *denticuli*, on the external border, passes, in its course from the great occipital foramen to the extremity of the spinal cord, between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

DENTICULE, s. f.,—denticulus, m. G.,—zahnschnitt, m. G.,—a minute tooth, or toothlet. DENTICULÉ, adj.,—denticulatus, serrulatus,—gezähnelt,—denticulated, furnished with *minute teeth*,—*dentelets*, F.; as the *leaves* of *Epilobium denticulatum*,—of *Alnus serrulatus*; and the *stigma* of *Fumaria sempervivens.*

DENTIER, s. m.: in Dental Surgery, the plate of metal or ivory, employed for fixture of the artificial *teeth*, which are destined to replace the whole, or supply a deficiency of part, of the dental arches.

DENTIFORME, adj.,—dentiformis, L.,—ὀδοντοειδὴς,—zahnförmig, G. ?—dentiform, tooth-shaped, exhibiting the *figure* of a *tooth.*

DENTIFRICE, s. m.,—dentifricium, n. (*dens*, tooth, *fricare*, to rub), L.,—ὀδοντόσμηγμα,—zahnmittel, zahnpulver, n. G.—a topical remedy for the *teeth*, toothpowder. Ὀδοντογλυφὶς,—a tooth-pick. See CURE-DENT. Ὀδοντοξέστης,—a tooth-brush.

DENTISTE, s. m.—zahnarzt, m. G.,—a dentist. See DENTAIRE.

DENTITION, s. f.,—dentitio, f. L.,—ὀδοντίασις,——ὀδοντοφυία,——zahnausbruch, m., zahnen, n. G.: in Physiology, the process of *teething.* See ODONTOPHIE.

DENTURE, s. f.,—omnes et singuli dentes, L.,—gebiss, zahnenwerk, n. G.: a term employed, in popular language, to designate the whole *assemblage of teeth* in both jaws: *Une bonne denture*, F.,—ein gutes *gebiss*, G.,—a good *set of teeth.*

DÉNUDATION, s. f.,—denudatio, f. L.,—entblössung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, the condition of a part deprived of its natural envelopes. DÉNUDÉ, adj.,—denudatus,—entblösst,—denuded: an epithet applied, in Botany, generally or specifically, to plants which are destitute of the organs commonly exhibited by subjects of the vegetable kingdom, or possessed by other species of the same genus. Thus, the Linnæan Family, *Denudatæ*, L.,—DÉNUDÉES, s. f., and adj. pl.,—comprizes those plants, which, like the *Crocus*, have *no calyx:* and one species of *Myriophyllum* is, from the perfect *absence* of *leaves*, distinguished as *M. denudatum.*

DÉPERISSEMENT, s. m.,—abnahme, f., vorfall, m. G.,—decline, decay: in Pathology, the progressive loss of flesh and strength.

DÉPHLEGMATION, s. f.,—dephlegmatio, f. L.,—entwasserung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the operation of *separating* by any means, principally by distillation, the *water* existing in admixture with another liquid body.

DÉPHLOGISTIQUÉ, adj.,—dephlogisticatus, L.,—that which has *lost* its *phlogiston.* The *dephlogisticated air*, of the school of Stahl, is the oxygen of modern chemists.

DÉPILATION, s. f.,—depilatio, f. (*pilus*, the hair), L.,—ψίλωσις,—das *wegnehmen* oder *ausfallen* der *haare*, G.,—*removal*, or *falling* of the *hair.* DÉPILATIF, adj.,—depilatorius,—ψιλωτικὸς: an epithet applied to any remedy,—DÉPILATOIRE, s. m.,—depilatorium, n. L.,—calculated to produce a *depilatory* effect.

DÉPLACEMENT, s. m.,—verrückung, f. G.,—displacement: a term, in its application to the *opaque cristalline*, synon. with ABAISSEMENT, and DÉPRESSION: also, the change of relation experienced by the extremities of bones, in consequence of fracture.

DÉPÔT, s. m.,—depositum, n. L.,—deposit: the sediment which forms in certain fluids, on evaporation, cooling, or repose: *D. de l'urine*, F.,—*bodensatz* des urins, G.,—*sediment* of the urine. See SÉDIMENT: also, in popular language, an *abscess.*

DÉPRAVATION, s. f.,—depravatio, f. L.,—verderben, n., verderbtheit, f. G.,—in Pathology, an *alteration* for the *worse*, taking place in the constitution of an animal fluid, or the performance of a function; as *depravation* of the urine,—*d. de l'urine*, F.;—of the digestive process,—*de la digestion.*

DÉPRESSION, s. f. See ABAISSEMENT.

DÉPRIMÉ, adj.,—depressus, L.,—niedergedrückt, G.,—depressed: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *pulse*,—*pouls deprimé*, F.,—when the arterial stroke is unusually *low* and *feeble:* in Surgery, to

the *cranial bones*, when *driven down*, in fracture, on the dura mater: in Botany and Zoology, to *plants* whose branches, like those of *Pterygophyllum depressum*, *droop* towards the earth; and, to *plants* and *animals*, whose whole exhibits a general *depression* in its figure; or whose organs —a particular *depression* on their surface.

Dépressoir, s. m. See Méningophylax.

Dépuration, s. f.,—depuratio, f. L.,—κάθαρσις,—reinigung, f. G.,—purification: in Pathology, a favourable alteration effected, in the animal economy, either by a spontaneous evacuation or eruption,—constituting, in pathological language, the *depuratory* effort or crisis,—*mouvement*—, ou *crise dépuratoire*, F.,—or by the operation of *depurative* or *depuratory* remedies,—*médicaments dépuratifs*,—*dépuratoires*, F.,—*depurantia*, *depuratoria*, L.: in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, syn. with Clarification, and Défecation. Dépuré, adj.,—depuratus,—purified, clarified.

Dérencéphale, s. m. and adj.,—derencephalus (δέρη, neck, ἐγκέφαλος, brain), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters*; comprehending those which have a very small *brain* enveloped by the vertebræ of the *neck*. See *Philosophie Anatomique. Monstruosités Humaines*, p. 90.

Derivation, s. f.,—derivatio, f. L.,—ableitung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, the action of *remedies*,—*moyens derivatifs*, F.,—see Attractif; which, like blood-letting, counter-irritants and purgatives, operate by removing irritation from an important organ, or diverting it to a less important structure.

Dermatite, s. f.,—dermatitis, f. (δέρμα, the skin), L.,—*haut*entzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *skin*.

Derme, s. m.,—δέρμα,—derma, n., cutis, f. L.,—haute, f., fell, n. G.,—the skin.—See Chorion, and Peau. Dermatoïde, adj.,—δερματώδης,—dermatoides,—dermatoid: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers structures which *resemble* the *skin*; and, by some writers, especially to the *dura mater*: in Pathology, to *diseases*,—morbi *cutanei*,—*dermatodes*, L.,—*haut*krankheiten, G.,—which affect the *skin*: in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which, like the *frond* of *Laminaria dermatoidea*, and the *pileus* of *Peziza alutacea*, and *Polyporus alutaceus*, exhibit a *leather-like* thickness or consistence. Dermoïde, adj.,—dermoides,—dermoid: an objectionable, because incorrectly constructed, synonym of the preceding adjective, employed by Bichât.

Dermeste, s. m.: a genus, in Entomology, Δερμηστὴς (δέρμα, skin, ἰσθίω, to devour, to gnaw),—Dermestes, L.; constituting the type of the Family of the Dermestides, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*Dermestidæ*, L.; and comprehending several species, the *larvæ* of which *feed* upon *skins* and leather, and commit great depredations in anatomical and zoological collections. Cloquet,—*Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 422,—enumerates five species, as, in this respect, peculiarly interesting to the naturalist.

Dermographie, s. f.—dermographia, f. (δέρμα, the skin, γράφω, I describe) L.,—dermography, *description* of —: Dermologie, s. f.,—dermologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—hautlehre, f. G.,—dermology, *doctrine* or *treatise* on —: Dermotomie, s. f.,—dermotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—dermotomy, *dissection* of—the *skin*.

Désarticulation, s. f.: in Anatomy, the preparation of the bones of the skeleton, and especially those of the head, in *separate pieces*: in Surgery, *amputation* of a limb at the *joint*. Désarticulé, adj.,—disjointed: an epithet applied to the bones when *separated* from each other.

Descalorinèses: a term, in Nosology, applied, by Baumes, to diseases, the principal character of which is a *diminution* of the natural *heat*.

Descente, s. f.,—descensus, m. L.: a term, in popular language, synon. with *hernia*,—bruch, darmbruch, m. G.: in Pathology,—with *displacement*: *Ex. Descente de matrice*, F.,—uteri *prolapsus*, L.,—das *fallen* des uterus, G.

Désenflure, s. f.,——abnehmen der geschwulst, G.,—*subsidence* of a *swelling*.

Description, s. f.,—descriptio, f. L.,—beschreibung, f. G.: exposition of the attributes, or qualities, of a thing or object. Descriptif, adj.,——descriptivus,——beschreibend,—descriptive. See Anatomie.

Désinfection, s. f.: the operation of *purifying* the atmosphere, or clothing or other organic tissue, from putrid miasmata. See Alcock's *Translation* of Labarraque's *Treatise on the Disinfecting Properties of Chlorine*, 8vo., London, 1829.

Desmographie, s. f.,—desmographia, f. (δέσμος, a ligament, γράφω, I describe), L.,—die *beschreibung* der *bänder*, G.,—desmography, *description* of the *ligaments*. Desmologie, s. f.—desmologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse) L.—desmology, *treatise* upon —: Desmophlogie, s. f.—desmophlogosis, f. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation), L.,——gelenkbänderentzündung, f. G.,—*inflammation* of —: Desmotomie, s. f.—desmotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—*dissection* of—the *ligaments* of the animal body.

Désobstruant, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia *deobstruentia* vel deop-

pilantia, L.,—öffnungsmittel, G.,—which operate by *removing obstructions* from the animal body. Synon. with APERITIF, and *Désobstructif.*

DÉSOPILANT, DÉSOPILATIF, adj. Syn. with DÉOBSTRUANT. DÉSOPILATION, s. f. —desoppilatio, f. L.,—the operation of *deobstruent* remedies.

DÉSORGANISATION, s. f.,—desorganisatio, f. L.,—desorganisation, f., die störung des organischen baues, G.,—disorganization: in Pathology, a profound alteration in,—*destruction* of the texture of, an *organ*, as by cautery or gangrene; and consequent loss of its distinctive characters.

DÉSOXYDATION, DÉSOXYGÉNATION, s. f.,—desoxydatio, f., oxygenii privatio, L., —desoxydation, entsauerstoffung, f., die entblössung von oxygen, G.,—deoxydation, deoxygenation: in Chemistry, partial or total *abstraction* or *separation* of the *oxygen* which enters into the composition of a body. DÉSOXYGÉNÉ, adj.,—desoxydatus, oxygenii privatus,—desoxydirt, entsauerstofft, von oxygen entblösst,—deoxydated, deoxygenated. Synon. with DÉSOXYDÉ.

DESPOTAT, s. m.: in Military Surgery, an invalid employed in removing the wounded from the field of battle.

DESPUMATION, s. f.,—despumatio, f. L., —abschäumung, reinigung, f. G.: the *separation* of *scum*,—spuma, f. L.,—and other impurities, from an animal or vegetable fluid, by the action of fire or albumen. Synon. with DÉPURATION. DESPUMÉ, adj.,—despumatus: *Miel despumé*, F.,—mel *despumatum*,—depuratum, L.,—*gereinigter* honig, G.,—*clarified* honey.

DESQUAMATION, s. f.,—desquamatio, f. L.,—absplitterung, f., abschuppen, n. G.: in Pathology, the *separation* of the epidermis in *scales*,—squamæ, L.; a frequent phenomenon in the course, or in consequence, of cutaneous diseases.

DESSÉCHEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, a term synon. with ATROPHIE: in Hygiene, expressive of the *draining* of marshes, *dess. des marais*, F.

DESSICCATION, s. f.,—dessiccatio, exsiccatio, f. L.,—ξήρωσις,—austrocknung, f. G., —drying: in Pharmacy, the operation of *depriving* a body of the whole, or part, of the *moisture* which it contains. DESSICCATIF, adj.,—desiccans,—austrocknend,—desiccative, possessed of a *drying* property.

DESUDATION, s. f.: an eruption of minute pimples resembling millet-seeds; which attacks children; exhibits somewhat of the character of *Prurigo;* and is ordinarily referrible to want of cleanliness.

DÉTERGENT, DÉTERSIF, adj.,—detergens, L.,—abführend, reinigend, G.,—detergent, detersive: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *substances*,—*remèdes detersifs*, F.,—*detergentia*, L.,—*wundreinigungs*mittel, G.; which, by *cleansing*, accelerate, or favour, the process of cicatrization in wounds and ulcers.

DÉTONATION, s. f.,—detonatio, f. L.,—verpuffung, f. G.: the report which accompanies the chemical combinations or decompositions of certain bodies.

DÉTORSION, s. f.,—detorsio, f. L. See ENTORSE.

DETRITUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin* participle, literally signifying *worn;* and employed to express, 1., in Pathology, the inorganic residue by which the structure of degenerated or disorganized parts of the animal body is replaced: 2., in Geology, a confused assemblage of the fragments of rocks, and the relics,—*débris*, F.,—of organized bodies.

DÉTROIT, s. m.,—angustia, f., fretum, n. L.,—strait: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the two *apertures*,—the superior or abdominal, and the inferior or perineal,—*détroit supérieur*, ou *abdominal*, et *inférieur* ou *périnéal*, F.,—*angustia* abdominalis, et — perinæalis, L.,—of the human pelvis.

DÉTRONCATION, s. f.,—detruncatio, s. f.: in Obstetrics, the *separation* of the *trunk* from the head of the fœtus; the latter remaining in utero.

DÉTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—detumescentia, f. L.,—*diminution* of *swelling:* nearly syn. with DÉSENFLURE.

DEUTERIE, s. f.,—deuteria, f. L.: in Pathology, a disease, or train of symptoms, resulting from retention of the *placenta*,—δευτέριον. DEUTEROLOGIE, s. f.,—deuterologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse) L.—deuterology, a *treatise* on the *placenta.*

DEUTEROPATHIE, s. f.,—deuteropathia, f. (δεύτερος, second, πάθος, a disease), morbus secundarius, L.,—folgekrankheit, f. G.,—a secondary disease. DEUTEROPATHIQUE, adj.—deuteropathicus,—deuteropathisch,—deuteropathic.

DEUTOCARBONÉ, adj.,—deutocarbonatus, L.,—deutocarbonated: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to certain compounds of *carbon.* Thus, the *gaz-hydrogène deutocarboné*, of *French* chemists,—*carbure dihydrique*, of Berzelius,—is the *second* of the combinations of *carbon* with hydrogen.

DEUTOCHLORURE, s. f.,—deutochloruretum, n. L.,—deutochlorür, n. G.,—deutochloride: the *second* of the combinations formed by *chlorine* with a simple body. See CHLORURE.

DEUTOSULFATE, s. m.—deutosulphas, n. G.,—deutosulphate: a salt formed by the combination of *sulphuric* acid with a *deutoxide.* DEUTOSULFURE, s. m.,—deutosulphuretum, n. L.,—deutosulphuret: the *second* of the combinations formed by *sulphur*, with a simple body, when suscep-

tible of such combination in several proportions.

Deutoxide, s. m.,—deutoxidum, n. L., deutoxyde : the *second* degree of *oxydation* of a simple body, when such body is capable of combining with oxygen, in two or more proportions.

Déviation, s. f.,—deviatio, f. L.,—abweichung, f. G.,—change of direction, unnatural course ; as, in Pathology, *Dév. de la colonne vertébrale*,—*du lait*,—*de l'urine*, F.,—*curvature* of the spine, *unnatural course* of the milk, and urine. Dévié, adj.,—devius,—abweichend,—devious, *out of* the wonted *course*.

Diabète, s. m.,—διαβήτης (διαβαίνω, I pass through),—diabetes, m. L.,—harnfluss, m., harnruhr, f. G. : in Pathology, a morbid affection, arranged by Pinel,—*Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii. p. 548,—among the "particular organic lesions of the urinary passages;" by Goode, in Class 6, Diseases of Excreting Functions, Order 2, Affecting internal Surfaces,—see *Study of Medicine*, v. iv., p. 358. Two species are commonly distinguished by nosological writers: *Diabète sucré*, F.,—diabetes mellitus, L.,—honigartig harnruhr, G. ; and *d. faux* ou *insipide*,—d. insipidus, L. Some writers describe a third, by the title of *d. chyleux*, F. In the *first*, the urine contains a proportion of *saccharine* matter : in the *second*, it is *tasteless*,—geschmackloss, G. : in the *last, white*, from a supposed admixture of *chyle*. See Prout, *On the Nature and Treatment of Diabetes*, &c., London, 1825. Diabétique, adj.,—διαβατικὸς,—diabeticus,—diabetisch,—suffering from —, exhibiting the characters of, *diabetes : Exs. Diabeticus* (ægrotus), L., —ein *diabetischer* (kranker), G.,—a *diabetic* patient ; *urine diabétique*, F.,—der *diabetische* harn, G.,—*diabetic* urine.

Diablotin, s. m. : literally, a little devil,—parvus diabolus, L.,—teufelchen, n. G. ; but employed, in Meteorology, to designate an irregular form of *cloud*, which commonly precedes, or accompanies, *thunder*-storms; and hence called *thunder-cloud*, —*nuage de tonnerre*, F.,—gewitterwolke, f. G. See Forster, *Researches about Atmospheric Phœnomena*. London, 1823.

Diabrose, s. f.,—διάβρωσις,—diabrosis, f. L.,—zerfressung, f. G.,—corrosion : the action of substances,—remedia *diabrotica*, L.,—φάρμακα διαβρωτικὰ—*verfressende* mittel, G.,—which occupy an intermediate rank between escharotics and caustics.—Synon. with Corrosion and Erosion.

Diacatholicum, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—universal purgative : the ancient designation of an *electuary* composed of vegetable aperient and carminative substances ; and constituting the Electuarium de Rheo compositum, vulgò dictum veteribus *Catholicum*,—see p. 311,—of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

Diacaustique, adj.—diacausticus, (διὰ, through, καυστικὸς, burning), L.,—diakaustisch, G.,—diacaustic, *cauterizing by refraction ;* as the operation of the solar rays concentrated on the animal organs, by a burning lens.

Diachalasis, s. f., (διαχαλάω, to relax), F. and L. : *separation* of the cranial bones, —auseinandergehen der schädelknochen, G.,—especially at the sutures, by violence or other cause.

Diachylon, Diachylum, s. m. : in Pharmacy, the ancient designation of a well-known *plaster*,—the Emplastrum ex Oxido Plumbi semi-vitreo, of the *Paris Pharmacopœa ;* — Einfaches Silberglatt- oder *Diachylon*pflaster, of the *German* —, and Empl. Lithargyri,—Plumbi, of the *British* Dispensatories. The original term was meant to indicate a *plaster of juices* (διὰ χυλῶν),—saftpflaster, n. G.

Diacode, s. m.,—diacodium, n. L. : in ancient Pharmacy, an extract of poppy-heads(διὰ κωδιῶν) : in modern practice, a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Papavere albo, seu *Diacodion*, *Pharm. Gall.*,—*Diakodium*syrup, Mohnkopfsyrup, G.,—prepared with these heads, or the extract of Opium instead ; and administered as a *sedative*.

Diacopé, s. f. F. and L.,—διακοπὴ : in Surgery, longitudinal fracture, or fissure, of a cranial bone,—zerscheiden eines schädelknochens, G. : an oblique cut,—zerhauen, n. G.,—of the cranial integuments.

Diacoustique, s. f.,—diacoustica, f. (διὰ, through, ἀκούω, I hear), L.,—die diakustik, G.,—diacoustics : that branch of Physics which investigates the properties of *sound* refracted in its passage *through media* of different density.

Diacranien, adj. (διὰ, a preposition expressive of separation, and often possessing, in composition, the power of the English *dis*,—κρανίον, the skull) : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the lower jaw,—*Mâchoire diacranienne*, F.,—maxilla *diacraniana*, L.,—because merely connected with the skull, by a loose articulation ; and not, like the superior maxilla,—see Syncranien,—intimately united to it.

Diadelphie, s. f.,—diadelphia, f. L.,—die diadelphie, zweibruderschaft, G. : in Botany, the title of the 17th Class, in the sexual System of Linnæus ; containing those plants,—*plantes diadelphiques*, F.,—plantæ *diadelphicæ*, L.,—whose stamens are *diadelphous*,—*diadelphes*, F.,—or united, by their filaments, into *two* equal or unequal bundles, termed, in English, *brotherhoods*.

Diagnose, s. f., Diagnostic, s. m.,—διάγνωσις (literally, discernment, distinction, the act of discerning or distinguish-

ing),—diagnosis, f. L.,—die diagnose, G.: that branch of Pathology which has, for its object, the *discrimination* of the seat and nature of diseases by their *diagnostic* signs,—*signes diagnostiques*, F.,—σημεῖα διαγνωστικὰ,—signa *diagnostica*, L.,—die *diagnostischen* oder unterscheidenden merkmale, die hauptzeichen, G.,—whereby such affections are especially characterized, and *distinguished* from all others.

Diaire, adj.,—diarius, L.,—ἐφημέριος,—täglich, G.,—diurnal. Synon. with Ephémère. *Diarium*, n. L.,—ἐφημερὶς,—tagebuch, n. G.,—a diary, day-book, journal.

Dialeipyre, s. f.,—dialeipyra, f. (διαλείπω, to intermit, πῦρ, a burning fever), L.,—wechselfieber, n. G.,—an intermitting fever.

Dialyse, s. f.,—διαλύσις (literally, dissolution),—dialysis, f. L.: a term employed in Surgery, to express a solution of continuity,—zerfallen, n. G.: in Pathology, exhaustion, loss of strength,—*épuisement*, m. F.,—virium resolutio, L.—das schwinden —, die nachlassung der kräfte, G.

Diamant, s. m.,—ἀδάμας (by later *Greek* writers),—adamas, m. L.—diamant, m. G.,—diamond: pure or crystallized carbon,—*carbon pur*, — *cristallisé*, F.

Diamètre, s. m.,—diameter, diametros, f. (διάμετρος—γραμμὴ understood) L., durchmesser, m. G.,—diameter: a straight line which, passing through the centre of a circle or cavity, touches the circumference on both sides. In this sense, the term, *diameter* of the female pelvis, and of the fœtal head, are, with some latitude, employed. Of the *former*,—*les diamètres du bassin de la femme*, three are distinguished at each aperture,—see Détroit,—and of the *latter*,—*les d. de la tête du fœtus*,—eight, altogether, by anatomical and obstetric writers.

Diandrie, s. f.,—diandria, f. (δὶς, double, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, man or male), L.: in Botany, the name of the second Class, and of three Orders of Plants, in the Sexual System of Linnæus. It comprehends all those which have *diandrous* flowers,—*fleurs diandres* ou *diandriques*, F.—flores *diandri*, L.,—*zweimännige* blüthen, G.,—or possess *two male* organs or stamens. By Malacarne, the term has been applied to a class of *Monsters*, characterized by the presence of a *double masculine* sex in one individual.

Diaphanéité, s. f.,—διαφάνεια (διαφαίνω, to shine through), durchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—transparency: in Physics, the property of affording passage to the light. Diaphane, adj.—διαφανὴς,—translucidus, L., durchscheinend, G.,—diaphanous: possessing the property of *transparency*.

Diaphorèse, s. f.,—διαφόρησις,—diaphoresis, f. L.,—ausdünnstung, f. G.,—perspiration, transpiration, evacuation by the pores of the skin. Diaphorétique, adj., diaphoretic: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to those remedies,—*Diaphorétiques*, F.—διαφορητικὰ φάρμακα,—remedia *diaphoretica*, L.,—*diaphoretische* oder *ausdünnstungbefördernde* mittel, G.,—which operate by promoting *cutaneous transpiration*: in Pathology, to a form of continued fever,—*fièvre diaphorétique*, F.,—characterized by incessant *perspiration*. *Diaphorétique minéral*,—antimonium *diaphoreticum*, L.,—*schweisstreibender* spiessglanz,—the old name of peroxyde of antimony.—See Peroxide.

Diaphragmatite, Diaphragmite, s. f.,—diaphragmatitis, diaphragmitis, f. L.,—zwerchfellentzündung, f. G.,—imflammation of the *diaphragm*. Diaphragmalgie, s. f. ?—diaphragmalgia, f. (διάφραγμα, the midriff, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—zwerchfellschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *diaphragm*. *Diaphragmapostema*, n. L.,—zwerchfellabscess, m. G.,—*abcess of* — : *Diaphragmelcosis*, f. L.,—zwerchfellgeschwür, n. G.,—*ulceration* of—the *diaphragm*.

Diaphragmatocèle, s. f.,—diaphragmatocele, f. (διάφραγμα,—κήλη, an hernial tumour), hernia diaphragmatis, L.,—zwerchfellbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *diaphragm*.

Diaphragme, s. m.,—διάφραγμα (διαφράγνυμι, to place a separation between), ὑπόζωμα, φρένες,—diaphragma, disseptum, septum transversum, n. L.,—zwerchfell, zwerchmuskel, m. G.,—diaphragm, midriff: in Comparative Anatomy, the large *muscle*, which, transversely situated, *forms a partition between* the thorax and abdomen of the *Mammifera*. It is imperfectly developed in *Birds*; and does not exist in the lower animals: frigidi sanguinis animalia, *nihil* habent *diaphragmatis* simile.—In Man, it has a tendinous centre,—centrum tendineum, L.,—sehne des *zwerchmuskels*, G.,—see Centre: and is attached to the ensiform cartilage, six lower ribs, an aponeurotic production,—*ligament cintré*, F.,—ligamentum arcuatum, L.,—extending from the last rib to the first lumbar vertebra; and, by two muscular elongations,—*piliers* ou *jambes du diaphragme*, F.,—crura *diaphragmatis*, L.,—die schenkel des *zwerchfells*, G.,—to the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebræ. It exhibits distinct apertures for the transit of the abdominal vena cava,—foramen quadrilaterum, L.,—loch zum durchgang der untern hohlevene, G.,—and for the œsophagus,—hiatus œsophageus, L.—and pneumo-gastric nerves. The aorta, thoracic duct, and anterior intercostal nerves pass between the crura: the vena azygos, and posterior intercostals, perforate some of the posterior fibres. The diaphragm constitutes a most important organ in the

apparatus of respiration. In Anatomy, the term, *diaphragm*, is also applied to the membranous or bony *partitions*,—septa, L.,—by which divers organs, portions of organs, or cavities, are separated: as the tentorium cerebelli,—*diaphr. du cerveau*, F.; the falx cerebri; mediastinum; membrana tympani; and septum narium,—nasenhohlscheidewand, G.,—see CLOISON: in Zoology, to the *partition*,—sepimentum, L.,—querwand, G.,—which imperfectly *divides* the cavity of certain unilocular *shells*: in Botany, to the transverse *septa* by which some *pods* or *fruits*, as that of *Cassia fistula*, are *separated* into distinct cells. DIAPHRAGMATIQUE, adj.,—diaphragmaticus,—zum *zwerchfelle* gehörig,—diaphragmatic, phrenic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers *blood-vessels* and *nerves* belonging to the *diaphragm*: as 1. the *phrenic Arteries*,—*artères diaphragmatiques* ou *phréniques*, F.; the two *superior* of which,—*art. diaphragm. supérieures*, ou *sus-diaphragmatigues*,—arteriæ *phrenicæ* superiores, L.,—obere *zwerchfell*schlagadern, G.,—branches of the internal mammary;—and the two *inferior*,—*inférieures*, *sous-diaphragmatiques*,——inferiores,——untere,—given off by the aorta or cœliac artery, are distinguished into *right* and *left*: 2. the *phrenic Nerves*,—*nerfs diaphragmatiques* ou *phréniques*,—nervi *phrenici*,—*zwerchfells*nerven,—emanating from the cervical—; and *phrenic Plexuses*,—*plexus diaphragmatiques*, F.,— — *phrenici*, L.,—from the superior part of the solar—plexus: and 4. the *phrenic Veins*,—*veines diaphragmatiques*,—venæ *phrenicæ*,—*zwerchfells*venen; the *right* superior of which terminates in the thoracic vena cava; the *left*, in the corresponding subclavian; and the *two inferior*, in the abdominal cava.

DIAPHYLACTIQUE. See PROPHYLACTIQUE.

DIAPHYSE, s. f.,—διάφυσις,—diaphysis, f. L.,—zwischenwachsen, n. G.,—interstice, the state of *growing between*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the body, or *central portion*, of the long bones,—das *mittelstück* langer knochen, G.: in Botany, by some, to the *nodi* of the *Gramineæ*,—die knoten der Gräser; by others, more correctly, to the *interstices* or *portions* of the culm *between* the nodes,——die *theile* des halms *zwischen* den knoten, G.

DIAPNOÏQUE, DIAPNOTIQUE, adj.,—diapnotic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—*Diapnoïques*, F.,—remedia *diapnoica* vel *diapnotica*, L.,—which operate by promoting slight, insensible *perspiration* (exhalation,—διαπνοή),—eine gelinde, unmerkliche ausdünnstung, G.,—from the surface. Hence nearly syn. with, but less active in operation than, *diaphoretic* medicines.

DIAPYÉTIQUE, adj.,—διαπυητικὸς,—suppurative: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—τα διαπυητικὰ,—remedia *dyapyetica*, L.,—*eiterungbefördernde* mittel, G.,—which favour the process of *suppuration*,——διαπύησις,—diapyesis, f. L., vereiterungsprocess, m. G. Synon. with MATURATIF, and SUPPURATIF.

DIARRHÉE, s. f.,—διαῤῥοὴ (διαῤῥέω, to flow through),——diarrhœa, f. L.,——durchfall, durchlauf, bauchfluss, m. G.,—purging, looseness of the bowels: a frequent excretion of liquid feces per anum. Synon with DÉVOIEMENT.

DIARTHROSE, s. f.,—διάρθρωσις,, f. L.,—diarthrose, f. G.: in Anatomy, a moveable joint,—ein bewegliches gelenk, G.,—an articulation admitting of motion in various directions. DIARTHRODIAL, adj.,—διαρθρωτικὸς,—diarthrodialis,—zu einer *diarthrose* gehörig.,—diarthrodial, belonging to the *diarthroses*: *Ex. Art. diarthrodiale*, F.,—a *diarthrodial* articulation; *Cartilage diarthrodial* ou *d'incrustation*,—the cartilaginous investment of the articular extremity of a bone.

DIASCORDE, s. m.,—diascordium, n. L.: in Pharmacy, an electuary, so called, as consisting of the leaves of *Scordium (Teucrium scordium)*; but indebted, for its *astringent* and *tonic* properties, to the opium and numerous other ingredients which enter into its composition. It is the Electuarium Opiatum Astringens (see p. 327) of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

DIASTASE, s. f.,—διάστασις (literally, dislocation, division, separation),—diastasis, f. L.: a term employed, by the ancient Pathologists, in divers significations: in Surgical Pathology, by the moderns, as expressive of the *separation* of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone,—das auseinanderweichen der stücken eines gebrochenen knochens, G.

DIASTÈME, s. f.,—διάστημα,,—diastema, n. L.,—zwischenraum, m., lücke, f. G.,—interspace, interval: a term applied, by Illiger, to the *interval*,—zahnlücke, G.,—which, in most of the *Mammifera*, exists between the canine and molar teeth. Of this term, variously compounded with other *Greek* substantives, the *French* writer, Breschet, has availed himself to frame titles for the different genera of *monstrous* productions. Thus, DIASTÉMATÉLYTRIE, s. f.,—constructed of διάστημα,—and ἔλυτρον, the vagina,—is employed to designate a "genus of organic deviations," characterized by a longitudinal *division* or *fissure* of the *vagina*; DIASTÉMATENCÉPHALIE, s. f. (*same*, and ἐγκέφαλος),—of the *brain*; DIASTÉMATOCAULIE, s. f. (— καυλὸς),—of the *trunk* of the body; DIASTÉMATOCHÉILIE, s. f. (— χεῖλος),—of the *lip*:—DIASTÉMATOCRANIE, s. f. (— κρανίον),—

of the *skull*; DIASTÉMATOCYSTIE, s. f. (— κύστις),—of the *urinary bladder*; DIASTÉMATOGASTRIE, s. f. (— γαστὴρ),—of the parietes of the *belly*; DIASTÉMATOGLOSSIE, s. f. (— γλῶσσα),—of the *tongue*; DIASTÉMATOGNATHIE, s. f. (— γνάθος) — of the *jaws*; DIASTÉMATOMETRIE, s. f. (— μήτρα),—of the *womb*; DIASTÉMATOPYÉLIE, s. f. (— πύελος),—of the *pelvis*; DIASTÉMATORACHIE, s. f. (— ῥάχις),—of the *spine*; DIASTÉMATORHINIE, s. f. (— ῥὶν),—of the *nose*; DIASTÉMATOSTAPHYLIE, s. f. (— σταφύλη),—of the *uvula*; DIASTÉMATOSTERNIE, s. f. (— στέρνον),—of the *sternum*; DIASTÉMENTÉRIE, s. f. (— ἔντερον), of the *intestinal canal*. DIASTÉMATIE, s. f., a term, of like origin, is also employed as designative of an organic deviation characterized by the presence of a *fissure* in the mesial line of the body. All these compounds may be *latinized* by the conversion of the final *e* into *a*; or *germanized* by the simple prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without any such conversion. See *Dictionaire des Termes usités dans les Sciences Naturelles*, v. i., p. 383.

DIASTOLE, s. f.,—διαστολὴ,—diastole, f. L.,—ausdehnung, f. G.: in Physiology, that state of *dilatation* of the heart,—*erweiterung* des herzens, G.,—which takes place on the afflux of blood into its cavities; and alternates with that of SYSTOLE.

DIASTROPHIE, s. f.,—διαστροφὴ,—diastrophe, f. L.,—verzerrung, f. G.: 1. *contortion*, as of the facial muscles from spasm, —die *verziehung* der gesichtmuskeln durch krampf, G.; 2. *dislocation*, as of the bones, muscles, or other organs, consequent upon a wrench; 3. *obliquity*, as of vision: *Ex.* διαστροφὴ ὀμμάτων, squinting. DIASTROPHIQUE, adj. ?—diastrophicus,—diastrophisch ?, an *diastrophie* leidend,—awry, distorted, suffering from *distortion*: *Exs.* διάστροφος τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς—one who *squints*; —τὸ σῶμα—*deformed* in person.

DIATHÈSE, s. f.—διάθεσις,—diathesis, f. L.,—anlage, beschaffenheit, f. G.,—disposition, inclination, tendency: *Exs. Diathesis* ad morbum, L.,—krankheits*anlage*, G.,—*predisposition* to disease; *diathesis* arthritica, L.,—a gouty *diathesis*.

DIATRITAIRE, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to certain physicians, —medici *diatritarii*, L.,—of the methodical sect; who professed to cure all diseases, by imposing upon their patients, a *three-days'* rigorous abstinence from food. Improperly derived from the *Greek* adj., διάτριτος, which signifies returning every third day.

DIAZOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, διάζωμα; and syn. with DIAPHRAGME.

DIAZOSTER, s. m. F. and L.,—διαζωστὴρ: the 12th lumbar vertebra; so named because corresponding to the *waist* or *waist-band* of the human figure or dress.

DICHOTOME, adj.,—διχότομος,—dichotomus, L.,—gabelförmig, gabelspaltig, gezweitheilt, zweitheilig, G —forked, *divided* into *two* equal branches or parts: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants, which are *equally divided* into *two*: as the *frond* of *Spongodium dichotomum*; and the *bifurcated stem* of *Ranunculus dichotomus*: in Astronomy, to the half-moon, —σελήνη διχότομος.

DICOQUE, adj.,—dicoccus (δὶς, twice, κόκκος, berry), L.—zweikernig, zweiknöpfig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *fruit* or *capsule*,—capsula *dicocca*, L.,— which, like that of *Mercurialis*, contains *two berries*.

DICOTYLEDONES, s. f., pl. (δὶς, twice, κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon): a term employed, in Botany, to designate *plants*,—die *Dikotyledonen*, pflanzen mit *zwei samenlappen*, G.,—whose seeds are provided with *two cotyledons* or seed-lobes. The *dicotyledonous* plants,—*plantes dicotyledonés*, F.,—plantæ *dicotyledoneæ*, L.,—*zweisamenlappige* pflanzen, G.,—form the 3rd grand Division in the Natural Method, of Jussieu.

DICROTE, adj.,—bisferiens, L.,—doppelschlägig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *pulse*,—*pouls dicrote* ou *rebondissant*, F.,—σφυγμὸς δίκροτος,—pulsus *dicrotus*, L.—doppelschläger, ein *zweimalschlägender* puls, G.,—which exhibits a *double stroke*, or rebounds, at each pulsation.

DICTAMNE *de Crète*, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Origanum*,—see ORIGAN. The *flowering tops* of the Dittany of Crete,—*O. dictamnus*,—kretischer diptam, G.,—highly aromatic, and heretofore celebrated as *vulnerary* and *cordial*, enter into the composition of many *French* pharmaceutical preparations.

DICTYOÏDE, adj.,—δικτυοειδὴς,—retiformis, L.,—netzförmig, G.,—reticular, retiform, net-like: an epithet, in Anatomy, synon. with RETICULAIRE.

DIDELPHES, s. m., pl.,—*Didelphi* (δὶς, twice, δελφὶς, δελφύα, the womb), L.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Blainville, to the Sub-class of *Mammifera*,—die beutelthiere, G.,—which exhibit a *double*—an external abdominal pouch in addition to the ordinary—*uterus*. See MARSUPIAUX. Synon. with DIDELPHIDES, F.,—*Didelphidæ*, L.

DIDYMALGIE, s. f.,—didymalgia, f. (δίδυμοι, the testes, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—hodenschmerz, m. G.?—*pain* in the *testes*.

DIDYNAMIE, s. f.,—didynamia, f. L.,— zweimachtigkeit, f. G.: a term literally signifying *two powers* (δὶς,—δύναμις, power); and employed, in Botany, to designate the 14th Class in the Sexual System, of Linnæus. It comprehends those plants,—

plantes didynamiques, F.,—plantæ *didynamicæ*, L.,—which have two long and two short—hence named *didynamous*—stamens, —*étamines didynames*, F.,—*zweimachtige* staubfäden, G.

Dierèse, s. f.,—διαίρεσις,—diæresis, f. L. —zerreissung, f. G.,—separation or division, solution of continuity: in Surgery, an operative process, which consists in *separating* by mechanical or chemical agents, —*agens diérétiques*, F.,—διαιρετικὰ,—*diæretica*, L.,—parts or organs, the union, contiguity, or continuity of which would be injurious: in Pathology, the solution of continuity, or separation, of blood-vessels or other organs, previously continuous, or contiguously situated; as exemplified in Hæmorrhagia per *diæresin*, L.,——eine durch *zertrennung* der gefässe entstandene blutung, G.,—loss of blood consequent on *rupture* of the (containing) vessels.

Diète, s. f.,—δίαιτα,—diæta, f. L.: a term, in Medicine and Hygiene, employed in divers significations; as 1., and originally, to denote the general manner of living—lebensweise, f. G.,—of an individual; and comprehending everything requisite for the sustenance of life: 2., under the modern and more limited designation of regimen,—victûs ratio, L.,—diät, f. G.,—to indicate any particular plan of food, as *diète lactée*, F.,—a milk-*diet*; and incorrectly, by the *French*, as synon. with *abstinence* from *food*. Thus, the expression, *mettre quelq 'un à la diète*, implies, with them, the adoption of the starving system. Diététique, adj.,—διαιτητικὸς, —diæteticus,—diätetisch, zur *diät* gehörig,—dietetic, dietetical, pertaining to *diet*.

Diététique, s. f.,—διαιτητικη (τέχνη), —dietetica (ars, doctrina), L.,—die diatetik, G.,—dietetics: in Hygiene and Therapeutics, the art of regulating the *diet* for the prevention, or in the treatment, of various diseases. Diététiste, s. m., —dietist: the term applied to a *physician*, διαιτητικὸς (ἰατρὸς),—diætetista, m. L.,— who exclusively restricts himself to the use of *dietetic* remedies in the treatment of diseases.

Difformité, s. f.,—deformitas, f. L., —ἀειδία,—ungestaltheit, f. G.,—deformity: the popular designation of external defect of structure,—*vice de conformation extérieure*, F.,—congenital or accidental. Difforme, adj.,—deformis,—ἀειδὴς, ἄμορφος,—ungestaltet, übelgebildet,—deformed, mis-shapen: an epithet applied, in Botany, to whole plants, which, as *Chætospora deformis*,——or to the organs of certain plants which, as the *anther* of *Justicia hyssopifolia*, and the *petal* of *Epimedium*,— exhibit an extraordinary figure.

Diffus, adj —diffusus, L.—ausgebreitet, L.,—diffuse, diffused: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to certain forms of *aneurism*,—see Anévrisme: in Physics, to an object,—*objet diffus*, F.,—which does not make a distinct image upon the retina: in Botany, to a plant which, like *Cyperus diffusus*, *spreads out* its branches.

Diffusible, adj.,—ausbreitbar, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to agents which produce a powerful but transient excitement of the nervous and vascular systems. Thus ammonia, alcohol, and sulphuric ether, are termed *diffusible* stimulants.

Digastrique, adj.,—digastricus (δὶς, twice, γαστὴρ, belly), L.,—zweibäuchig, G.,—two-bellied: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *muscle* of the lower jaw,— *m. digastrique* (mastoïdo-génien, Ch,), F., —digastricus, biventer maxillæ inferioris, L.,——zweibäuchiger unterkiefermuskel, G.,—which consists of *two* fleshy portions or *bellies*, with an intervening tendon. It extends from the mastoid process of the temporal bone, to the symphysis of the jaw. The tendon traverses. in its course, the lower portion of the stylo-hyoid muscle, or, rather, an aponeurotic ring fixed to the hyoid bone.

Digesteur, s. m. See Marmite *de Papin*.

Digestif, s. m.: in Pharmacy, the name of a stimulating *Ointment*,—Unguentum *digestivum*, L.,—*digestiv*salbe, terebinthinsalbe, G.,—consisting principally of turpentine and the yolk of egg. It is the Unguentum de Terebinthinâ et Ovorum Vitellis, quod vocant *Digestivum* simplex—p. 360—of the *Paris Pharmacopœa*.

Digestion, s. f.—digestio, f. L.—πέψις, —daaung, verdaaung, f. G.: in Physiology, one of the most important in the series of processes to which alimentary substances are subjected on introduction into the intestinal canal of animals. Its immediate object is the conversion of the alimentary mass into chyme; its ultimate purpose, the increase or renovation,—see Nutrition,—of the animal body: in Surgery, the disposition of a wound or sore to a healthy suppuration by *digestive* remedies,—remedia *digestiva*, *digerentia*, L.,— die *verdauungs*mittel, G.: in Pharmacy, the solution,—digerirung, f. G.,—of a solid substance in alcohol, water, or other menstruum, by the aid of an elevated temperature.

Digital, adj.,—digitalis, L.,—δακτυλικὸς,—exhibiting the figure of, or belonging to, the *finger*,—digitus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the posterior horn,—*cavité digitale*, F.,—see Cavité,— of the lateral ventricle of the brain: 2. to the vermiform appendix,—*appendice digital*,—of the Cæcum: 3. to the blood-vessels and nerves—*artères*, *veines*, et *nerfs*

digitaux,—which supply the *fingers*: 4. to the slight impressions—*impr. digitales*,—which exist on the cerebral surface of the cranial bones, and correspond to the convolutions of the brain.

DIGITALE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Digitalis* (*Didynamia, angiosperm.; Scrophularineæ*), L.,—der Fingerhut, G.,—Foxglove,—containing many species; one of which only, the purple—,—*D. purpurea*,—*d. pourprée*, F.—rother—purpurrother fingerhut, braunes fingerkraut, G.,—a common European species,—is *medicinal*. Of this powerfully *sedative*, *diuretic*, and, in large doses, *poisonous* plant, the *French* and *Germans* have a *Simple Tincture*,—Tinctura de Foliis Digitalis purpureæ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Einfache Tinctur des rothen Fingerhuts: and the *Germans*, an *Ethereal Tincture*, *Extract*, and *Unguent*,—Aetherische Tinctur, Dicksaft, und Salbe des rothen Fingerhuts. See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. i, p. 189.

DIGITALINE, s. f.,—digitalina, f. L.: an organic alcali which exists in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

DIGITATION, s. f.,—digitatio, f. L.,—division into *fingers*: a disposition exhibited by the margins of divers muscles, and conspicuously by those of the *Serratus magnus*, and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, in their coalescence on the ribs. Synon. with DENTELURE. DIGITÉ, adj.,—digitatus, L.,—δακτυλωτὸς,—digitated, G.,—finger-shaped, furnished with *fingers*: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants when divided, like the *frond* of *Laminaria digitata*, into several *finger-like* portions; or a compound *leaf* when disposed, as that of *Æsculus*, in the form of *digitations*: in Zoology, by Blumenbach, to an Order of *Mammifera*, DIGITÉS, pl.,—*Digitati*, L.,—comprehending those animals which have *separate toes* on all the four feet. DIGITIFORME, adj.,—digitiformis,—fingerförmig,—digitiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose organs, like the *digitated leaf* of *Hibiscus digitiformis*, or that of *Mesembryanthemum digitiforme*, exhibit a *finger-like* disposition.

DIGITIGRADES, s. m., pl.,—digitigradi (*digitus*, a finger or toe, *gradior*, I tread), L.: a term applied, by Cuvier and other zoologists, to a family of *Mammifera*; comprehending those animals which, like the individuals of the genera, *Canis*, *Felis*, and *Mustela*, *tread*, in the act of progression, only on the extremity of the *toes*.

DIGYNIE, s. f.,—digynia. f. (δὶς, twice, γυνὴ, female), L.,—digynie, f. G.: a term, in Botany, conferred, by Linnæus, upon an Order in five different Classes of the Sexual System. It comprehends those plants,—*plantes digynes*, F.,—plantæ *digynæ*, L.,—*zweiweibige* pflanzen, G.,—which exhibit either *two* distinct *pistils* or *female organs*,—a style surmounted by *two stigmata*,—or even *two* sessile *stigmata*. The epithet, *digynous*, is also applied to specifically designate certain *plants* which, like *Rumex digynus*, differ from their congeners, in the possession of *two pistils*: and, by Malacarne, to a class of *monsters*, characterized by the presence of the *double female* sex in one individual.

DILACÉRATION, s. f.,—dilaceratio, f. L.: the separation of soft parts by the action of a tearing body. See DECHIREMENT.

DILATABILITÉ, s. f.,—dilatabilitas, f. L.,—dehnbarkeit, f. G.,—dilatability: the property of *dilatation*, DILATATION, s. f.,—dilatatio, f. L.,—ἀνευρυσμὸς,—ausdehnung, f. G.; as, in Chemistry, of water and other bodies, by the action of caloric: in Physiology and Physics, of divers parts of the animal body, either in a state of health, as the *expansion* of cavities by the agency of *dilating* muscles,—see DILATATEUR; or in a state of disease, as, in Surgery, the *enlargement* of fistulæ, or the natural orifices of the mucous membranes, by the introduction of a dilator.

DILATATEUR, s. m., and adj.: an epithet, or term, applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles*,—*m. dilatants*, F.,—musculi *dilatantes*, L.,—*erweiternde* muskeln, G.,—serving to *dilate* any cavity to the parietes of which they are attached. Thus, the *Crico-thyroideus*, and *Crico-arytænoideus posticus* have been respectively designated, by Lieutaud, le *dilatateur antérieur*, et — *postérieur du larynx*, F. In Surgery, a *dilator*, or *dilating* instrument,—dilatorium, speculum, n. L.,—*erweiterungs*instrument, n. G.

DILATÉ, adj.,—dilatatus, L.,—ausgebreitet, erweitert, G.,—dilated: an epithet applied, in Medical and Surgical Pathology, to the pupil of the eye, the cavities of the nostril, of the heart, or other hollow organ, or the blood-vessels, when exhibiting, from any morbid cause or alteration, an unwonted increase of the natural dimensions or calibre: in Obstetrics, to the orifice of the uterus when yielding from its ordinary state of occlusion, in the process of parturition, or the development of an internal tumour: in Botany, to divers organs of plants which gradually expand from base to summit, as the *filament* of *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum*; the *throat* of the *corolla* of *Mirabilis Jalapa*; and the *stigma* of *Orobanche minor*.

DINDON, s, m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Meleagris* (*Gallinaceæ, Alectorides*, Cuv.), L.; the principal species of which, *M. gallopavo*,—der walche hahn, G.,—the common turkey,—a native of the West-Indian islands and North America, has long been introduced into Europe; and

constitutes a favourite article of *diet* with the inhabitants. The *flesh* of the domesticated animal is less digestible and nutritious than that of game-birds and the common fowl. In the wild state, turkeys congregate in small flocks; and frequently attain a very considerable size. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 429.

Diodoncéphale, s. m.,—diodoncephalon, n. (δίς, double,—ὀδούς, tooth,—κεφαλή, head), L.: a name given, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* which exhibit a *double* row of *teeth*. See *Philosophie Anatomique; Monstruosités Humaines*, p. 98.

Dioécie, s. f.,—dioecia, f. (δίς,—οἰκία, house), L.: a name given, by Linnæus, to a Class and Order of *plants*, in his Sexual System; comprehending those which exhibit male flowers upon one individual, and female on the other. Dioïque, adj.,—dioïcus, L.,—zweihäusig, G.,—dicœcious: an epithet applied, generally, to plants belonging to *Dioecia*,—zur *diöcie* gehörig, G.; and, specifically, to those, as *Bryonia*—, *Urtica diœcia*, which are distinguished, from their congeners, by such peculiarity of character.

Dioncose, s. f.—διόγκωσις, literally *swelling*,—intumescentia, f. L.—aufschwellen, n. G.: in Pathology, a term employed, by the Methodists, to designate a *plethora*, which they regard as an effect of the diffusion of the circulating fluids, or retention of the excrementitious evacuations.

Dionysien, s. m.,—dionysianus, m. L.: a term applied, in Pathology, to an individual who exhibits bony or *horn-like excrescences*,—Dionysisiques, s. m., pl.,—dionysisci, L.,—on the frontal regions. The term is derived from Διόνυσος, a *Greek* synonym of the God, *Bacchus*; whom the poets have represented as wearing *horns*.

Diophthalme, s. m.—fascia diophthalmica, f. L. Synon. with Binocle.

Dioptre, s. m.,—δίοπτρα, δίοπτρον,—dioptrum, n. L.: in Surgery, an instrument wherewith to dilate a cavity, in order to obtain a view of its interior; hence syn. with the *French* Dilatateur, and *Latin* speculum: by Kraus, represented as meaning, especially, a speculum uteri,—mutterspiegel, m. G.: in Optics, an instrument for measuring heights and angles.

Dioptrique, adj.,—διοπτρικός: belonging to, or skilled in the use of, *dioptrical* instruments,—*instr. dioptriques*, F.,—*dioptrische* instrumenten, G. Colores *dioptrici*, L.,—prismatische farben, G.,—prismatic colours. Substantively employed,—Διοπτρική,—dioptrica, f. L.,—die dioptrik, G.——the art of using *dioptrical* instruments; or that branch of Physics which investigates the properties of refracted light, or the phenomena produced by it, in traversing media of different density.

Diorrhèse, Diorrhose, s. f.,—διόρρωσις (διορρόω, to convert into serum),—diorrhosis, f. L.: in Pathology, the dissolution of the solids of the animal body, and their evacuation by the urinary passages.

Diorthose, s. f.,—διόρθωσις,—diorthosis, f. L.,—literally *rectification*,—verbesserung, f. G.: in Operative Surgery, the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

Diosma, s. F. and L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Pentandria monogyn.*),—the Buchu Plant,—constituting the type of the Natural Family of the Diosmées, s. f., pl.,—*Diosmeæ*, L. It comprehends several—principally odoriferous—shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. One species, *D. oppositifolia*, is employed, by the *Hottentots*, in the treatment of various diseases, and, especially, retention of urine; and the *leaves* of another, *D. crenata*, have lately been introduced into Europe, under the title of *Buchu leaves*, for the cure of gleet and gonorrhœa. Diosmine, s. f.,—diosmina, f. L.: a bitter substance constituting the active principle of the leaves of *D. crenata*.

Dipétale, adj.,—dipetalus (δίς, double, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—mit *zwei blumenblättern* versehen, G.,—dipetalous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla* of a plant, consisting, as in *Pelargonium dipetalum*, of *two petals*: also, to the *keel*,—*carène*, F.,—of papilionaceous flowers, when the *two petals*, of which it consists, are unadherent in their whole extent.

Diphylle, adj.,—diphyllus (δίς,—φύλλον, leaf), L.—zweiblättrig, mit *zwei kelchblättern* versehen, G.,—diphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants which consist of *two leaves* or pieces; as the *calyx* of *Papaver*; the *spatha* of *Allium carinatum*; the *bulb* of *Chiloglottis*; and the *stem* of *Dentaria diphylla*. A compound leaf is, also, termed *diphyllous*, when, as in *Cassia diphylla*, the common petiole sustains only *two leaflets*; or the organ is deeply divided, as in *Jeffersonia diphylla*, into *two* lobes.

Diplocéphalie, s. f.,—diplocephalia, f. (διπλόος, double, κεφαλή, head), L.: a term applied, by Breschet, to a genus of organic deviations characterized by the presence of *two heads* on the same body. In like manner, Diplogastrie, s. f.,—diplogastria, f. (*same*, and γαστήρ) L.,—and Diplogénèse, s. f.,—diplogenesis, f. (*same*, and γένεσις, production), L.,—are, by that writer, used to designate organic deviations, respectively distinguished by the existence of *two trunks* on one pelvis, and by the conjunction of *two* or more *germs*.

Diploé, s. m.,—διπλοή, literally *duplication*,—diploe, f. L. and G.: a term employed, by Anatomists, to designate the layer of cellular tissue, interposed between

the two tables of the flat bones, and especially those of the cranium: by the ancients, one of the membranes of the uterus. DIPLOÏQUE, DIPLOÉTIQUE, adj.,—diploicus, diploeticus, L.,—pertaining to the *diploe: Ex. Substance diploïque, vaisseaux diploïques*, F.,—the substance and vessels of the *diploe.*

DIPLÔME, s. m., διπλωμα,—diploma, n. L.: in Pharmacy, a vessel, with *double* parietes,—ein gefäss mit *doppelten* wänden, G.,—destined for the formation of a water-bath,—technically balneum mariæ, L.,—wasserbad, G.,—see BAIN-*marie.* In Science, a written document,—diploma,—doctordiplöm, n. G.,—conferring the title and privileges of Doctor in Medicine and the other learned professions.

DIPLOPIE, s. f.,—diplopia, f. (διπλόος, double, ὄψις, sight), visus duplex, L.—doppeltsehen, n. G.,—double vision: in Pathology, an affection of the organ of sight, in which every object produces *two* distinct impressions upon the retina.

DIPSÉTIQUE, adj.,—διψητικὸς,—dipseticus, L.,—dipsetic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to remedies,—remedia *dipsetica*, L.,—which excite *thirst*,—δίψα.

DIPTÈRE, adj.,—διπτερὸς,—dipterus, bialatus, bipennis, L.,—zweiflüglich, G.,—dipterous: an epithet applied, in Botany and Entomology, to a vegetable organ or insect, furnished with *two wings;* as, among *plants*, the *seed* of *Halesia diptera;* among *insects*, those which, from this circumstance, constitute the Order, DIPTÈRES, s. f. pl.,—*Diptera*, L.,—or *two-winged* insects. See Meigen, *Systematische Beschreibung der bekannten Europäischen Zweiflügeligen Insekten.* Aachen, 6 vol., 8vo., 1818—1830. DIPTÉROLOGUE, s. m., —dipterologus, m. L.,—dipterologist: a naturalist devoted to *dipterology*,—DIPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—dipterologia, f. L.,—the study of the *Diptera.*

DISCOÏDE, adj.,—δισκοειδὴς,—discoides, discoideus, L.,—scheibenförmig, G.,—discoid: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit two parallel flattened surfaces with an obtuse circular border; as the *fruit* of *Phytolacca;* the *pileus* of *Agaricus discoideus*, and *seed* of *Strychnos nux vomica:* in Zoology, to univalve *shells*, whose spires are vertically convoluted on the same plane; and which, consequently, present the *figure* of a *disk*,—see DISQUE,—as the various species of *Planorbis* and the *Ammonites.*

DISCRET, adj.,—unterscheiden, G.,—distinct, separate: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to certain *Exanthemata;* the pustules of which, as in *distinct Variola*, are perfectly *separate* from each other.—Hence opposed, in signification, to CONFLUENT.

DISCRIMEN, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, literally signifying *separation* or *division;* and applied, in Surgery, to a *bandage* which is used in the operation of blood-letting from the frontal vein.

DISCUSSIF, adj.,—discutiens (*discutere*, to disperse), L.,—discutient: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—*Discussifs*, F.,—remedia *discutientio*,—*discussoria*, L.,—*zertheilende* mittel, G.,—which are externally used for the *dispersion* of tumours and congestions.

DISLOCATION, s. f.,—dislocatio, f. L.—Synon. with LUXATION.

DISPENSAIRE, s. m.,—dispensatorium, n. L.: a *book*,—codex—, liber pharmaceuticus, L.,—apothekerbuch, m., pharmakopöie, f. G.,—dispensatory,—wherein the history, physical qualities, chemical composition, and mode of preparation, of the various *pharmaceutical* agents are treated of and described; as the *Edinburgh* and *London Dispensatories*, and *Codex Medicamentarius*, sive *Pharmacopoea Gallica*, of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris: also, a *public institution*,—dispensary,—for the cheap or gratuitous treatment of the sick poor; and the *room*,—laboratorium, n. L. and G.,—devoted to the *dispensation*, F., G., and E.,—of medicines by an apothecary, hence termed a *dispenser*,—DISPENSATEUR, s. m.,—dispensator, m. L.

DISPERME, adj.—dispermus (δὶς, double, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—zweisaamig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *fruit* of plants which, like that of *Berberis vulgaris*, is *dispermous*, or contains *two seeds.*

DISPOSITION, s. f.,—dispositio, f. L.: a term, in its application to Anatomy, signifying *arrangement*,—ordnung, f. G.—the mutual relations of different parts of the human body: in Pathology, synon. with, but more extended in signification than, *Diathesis.*

DISQUE, s. m.,—δίσκος,—discus, m. L., —diskus, m., scheibe, f. G.,—disk: a term, of extensive application in Astronomy, Botany, and Zoology. Thus, the visible surface of the sun, moon, or a planet,—that portion of the surface of a *leaf* situated between the borders, the central part of the assemblage of *flowers* constituting an umbel or corymb, the collection of florets occupying the centre of the calathide —the central florets—of the radiated *Syngenesious plants*,—the central part of the wings of *insects*, and the convex portion of a *bivalve shell*,—are denominated *disk.* See, also, DISCOÏDE.

DISSECTION, s. f.,—dissectio, f. L.,—διακοπὴ: a term synon. with ANATOMIE. *Dissection*, however, when performed upon the *human body*, is more precisely expressed by ANTHROPOTOMIE;—on *man and the lower animals*, by ZOOTOMIE;—upon *plants*,

PHYTOTOMIE. The objects of *dissection* of the animal body are either anatomical, or pathological. In the *former* case, it has received different designations according to the organ, or organs, upon which the investigation is directed. See ANGIOTOMIE, DERMOTOMIE, MYOTOMIE, NÉVROTOMIE, OSTÉOTOMIE, SYNDESMOTOMIE.

DISSEMBLABLE, adj.,—dissimilis, L.,—ανόμοιος,—unähnlich, G.,—dissimilar, unlike: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants which, as the *lobes* of the *anther* of *Salvia*, the *anthers* of *Cassia*, and *leaves* of *Morysia diversifolia*, exhibit a *diversity* of figure in the same organ, flower, or individual plant.

DISSIMULÉ, adj.,—dissimulatus, L.—See SIMULÉ.

DISSOLUTION, s, f.,—dissolutio, f. L.,—διάλυσις,—auflösung, lösung, f. G.: in Chemistry, an operation which consists in combining with a body, the quantity of water or other *solvent* fluid--DISSOLVANT, s. m., and adj.,—*solvens*, L.,—διαλυτικὸν,—*auflösungs*mittel, G.,—sufficient to destroy the aggregation of its molecules: in Pathology, employed to designate an unusual *fluidity* of the blood and other animal fluids: in common language, cessation of life,—extinction of the vital principle,—in animal bodies. DISSOLUBLE, adj.,—solubilis,—διαλυτὸς,—auflösbar,—soluble, capable of *solution*.

DISTENSION, s. f.,—distensio, f. L.,—ausdehnung, f. G.: in Pathology, considerable *tension*, as of the parietes of a hollow organ, from inordinate accumulation of its contents.

DISTICHIASE, s. f.,—διστιχίασις,—distichiasis, f. L.: a disease induced by the inversion of the internal row of a *distichia*,—διστοιχία,—or *double row* of eye-lashes,—eine *doppelte reihe* der augenliederhaare, G.—upon the eye-ball, and the consequent inflammation and ulceration of that organ. See TRICHIASE. DISTIQUE, adj.,—δίστιχος,—distichus,—zweireihig, zweizeilig: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, arranged in *two series* or *rows*, along a common axis.

DISTILLATION, s. f.,—distillatio, f. L.,—abziehen, n. G.: a well-known process in Chemistry, executed by means of a *distilling* apparatus, or *still*,—*appareil distillatoire*, F.,—alembicus, m. L.,—*stille*, f. G.,—see ALAMBIC. DISTILLÉ, adj.: an epithet applied to the *product*,—that which has been exposed to the process,—of *distillation*: *Ex. Eau distillée*, F.,—*destillirtes* wasser, G.,—aqua *distillata*, L.,—*distilled* water.

DISTOME, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Distoma* (δὶς, double, στόμα, mouth), L.,—das Doppelmaul, G.,—comprehending, according to Rudolphi,—*Entzoorum Synopsis*, p. 362,—numerous species. Described, by *French* helminthological writers, under the genus, FASCIOLE.

DISTORSION, s. f.,—distorsio, f. (*distorquere*, to turn awry, to twist), L.,—διαστροφὴ,—verdrehung, f. G.,—distortion: a term employed to express, 1. violent *twisting* or *contortion*,—verstauchung, f. G.,—of a part or member; 2. a *convulsed* state of the muscles of the eye, whereby the organ is drawn towards one point of the orbit: and 3., incorrectly, to designate curvature of the spine.

DISTYLE, adj.,—distylus, (δὶς, double, στύλος, a style), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, which, as the *Casuarina distyla*, exhibit *two styles*.

DITRACHYCEROS, s. m. (δὶς,—τραχὺς, rough, κέρας, horn), F. and L.: a genus of *Entozoary Animals*, first discovered, in the excrement of a female, by Dr. Sultzer, of Strasburgh; and, subsequently, by Lesauvages, of Caen. The body, of very minute size, is furnished with *two rugged* and pointed *horns* or appendages. One species only has, at present, been discovered. It is the *Bicornis rudis*, of Sultzer,—*Cysticercus bicornis*, of Zeder,—*and Diceras rude*, of Rudolphi. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 451.

DIURÈSE, s. f.,—diuresis, f. (διὰ, thorough, οὔρησις, discharge of urine), L.,—harnabgang, m. G.,—abundant secretion of *urine*. DIURÉTIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to those *remedies*,—DIURÉTIQUES, F.,—*diuretica*, L.,—*diuretische* oder *harntreibende* mittel, G.,—*diuretics*,—which augment the secretory action of the *kidneys*.

DIURNE, adj.,—diurnus, L.,—ἡμερινὸς, ἡμέριος,—täglich, G.,—diurnal, daily: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases which, as certain *Exanthemata*, recede at night, and shew themselves only *by day*: in Natural History, to *animals* and *plants* which live but *twenty-four* hours; or which, as some of the *Strigidæ*, among *Birds*,—see NOCTURNE,—and the *Diurna*, among *Lepidopterous Insects*, only appear while the sun is *above* the horizon.

DIVERGENCE, s. f.—divergentia, f. L.—auseinanderlaufen, n. G.: in Physics and Natural History, the condition of two lines, or organs, emanating and branching out from one common point, or centre.—DIVERGENT, adj.,—divergens,—auseinanderfahrend, auseinanderlaufend,—divergent, diverging.

DIVERTICULE, s. m.,—diverticulum, n. L.,—literally a *side-way*,—abweg, m. G.,—diverticle: a designation applied, in Anatomy, to every hollow appendage which belongs to, and communicates with the cavity of, the intestinal canal, and terminates in a *cul-de-sac*.

Division, s. f.,—divisio, f. L.,—διαίρεσις,—theilung, abtheilung, trennung, f. G.: in Surgery, the accidental *separation* of parts, originally united,—see Plaie; or the result of an operation undertaken with a curative design. Divisé, adj.,—divisus,—διαίρετος,—getheilt, divided: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ which, as the *androphore*,—*andr. divisé*,—of *Jatropha panduræfolia*, and the *ovary* of the *Labiatæ*, is deeply *cut* into several portions. The terms, *bi-*, *tri-*, *quinquefide*,—*bi-*, *tri-*, *quinqueparti*,—are respectively employed to indicate the numbers—two, three, five,—of the *divisions* which such organs exhibit. Divisibilité, s. f.,—divisibilitas, f. L.,—theilbarkheit, f. G.,—divisibility, susceptibility of *division*.

Divisif, adj.: in Surgery, an epithet applied to a *bandage*,—*b. divisive*, F.,—fascia *dividens*, L.—which keeps parts in a state of *separation*, and opposes their re-union.

Divulsion, s. f.,—divulsio, f. L.,—διάσπασις,—abreissung, f. G.: the act of *violently separating*. Synon. with Arrachement.

Docimasie, s. f.,—δοκιμασία,—docimasia, f. L.,—untersuchung, prüfung, probe, probirkunst, f. G.,—the act, or art, of *assaying* or *examining*, trial, proof: a term applied, 1. in Metallurgy, to experiments made with a view of *ascertaining* the nature and purity of a metal: 2., in Medical Jurisprudence, to the series of *tests*,—*docimasie pulmonaire*, F.,—*docimasia* pulmonum, L.,—die lungen*probe*, G.,—to which the lungs of a new-born child are subjected, in order to determine whether or not it have respired after birth: 3. in Pharmacy, to the process,—medicamentorum *docimasia*, L.,—die *prufung* der arzneikörper, G.,—for *ascertaining* the purity of different remedies. Docimastique, adj.,—δοκιμαστικός,—docimastic, pertaining to *docimastics*—*art docimastique*, F.,—δοκιμαστική,—docimastice, ars *docimastica*, L.,—die dokimastik, G.,—or the practice of *docimasia*.

Docimasologie, s. f.,—docimasologia (δοκιμασία,—λόγος, discourse), L.,—dokimasologie, untersuchungslehre, f. G.,—docimasology, a *treatise* on the art of *assaying* or *examining*, in Metallurgy, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, or Forensic Medicine.

Doctrine, s. f.,—doctrina, f. L.,—διδασκαλία,—lehre, f. G.: a collection of propositions relative to the facts observed, the hypotheses founded upon, or precepts deduced from, them in any department, or the whole circle, of human knowledge.

Dodécadactylon, s. m. F., n. L.,—δωδεκαδακτυλὸν (ἔντερον),—zwolffingerdarm, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with Duodénum, a portion of the small intestine, which measures, in length, about *twelve fingers'* breadth. Dodécadactylite, s. f.,—dodecadactylitis, f. L. Synon. with Duodénite.

Dodécafide, adj.,—dodecafidus, L.,—twelve-cleft, *divided* into *twelve* segments; as the parts of certain *plants*. Synon. with *Dodécaparti*. Decagone, adj.,—decagonous (δώδεκα, twelve, γωνία, angle), L.,—zwolfeckig, G.,—twelve-angled, exhibiting, as the *Pegasia dodecagona*, *twelve angles*.

Dodécagynie, s. f.,—dodecagynia, f. (δώδεκα, twelve, γυνὴ, a female), L.: in Botany, an Order of plants, belonging to the Sexual System of Linnæus, and comprehending those whose flowers,—*fleurs dodécagynes*, F.,—flores *dodecagyni*, L.,—*zwolfweibige* blüthen, G.,—are *decagynous*, or furnished with *twelve pistils*, *styles*, or sessile *stigmata*.

Dodécandrie, s. f.,—dodecandria, f. (*same*, and ἀνὴρ, a male) L.,—zwolfmännigkeit, f. G.?: a name given, in the System of Linnæus, to one Class, and three Orders, comprehending those *plants*,—*plantes dodécandres* ou *dodécandriques*, F.,—plantæ *dodecandræ*, L.,—*zwolfmännige* pflanzen, G.,—whose flowers are furnished with from *twelve* to nineteen *male* organs or stamens. The epithet, *dodecandrous*, is also employed as a specific designation of plants characterized, like *Jussiæa dodecandra*, by the presence of exactly *twelve stamens*.

Dodécapétale, adj.,—dodecapetalus (δώδεκα, twelve, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—dodecapetalous: an epithet, in Botany, applied to a plant furnished with *twelve petals*,—mit 12 *blumenblättern* versehen, G.

Dogmatisme, s. m.,—dogmatismus, m. (δόγμα, a received opinion or tenet, a principle of belief,)—dogma, n. L.,—lehrsatz, m., glaubenslehre, f. G.,—dogmatism: a system, or theory, among the Ancients, resulting from the application of philosophy, and physical and chemical theories, to medicine. Dogmatique, adj.,—dogmatic: an epithet applied, in Medical Science, to those *physicians*—δογματικοὶ ἰατροὶ,—medici *dogmatici*, L.,—die *dogmatischen*, —*theoretischen* ärzte, G.,—who are partizans of *dogmatism*, or belong to the *dogmatic* sect,—*école dogmatique*, F.; and are, consequently, opposed to the *Empirics*—ἰατροὶ ἐμπειρικοὶ,—who profess to take *experience* alone for their guide. See Empirisme.

Doigt, s. m.,—δάκτυλος,—digitus, m. L.,—finger, G. and E.: a term applied, in Human Anatomy, to the five prolongations which form the extremity of the *hand*, and terminate the atlantal limb.—The 1st is named *thumb*,—*pouce*, m., le *gros doigt*, F.,—ἀντίχειρ,—pollex, m. L.,—daum, daumen, m. G.; 2nd, *fore-finger*,—*index* ou *indicateur*,—λιχανὸς,—indicator,—zeigefinger; 3rd, *middle finger*,—*doigt de milieu*,—digitus medius,—mittelfinger;

4th, *ring-finger*,——l'*annulaire*,—see Anneau; and 5th, the *little finger*,—l'*auriculaire*, ou le *petit doigt*,—digitus minimus,—der kleine finger. All these organs exhibit three phalanges; except the first, which has only two. The skin, covering them, displays a different structure upon the palmar from that on the dorsal surface. This peculiarity, with the liberal distribution of nerves to the pulp at the extremity of the organ, imparts to the palmar surface a very delicate sense of touch.—The term,—*doigt du pied*, F.,—*digitus* pedis, L.,—is employed to distinguish, in man, the toes—see Orteil,—from the fingers: and, in Zoology, the toes of the lower animals are, by the *French*, denominated *doigts*.

Doigtier, s. m.: a vulgar synonym of *Digitalis purpurea*. See Digitale.

Dolabriforme, adj.,——dolabriformis, L.,—hobelförmig, G.,—ax-shaped: an epithet applied, to the *leaves*,—*feuilles dolabriformes*, F.,—of certain plants; which, as those of *Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme*, resemble a *carpenter's ax*,—dolabra, L.

Dolic, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Dolichos (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—das Faseln, G.,—Horse-Eye Bean; containing numerous *alimentary* species, principally natives of the East Indies and America. The *Cow-itch*, *D. pruriens*,—juckendes faseln, G.,—formerly arranged in this genus, is, by modern botanists, referred to *Stizolobium*. See Loudon, *Encyclopæd. of Plants*, p. 616. The new term is compounded of στίζω, to prick, λοβὸς, a pod. Two species,—*St. pruriens* and *urens*,—afford the *cow-itch* or *cow-hage*, employed *medicinally* as a *vermifuge*.

Doloire, s. m.: in Surgery, the name of a *spiral bandage*,—*b. en doloire*, F.,—ascia vel fascia spiralis, L.,—spiral- oder hobelbinde, G.

Dorsal, adj.,—dorsalis, L.,—νωταῖος,—zum *rücken* gehörig, G.,—belonging to the *back*,—dorsum, n. L.,—νῶτον: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain organs, parts, or regions, of the body; as, 1., to two *muscles*, one of which, A. *M. grand dorsal*, ou *très-large du dos* (lombo-huméral, Ch.), F.,—latissimus dorsi, L.,—breiter rückenmuskel, G.,—extends, on each side, from the spinous processes of the seven lower dorsal vertebræ, from all those of the lumbar vertebræ and sacrum, from the posterior part of the crest of the ilium, and the four lower false ribs, to the inner or posterior margin of the bicipital groove of the os brachii: and B, *M. long dorsal* (portion costo-trachélienne du sacro-spinal, Ch.),—longissimus dorsi,—innerer rückgratstrecker; extending from the sacrum to the summit of the back, and attached, in its course, by tendinous and fleshy slips, to nearly all the ribs, between their tubercle and angle; and, by small tendons, to the transverse and articular processes of all the lumbar—, and the transverse of all the dorsal—, vertebræ: 2. to these *vertebræ*,—v. *dorsales*, L.,—*vertèbres dorsales*, F.,——*rücken*wirbel, G.,——12 in number, and distinguished from those of the neck and loins, by the impressions, on the sides of their bodies, above and below, and on their transverse processes, which receive the head and tubercle of the corresponding rib: 3. to the whole *region* of the back,—*rég. dorsale*; and to the superior surface of the foot, and posterior—of the hand,—*face dorsale du pied*, et — *de la main*.

In Zoology, to the *back fin*,—*nageoire dorsale*, F.,—rückenfloss, m. G.,—of certain *Cetacea* and *Fishes*; and an organ,—*Vaisseau dorsale*, F.,—*rücken*gefäss, G.,—the *dorsal* vessel,—which exists in *Insects*,—most conspicuously, in their larva state; and is supposed to execute the functions of a *heart*,—see Cœur: in Pathology, to a morbid affection,—*Phthisie dorsale*, F.,—Tabes *dorsalis*, L.; for an account of which see Spermatorhée.

Dorso-Costal, adj.—dorso-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Serratus superior posticus* muscle,——see Dentelé; as attached to the *dorsal* vertebræ and the *ribs*.

Dorso-Scapulaire, adj.,—dorso-scapularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rhomboidei* muscles,—*m. rhomboïdes*, F.,—rautenmuskeln, G.; as attached, on one side, to the spinous processes of the *dorsal* vertebræ, and, on the other, to the base of the *scapula*.

Dorso-Sus-Acromien, adj.,—dorso-suprà-acromianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Trapezius* muscle,—see Trapèze—munschkappenmuskel, G.; as extending from the spinous processes of the *dorsal* vertebræ, to the *superior* part of the spine of the *scapula*.

Dorso-Trachélien, adj.,——dorso-trachelianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Splenius Colli* muscle,—Splénius *du col*, F.—bauschahnlicher halsmuskel, G.; as passing from the spinous processes of several of the *dorsal*—, to the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ.

Dorstène, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Dorstenia (Tetrandria, monogyn.; Urticeæ)*, L.,—die Contrayerva, G.; for an account of the principal species of which, see Contrayerva. The *roots* of another,—*D. Chinensis*,—are much employed by the *Chinese* Physicians, as aromatic, *alexiterial* and *cephalic*.

Dos, s. m.,—dorsum, tergum, n. L.,—νῶτον, νῶτος.—rücken, n. G.,—back: in An-

atomy, the whole posterior part of the trunk, from the cervix to the lumbar region. The superior part of the human nose, penis, and foot, and the posterior region of the hand,—see DORSAL,—are also designated by this term.

DOSE, s. f.,—δόσις,—dosis, f. L.,—die dose, dosis, gabe, G.: the quantity, determined by weight or measure, of any *pharmaceutical* substance which is to be administered at *one time.*

DOTHIEN, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, δοθιὴν, a boil. See FURONCLE.

DOUBLE, adj.,—duplex, L.,—doppelt, G.: an epithet much employed in the Sciences. Thus, in Astronomy, there are *double* stars,—*E'toiles doubles*, F.; in Physics, *double* refraction; in Chemistry, *double* salts; in Anatomy and Botany, *double* organs,—for all the bones, muscles, and vessels, which exist in pairs, are named *double*, to distinguish them from the azygous or pairless organs: and the common ling, *Calluna vulgaris*, is distinguished from all the species of the *Erica* genus by its *double* calyx. The pistil of *Convolvulus sepium* has a *double* stigma; and the perianth of a plant is called *double*,—perianthum *duplex*, L.,—when consisting of a calyx and corolla.

In Pathology, the term, *double* vision,—see DIPLOPIE,—is commonly employed: and several varieties of intermittent fever, as *Fièvre double*,—*double quarte*,— — *quotidienne*,— — *tierce*, F.,—febris *duplex*,— — *duplex* quartana,— — quotidiana, et — tertiana, L.,—are, from corresponding peculiarities in the periods of their recurrence, distinguished by this epithet.

DOUCE-AMÈRE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Solanum*,—see MORELLE. This plant,—*S. dulcamara*,—das bittersüss, G.,—bitter-sweet or woody Nightshade,—common in the hedges of Europe, is *excitant*; and, in large doses, reputed *poisonous*. The *flowering tops*, medicinally employed, produce nausea, vomiting, and slight purgation.

DOUCHE, s. f.,—giessbad, n. G.: in Therapeutics, the name given to the shock of a column of fluid, of a nature, temperature, and volume, determined by the circumstances of the case,—see BAIN. The *douche* may be ascending, descending, or horizontal; and, thus, be directed into the interior, or upon any part of the surface, of the body. It may be cold, tepid, or warm; and consist of simple, mineral, or medicated water. In general, its effects are *tonic* and *sedative.*

DOULEUR, s. f.,—dolor, m. L.,—ἄλγος, ὀδύνη,—schmerz, m. G.,—pain. In Pathology, the meaning of this term is restricted to physical sensation: in common language, extended to moral impressions.—The causes and character of *physical pain* are as various as its seat. It may be regarded as constituting rather a symptom of disease, than disease itself. In Obstetrics, the pains which precede delivery, are, by the *French*, termed *mouches*; those which accompany the process, simply *douleurs*; and those immediately consequent upon it, *tranchées*, ou *coliques*. DOULOUREUX, adj.,—dolorosus,—schmerzhaft: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *painful* affection of the nerves,—*tic douloureux*, F.—commonly seated in those of the face.—See NÉVRALGIE.

DOUVE, s. f.: in Zoology, the vulgar designation of an *Entozoary Animal*,—*Fasciola hepatica*,—die egelschnecke, G.,—the fluke,—see FASCIOLE: in Botany,—of two *poisonous* species of *Ranunculus*, which grow in marshes,—*R. flammula*, and *lingua*, kleiner sumpfhahnenfuss, speerkraut, und grosser sumpfhahnenfuss, G. See RENONCULE.

DOUX, adj.: an epithet employed, by medical writers, in various significations; as, 1., *mild*: *Ex. Mercure doux.* F.,—hydrargyrum muriaticum *mite*, L.,—*milder* sublimat, G.,—a designation formerly used to distinguish Calomel, from the nearly allied compound, *corrosive* sublimate; *purgation douce*,—a *mild* course of purgatives: 2. *sweet*, in opposition to *bitter*: *Ex. Amande douce*,—amygdala *dulcis*,—*süsser* mandel,—*sweet* almond: 3. *fresh*, or *soft*, in opposition to *salt* in quality, or *harsh* in sound: *Exs. Eau douce*,—*fresh* water; *voix douce*,—a *soft* or *sweet*, and pleasant voice.

DRACHME, DRAGME, s. f.,—drachma, f. L.,—δραχμὴ: a piece of money, among the *Greeks*; a weight of 72 grains, the eighth part of the *Roman* —, and now adopted as the eighth part of the *French* ounce,—die drachme, G.

DRAGÉE, s. f.,—pastillus saccharatus, L.—zuckerbohne, f., zuckermandel, m. G.,—sugar-plum: a culinary preparation, consisting of an almond, or other small fruit, encrusted with sugar. *Dragées de Keyser*, F.: a pharmaceutical preparation, composed of acetate of quicksilver, manna, starch, and mucilage; and formerly celebrated in the treatment of Syphilis.

DRAGONIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Dracæna* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*; *Asparagineæ*), L.,—der Drackenbaum, G.,—Dragon-Tree,—comprehending a few species: one of which, *D. draco*,—a native of the Canaries, furnishes the resin, named *Dragon's-blood*,—see SANG *de dragon.* The *fruit* of *D. reflexa*,—*bois de chandelle*, F.,—growing in Madagascar, and the isle of France, is accounted *emmenagogue*: and the *roots* of *D. terminalis*, are employed, in China, against diarrhœa and dysentery.

Dragonne, s. f.: in Herpetology, a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*, *Dracæna*. It contains only one species, *D. Guianensis*, —*dr. de la Guiane*, F.,—a large aquatic reptile; the *flesh* and *eggs* of which are commonly *eaten* at Cayenne. See *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv., p. 473; and Daudin, *Hist. Naturelle des Reptiles*, v. ii., p. 423.

Dragonneau, s. m. See Filaire.

Drapeau, s. m.: a term, in Pathology, synon. with Pterygion: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—vexillum, n. L.,—for the retention of dressings upon the nose.

Drastique, adj.,—δραστικὸς,—active, energetic, powerful: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—δραστικὰ φάρμακα,—medicamina *drastica*, L.,—heftige purgirmittel, *drastiche* mittel, G.,—which, as Colocynth, Elaterium, Gamboge, and Resin of Jalap, *operate violently* on the bowels.

Drèche, s. f.,—brasium, n. L.,—malz, n. G.,—malt: a preparation of barley, employed in the composition of malt-liquor, —malztrank, G.

Drogue, s. f.,—medicamentum, pharmacum, n. L.—apothekerwaare, f. G.,—drug: in Pharmacy, a term applied to simple —; in popular language, to all internal—remedies. Droguier, s. m.,—seplasia, f. L.,—arzeneykastchen, n. G.,—a druggery or apothecary's shop. Droguiste, s. m.,—pharmacopola, seplasiarius, m. L.,—droguist, m. G.,—a druggist, or vender of *drugs*.

Droit, adj.,—εὐθὺς,—rectus, L.,—gerade, G.,—straight: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to every organ which proceeds, in a *right* line, from one point to another. The following are the *muscles*,—musculi *recti*, L.,—so named in the human body:

1. *Straight muscles of the Eye*,—*M. droits de l'œil*, F.—four in number: A. *Droit supérieur* ou *élévateur* (sus-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus* superior —, levator oculi, L.,—oberer *gerader* augenmuskel, G.—extending from the *upper* part of the foramen *opticum* of the *sphenoid* bone, and the fibrous sheath of the *optic* nerve, to the anterior superior part of the *sclerotica*: B. *Dr. inférieur*, ou *abaisseur* (sous-optico-sphéno-scléroticien, Ch.)—*rectus* inferior —, depressor oculi,—unterer *gerader* augenmuskel,—from the *inferior* margin of foramen *opticum*, or, rather, from a tendon common to it with the two following, to the anterior inferior part of the *sclerotica*: C. *Dr. interne*, ou *adducteur* (orbito-intùs-scléroticien, Ch.—*rectus* internus —, adductor oculi,—innerer *gerader* augenmuskel,—from the *inner* part of the foramen *opticum*, or the tendon abovementioned, to the anterior internal part of the *sclerotica*: and D. *Dr. externe*, ou *abducteur* (orbito-extùs-scléroticien, Ch.),—*rectus* externus —, abductor oculi,—äusserer *gerader* augenmuskel,—from the *outer* part of the foramen *opticum*, to the external side of the *sclerotica*.

2. *Straight muscles of the head*,—*droits de la tête*, five pairs; anteriorly, posteriorly, or laterally situated. A. *Droit antérieur (grand) de la tête* (grand trachélo sous-occipital, Ch.), F.—*Rectus* capitis anticus—internus—major, L.—vorderer grosser *gerader* kopfmuskel, G.,—extending from the transverse processes of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebræ, to the basilar process of the *occipital* bone, a little anteriorly to the condyle: B. *Dr. antérieur (petit) de la tête* (petit trachélo-sous-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus* capitis anterior—internus—minor—vorderer kleiner *gerader* kopfmuskel,—obliquely, from the fore-part of the body and transverse process of the atlas, to the basilar — of the *occipital* bone, near the root of the condyle: C. *Dr. postérieur (grand) de la tête* (axoïdo-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus* capitis posticus major,—hinterer grosser *gerader* kopfmuskel,—obliquely, from the spinous process of the *axis*, or vertebra dentata, to the inferior transverse *occipital* ridge: D. *Dr. postérieur (petite)*—(atloïdo-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus* capitis posticus minor,—hinterer kleiner *gerader* kopfmuskel,—from an eminence in the centre of the back part of the *atlas*, to the inferior transverse *occipital* ridge, and the surface between it and the foramen magnum: E. *Dr. latéral*—(atloïdo-sous-occipital, Ch.),—*rectus* capitis lateralis, seitlicher kopfmuskel,—from the anterior superior part of the transverse process of the *atlas*, to a ridge intervening between the condyloid process of the occipital—and mastoid of the temporal bone.

3. — *of the Abdomen*. One pair,—*Droit de l'abdomen* (sterno-pubien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus* abdominis, L.,—*gerader* bauchmuskel, G.,—occupying the front of the abdomen, and extending from the anterior part of the os pubis, to the ensiform cartilage, and the cartilages of the three inferior true ribs.

4. — *of the Thigh*,— — *de la Cuisse*.—Two pairs: A, *Droit*—*gréle*—*antérieur* (ilio-rotulien, Ch.), F.,—*rectus* femoris anticus, L.,—*gerader* schenkelmuskel, G.,—extending from the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium, to the patella: B, *Dr.*—*gréle*—*interne* (sous-pubio-prétibial, Ch.),—gracilis,—schlanker schlenkelmuskel,—from the anterior part of the body, and the branch of the pubis, to the inner part of the head of the tibia.

In Botany and Zoology, the epithet, *droit*, is employed as synon. with *erect*, *upright*,—ὀρθὸς,—erectus, L.,—aufrecht, G.; and, in this sense, corresponds with *Dressé*. Thus, the *teeth* of animals are said to be

droites,—dentes *erecti*, L.,—when inserted perpendicularly, as in Man, to the axis of the jaw. In common language, used in opposition to *left*, as *main droite*, F.,—δεξιὰ (χείρ),—manus *dextra*, L.—die *rechte* hand, G.,—the *right* hand.

Dropacisme, s. m.,—δρωπακισμὸς,—dropacismus, m. L.: removal of the hair,—das ausziehen der haare, G.,—by means of a *plaster*,—Dropax, s. m.,—δρώπαξ,—emplastrum picis, L.,—pechpflaster, n. G.,—composed of pitch and oil; or a pitch-cap,—pechhaube, f. G.

Drupe, s. f.—drupa, f. L.—steinfrucht, m. G.: in Botany, one of the forms of *Pericarpium*, or *Seed-vessel*, as exhibited in the Cherry and Plum. De Candolle defines the *drupe* an "indehiscent *carpelle*," of which the *mesocarpe* is fleshy, and *endocarpe* stony,—*osseux*, F. Drupacé, adj.,—drupaceus,—steinfruchtartig,—drupaceous, possessing the nature of, or resembling in figure, a *drupe*. Drupacées, pl.,—*Drupaceæ*, L.: a Tribe of the Family of the *Rosaceæ*; comprehending those plants whose fruit is a *drupe*. Synon. with Drupifère, adj.,—drupiferus, L.; and, in the plural, substantively used, with Drupifères, F.,—*Drupiferæ*, L.,—*drupiferous* plants.

Durpéole, s. f.,—drupeola, f. L.: a *drupe* not larger than a pea; as exemplified in the fruit of some wild cherries.—Durpéolé,—drupeolatus: exhibiting the aspect of a *drupeole*.

Ductilité, s. f.,—ductilitas, f. L.,—streckbarkheit, dehnbarkheit, geschmeidigkeit, f. G.,—ductility: the property which certain bodies possess, of becoming *elongated* by pressure, percussion, tention, or traction, and retaining the figure so acquired, when the force has ceased to operate. Ductile, adj.,—ductilis, dehnbar, geschmeidig,—possessing *ductility*.

Dulcification, s. f,—dulcificatio, f. L.,—absüssung, f. G.,—the act of *dulcifying* or rendering *mild*. Thus, the mineral acids are tempered—*dulcifiés*, F.,—by admixture with alcohol.

Duodénum, s. m. (*duodeni*, twelve), F.,—n. L.: in Anatomy, the first division of the small intestine, immediately following the stomach, and communicating with it by the pylorus: below, continuous with the jejunum. In its course, it may be distinguished into three portions which represent a sort of semicircle, and surround the larger extremity of the pancreas.—Externally, invested only on its anterior portion by peritoneum, and hence susceptible of great dilatation, it is sometimes named the supplementary stomach,—*ventricule succenturié*, F.,—ventriculus succenturiatus, F. Internally, it exhibits a mucous surface furnished with numerous *valvulæ conniventes*; and, on a minute tubercle at the point of junction of the second and third curvatures, the separate or united orifices of the cysto-hepatic and pancreatic ducts. The *duodenal arteries*,—*artères duodénales*, F.,—arteriæ *duodenales*, F.—*zwolffingerdarm*schlagadern, G.,—are derived from the superior mesenteric, pyloric, pancreatic, and gastro-epiploic branches: the *veins* exhibit a distribution precisely corresponding. The *lymphatics* convey their fluid to the glands situated above the pancreas. The *nerves* proceed from the solar plexus. Duodénite, s. f.—duodenitis, f. L.—entzündung des zwolffingerdarms, G.—inflammation of the *duodenum*. See Dodécadactylon.

Duplicature, s. f.,—duplicatura, f. L.,—verdoppelung, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *reflections* of a membrane upon *itself*. Thus, the triangular ligament of the liver, and broad ligaments of the womb, are formed by *duplicatures*,—*replis*, F.,—of peritoneum.

Dure, adj.,—durus, L.—σκληρὸς,—hart, G.,—hard: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate all the parts,—*parties dures*, F.,—which compose the osseous frame-work, or skeleton, of the bodies of the Vertebrated Animals: in Pathology, that state of *pulse*,—pulsus *durus*, L.,—in which the artery strikes the finger with unwonted strength: in common language,—a substance which resists the action of external force: figuratively,—anything which wounds an organ of sense by its *harshness*; as a *harsh* sound,—*son dur*, F.,—the ear; or as *hard* waters,—*eaux dures*,—τὰ σκληρὰ τῶν ὑδάτων,—waters strongly impregnated with calcareous salts,—the tongue. See Doux.

Dure-Mère, s. f. (la Méninge, Ch.),—dura mater,—meninx, crassa meninx, f. L.,—μῆνιγξ,—die dicke hirnhaut, oder hirnfell, G.: in Anatomy, the most exterior of the three *membranes* which envelope the encephalon. The term, *dure*,—*dura*, L.—has been conferred on account of the *firmness* of texture which the membrane displays;—*mère*,—*mater*,—from an ancient opinion that, by its processes, it *gave birth* to all the membranes of the body. The cranial cavity and vertebral canal are lined by it. From divers sources, it is liberally supplied with *arteries*,—see Méninge: the *veins* terminate, principally, in the venous sinuses of the basis cranii. Its *nerves* are few, and accompany the arteries. The presence of *lymphatic vessels* has not yet been detected.

Dureté, s. f.,—durities, f. L.,—σκληρότης,—härte, f. G.,—hardness. *D. d'oreille*, E. See Dysécée, and Surdité.

Durillon, s. m.,—callus, m. L.,—schwiele, f. G.,—hard thick skin: in Pa-

thology, the *solid tumour* formed by thickening of the epidermis or the skin itself, on any part of the body exposed, like the hands and feet of labouring men, to rude and continued friction.

Duvet, s. m.,—λάχνη,—lanugo, f. L.,—flaumhaare, f. G.,—down: in Zoology, the softer feathers,—*plumes duvetées*, F.—avium plumæ molliores, L.,—by which the bodies of most *Birds*, especially the eider-duck, and the owls, are invested: in Botany, the soft hairs developed upon different parts of plants: in common language, the delicate and flexible hairs,—*poil follet*, F.,—ἴουλος,—milchhaare, G.,—which appear upon the chin of young persons. Duveté, adj.,—lanuginosus,—flaumig,—downy, exhibiting the characters of—, covered with, *down*.

Dyacanthos (more correctly, Diacanthos) *polycephalus*. Under this title, a new species of *Intestinal Worm* has been noticed by Dr. Stiebel. A figure and description of it are given in the *Journal Complémentaire du Dictionaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. i, p. 177. Yet many doubts are entertained, by Naturalists, respecting the existence of any such worm. Bremser, *Traité sur les Vers Intestinaux*, p. 331, thinks that Stiebel has been deceived: and the celebrated Rudolphi positively asserts that he has discovered the presence of spiral vessels, by an incision into the supposed animal; and that it is, consequently, of *vegetable* origin. A good copy of Stiebel's figure is given in plate ix. of Bremser's work.

Dynamie, s. f.,—dynamia, f. (δύναμις, strength, power,—krafte, f. G.), L.: a term employed, by some *French* writers, as a synonym of Sthénie. Dynamique, adj.,—δυναμικὸς,—dynamisch, G.,—dynamic, powerful: an epithet, in Pathology, synon. with *Sthénique*: *Ex.* Morbus *dynamicus*,—sthenicus, L.—a sthenic disease.

Dynamique, s. f.,—dynamica, f. (δύναμις, power), L.,—die dynamik, die lehre von der kraft, G.,—dynamics: that part of Mechanics which investigates the *powers* whereby bodies are put in motion, and the laws resulting from them.

Dynamomètre, s. m.,—dynamometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.—kraftmesser, m. G.,—dynamometer: an instrument destined for the *admeasurement* of the muscular *powers* of man or other animal; and for instituting a comparison between those of different animals, or of the same animal at different periods, and in different conditions of the system. See *Dictionaire des Sciences Méd.*, v. x, p. 310.

Dysæsthésie, s. f.,—dysæsthesia, f. (δὺς, an inseparable particle, generally possessing the power of *a, priv.*, and commonly indicating *difficulty*,—αἴσθησις, sensation), L.,—unempfindlichkeit, f., *stumpfheit* der *sinne*, G.,—insensibility, *diminution*, or *abolition*, of the *senses*. Dysæsthésies, pl., —*Dysæsthesiæ*, L.: a term, in Nosology, employed, by Sauvages, to designate an Order of diseases, which constitutes the 1st in the Class of *Debilitates*, and comprehends the affections characterized by *impairment*, or *extinction*, of one, or all, of the *senses*.

Dysarthrite, s. f.,—dysarthritis, f. (δὺς,—ἀρθρῖτις, gout), arthritis anomala, L.—irregular gout.

Dysarthrose, s. f.,—dysarthrosis, f. (*same*, and ἀρθρώσις, articulation),—ein *krankhaft* gebildetes *gelenk*, G.,—*faulty* construction of a *joint*.

Dyscatabrosé, s. f.,—dyscatabrosis, f. (*same*, and κατάβρωσις, the act of eating), L. Synon. with Dysphagie.

Dyscataposé, s. f.,—dyscataposis, f. (*same*, and κατάπωσις, the act of swallowing meat or drink), L.: a term generally regarded as synon. with the preceding; but represented, by Kraus, as signifying *difficulty* of *swallowing fluids*,—das erschwerte trinken, G.

Dyscholie, s. f.,—dyscholia, f. (*same*, and χολὴ, bile), L.—eine *krankhafte* beschaffenheit der *galle*, G.,—a *morbid* condition—*depravation*—of the *bile*.

Dyschroïe, s. f.,—dyschroea, f. (*same*, and χρόα, colour), L.,—die *üble*, *krankhafte* haut*farbe*, G.,—*morbid* alteration of the *colour* of the skin.

Dyschylie, s. f.,—dyschylia, f. (*same*, and χυλὸς, chyle), L.,—die *krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *chylus*, G.,—*morbid* condition of the *chyle*.

Dyschymie, s. f.,—dischymia, f. (*same*, and χυμὸς, juice), L.,—die *üble* beschaffenheit des *chymus*, G.,—*morbid* condition of the *chyme*.

Dyscinésie, s. f.,—δυσκινησία,—dyscinesia, f. L.,—schwerbeweglichkeit, steifigkeit, f. G.,—*difficulty* of *motion*, from rheumatism or paralysis. Dyscinésies, pl.,—*Dyscinesiæ*, L.: in Nosology, the generic designation applied, by Sauvages, to the diseases which constitute, in his System, the 3rd Order of the *Debilitates*.

Dyscoïlie, s. f.,—dyscoelia, f. (δὺς,—κοιλία, belly, or alvine evacuation), L.,—habitual *suffering* in the *bowels*, and constipation. Dyscoprie, s. f. ?—dyscopria, f. (*same*, and κόπρος, excrement), L.,—die *üble* beschaffenheit des *darmkothes*, G.,—*bad* condition of the *feces*.

Dyscrasie, s. f.,—dyscrasia, f. (*same*, and κράσις, state of the blood or humours), L., die *schlechte* mischung der *säfte*, G.,—*bad* admixture—*depraved* condition—of the animal *fluids*.

Dysdacrie, s. f.,—dysdacria, f. (*same*, and δάκρυον, a tear), L.,—die *krankhafte* be-

schaffenheit der *thränen*, G.,—*morbid* condition of the *tears*.

Dyseccrise, s. f.,—dyseccrisis, f. (δὺς,—ἔκκρισις, excretion), L.,—*difficult* or defective *excretion*.

Dysécie, Dysecoïe, s. f.,—δυσηκοία,—dysecoia, f. L.,—schwerhören, n. G.,—*difficulty* of *hearing*, imperfect deafness.—Δυσηκοὸς,—dysecous, L.,—schwerhörend. G.,—*hard* of *hearing*.

Dysenterie, s. f.,—δυσεντερία, (δὺς,—ἔντερον, intestine),—dysenteria, f. L.,—die ruhr, G.,—dysentery or bloody flux: in Pathology, diarrhœa accompanied by excretion of blood, and consequent upon inflammation of the large intestine. It has been termed *Colite*, by Broussais; because the *colon* commonly forms, in this affection, the largest portion of the inflamed bowel. Yet the rectum frequently suffers more than any other part of the intestinal canal; and sometimes constitutes, exclusively, the seat of the disease. See Pinel, *Nosogr. Philosoph.*, v. ii., p. 321. Dysentérique, adj.,—δυσεντερικὸς, dysentericus, —an *dysenterie* leidend, dazu gehörig,—suffering from —, relative to *dysentery*.

Dysgalie, s. f.,—dysgalia, dysgalactia, f. (δὺς—γάλα, milk), L.,—die *fehlerhafte* beschaffenheit der *milch*, G.,—*unhealthy* condition—*depravation*—of the *milk*.

Dysgennésie, s. f.,—dysgennesia, f. (*same*, and γέννησις, generation), L.,—eine *krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *zeugungs*vermögen, oder der *zeugungs*theile, G.,—*lesion* of the *generative* functions or organs.

Dysgeusie, s. f.,—dysgeusia, f. (*same*, and γεῦσις, taste), L.,—*depravation* of the sense of *taste*. Dysgeusies, pl.,—*Dysgeusiæ*, L.,—die *Krankheiten* des *geschmacks*, G. —Diseases characterized by a *morbid* condition, or *impairment*, of the sense of *taste*.

Dyshaphie, s. f.,—dyshaphia—more correctly, dysaphia—f. (*same*, and ἁφὴ, touch), L.,—*lesion* of the sense of *touch*.

Dyshémie, s. f.,—dyshœmia vel dysœmia, f, (*same*, and αἷμα, blood), L.,—eine *krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *blutes*, G.,—*depraved* condition of the *blood*. Dyshémorrhée, s. f., (*same*—αἷμα,—and ῥέω, I flow), L.,—*difficulty* of the *flow* of *blood*; according to some lexicographers, *difficulty* in the *hemmorrhoidal flux*.

Dyshydrie, s. f.,—dyshydria vel dysidria, f. (*same*, and ἱδρὼς, sweat), L.,—ein *krankhafter schweiss*, G.,—a *morbid* state of the *perspiration*.

Dyslalie, s. f.,—dyslalia, f. (*same*, and λαλία, speech), L.—das *erschwerte sprechen*, G.,—*difficult articulation* of *words*.

Dyslochie, s. f.,—dyslochia, f. (δὺς,—λοχεῖα, pl., the discharge from the female, after childbirth), L.,—die fehlerhafte kindbettreinigung, G.,—*difficulty*, or suppression, of the *lochial discharge*.

Dysménie, s. f.,—dysmenia, f. (δὺς,—μῆνες, the menstrual evacuation), L., —dysmenie, die erschwerte menstruation, G.,—*difficult* or retarded *menstruation*.—Synon. with Dysménorrhée, s. f.,—dysmenorrhœa, f. L.; compounded as the preceding, with the addition of the *Greek* verb ῥέω, to flow.

Dysmnesie, s. f.,—dysmnesia, f. (*same*, and μνῆσις, recollection), L.,—gedächtnissschwäche, G.,—*defective* or impaired *memory*.

Dysodie, s. f.,—δυσωδία,—dysodia, f. L., —der üble geruch, gestank, G.,—a fetid smell, or stench. Sauvages has assigned the generic name, *Dysodia*, to all diseases characterized by *fetid* emanations, from whatever region of the body they may proceed; and arranged these affections among the gaseous fluxes.

Dysodontiase, s. f.,—dysodontiasis, (*same* and ὀδοντίασις, dentition), dentitio difficilis, f. L.,—das *schwere zahnen*, G.,—*difficult dentition*.

Dysopsie, s. f.,—dysopsia, f. (*same*, and ὄψις, sight), L.,—gesichtsfehler, m. G.,—*defect* or obscurity of *vision*. Not synon., as some *French* lexicographers assert, with Dysopie, which, constructed from the *Greek* δυσωπία, literally signifies *shame*, *bashfulness*. Dysopsies, pl.,—*Dysopsiæ*, L.,—die *Krankheiten* und *fehler* des *seh*vermögens, G.,—*diseases* and *defects* of the faculty of *vision*.

Dysorexie, s. f.—dysorexia, f. (*same*, and ὄρεξις, appetite), L.,—die verminderte esslust, G.,—*diminution*, or *loss*, of *appetite*: a designation applied to the 3rd genus of the *Gastroses*, or first Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Dysosmie, s. f.,—δυσοσμία,—dysosmia, f. L. Synon. with Dysodie; not, as stated by the *French* lexicographers, with

Dysosphrésie, s. f.,—dysosphresia, vel dysosphresis, f. (δὺς,—ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell), L.,—ein *krankhafter* zustand, oder schwäche, des *riechvermögens*, G.,—a *morbid* or impaired condition of the *sense of smell*. Dysosphrésies, pl.,—*Dysosphresiæ*, Morbi olfactûs, L.,—die Krankheiten des riechvermögens, G.

Dysostose, s. f.,—dysostosis, f. (*same*, and ὀστέον, bone), L.—die erschwerte knochenbildung, eine knochenkrankheit, G.,—*faulty* conformation —, a *disease* of *bone*.

Dyspepsie,—s. f.,—δυσπεψία,—dyspepsia, f. L.,—schwerverdaulichkeit, verdauungsschwäche, f. G.,—indigestion, *difficulty* or weakness of *digestion*: an affection arranged, by modern Nosologists, among the *Neuroses* of Digestion; but invariably dependent, according to some *French* writers, on acute or chronic gastritis. Dyspeptique, adj.,—δυσπεπτὸς,—dyspepticus, —an *dyspepsie* leidend, davon herrührend,

—affected, as a *dyspeptic* patient, with —, resulting, as *dyspeptic* symptoms, from *dyspepsy*.

Dyspermasie, more correctly, Dysspermasie, s. f.,—dysspermasia, f. (δὺς,—σπέρμα, semen), L.,—die *erschwerte* abund aussonderung des *samens*, G.,—*difficulty* in the secretion and emission of the *semen*. Synon. with Dyspermatisme, s. m.,—dysspermatismus, m. L. Dyspermie, ou Dysspermie, s. f.,—dysspermia, f. (*same derivation*), L.,—die *krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *samens*, G.,—*morbid* condition of the *semen*.

Dysphagie, s. f.,—dysphagia, f. (δὺς,—φάγω, to eat), L.—dysphagie, f., schwerschlingen, n. G.,—*difficulty*, or impracticability, of *deglutition*.

Dysphonie, s. f.,—δυσφωνία,—dysphonia, f. L.,—literally harshness of voice,—harte rauhe sprache, G.; but employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate *alteration* of *voice*, a *difficulty* in the production and articulation of *sounds*,—das *erschwerte sprachen*.

Dyspionie, s. f.,—dyspionia, f. (δὺς,—πίον, fat), L.,—die *krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *fettes*, G.,—*depravation*, or *morbid* condition, of the *adipose substance*.

Dyspnée, s. f.,—δύσπνοια,—dyspnoea, f. L.,—schwerathmen, n. G.,—*difficulty*, or shortness, of *breathing*. Dyspnéique, adj.—δυσπνοϊκὸς,—dyspnoicus,—an *dyspnöe* leidend, dazu gehörig, davon herrührend,—affected with—, pertaining to—, resulting from *dyspnoea*.

Dyssialie, s. f.,—dyssialia, f. (δὺς,—σίαλον, saliva), L.,—die *erschwerte* ab- und aussonderung—, *fehlerhafte* beschaffenheit des *speichels*, G.,—*obstructed* secretion and excretion—, *morbid* condition of the *saliva*.

Dyssynusie, s. f.—dyssynusia, f. (*same*, and συνουσία, coitus venereus), L.,—*coitus difficilis*,—der *erschwerte beischlaf*, G.

Dysthélasie, s. f.,——dysthelasia, f. (*same*, and θηλάζω, to give suck), L.,—das *erschwerte saugen*, G.,—*inaptitude* of the female to *give suck*.

Dysthymie, s. f.,—δυσθυμία,—disthymia, f. L.,—mismuth, m., schwermuth, f. G.,—depression of spirits, despondency.—Δυσθυμικὸς,—dysthymicus,—desponding.

Dystocie, s. f.,—δυστοχία,—dystocia, f. L.,—dystokie, schwere geburt, f. G.,—*difficult parturition*. Δυστοκὸς,—dystocicus,—zu einer *schweren geburt* gehörig,—relating to (suffering from) *dystocia*. Dystocologie, s. f.,—dystocologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *lehre* vom *schwergebaren*, F.,—*doctrine* of—, *treatise* upon, *difficult parturition*.

Dystoechiase, Dysstoechiase, s. f.,—dysstoechiasis, f. (*same*, and στοῖχος, a row), L.,—ein *üble* beschaffenheit der augenwimpern, G.,—a *vicious* disposition of the eye-lashes.

Dystonie, s. f.,—dystonia, f. (*same*, and τόνος, tone), L.,—*morbid* alteration of the *tone*,—die *verstimmung* des *tonus*, G.,—of any structure or organ.

Dysuresie, Dysurie, s. f.,—δυσουρία,—dysuresia, dysuria, f. L.,—harnzwang, m., *erschwerter* abgang des *harns*, G.—dysury, *difficulty* of voiding *urine*: according to some authors, a *morbid* condition of that fluid,—*krankhafte* beschaffenheit des *harns*.

E.

Eau, s. f.,—ὕδωρ,—aqua, f. L.,—wasser, n. G.,—water: in Natural History, a well-known fluid, composed of an admixture of oxygen and hydrogen; convertible into a solid body by the action of cold; by exposure to a certain elevation of temperature,—into an elastic vapour. It is primarily distinguishable into two varieties,—*fresh*, and *salt* or *sea-water*,—*eau douce*, et — *de mer*, F.,—das süsse—und das salz- oder see-wasser, G. The *former* is *hard* or *soft*,—see Dur,—and termed rain-, bog- or pit-, river- or spring-water,—*eau de pluie*,—*des marais* ou *des puits*,—*des rivières*, ou *des sources*, F.,—das regen-, sumpf-, fluss-, oder quellwasser, G.,—according to the source from which it proceeds. *Mineral waters*,—*Eaux minérales*, F.,—aquæ minerales, L.,—mineralische wässer, G.—holding, in solution, divers gaseous and mineral substances, exist, more or less abundantly, in various regions of the globe.—They are *warm* or *cold*; and distinguished by the epithets, acidulous or gaseous, chalybeate, saline, or sulphureous,—*eaux acidules*, *gazeuses*, ou *carboniques*,—*chalybées*, *ferrugineuses*, *martiales*,—*salines*, ou—*hépatiques* ou *sulfureuses*, F.,—*aquæ* acidulæ,—ferruginosæ,—salinæ,—hepaticæ vel sulfurosæ, L.,—according to the precise nature of the substances with which the fluid is combined. Formulæ for the preparation of *Artificial Mineral Waters*—Aquæ Minerales arte factæ, L.,—in imitation of the natural springs, are given in the *Pharmacopoea Gallica*, p. 270.

In Pathology, the term, *Eau des hydropiques*, F.,—is familiarly applied to the *fluid* which accumulates in the serous membranes, cysts, or cellular structure of *dropsical* subjects. In Physiology and Obstetrics, the *lymph* which lubricates the internal surface of the pericardium, and the *serum* which fills up that portion of

the cavity of the amnios not occupied by the fœtus,—are, respectively, designated *Eau de pericarde*, F.,—*aqua* pericardii, L.,—herz*wasser*, *wasser* des herzbeutels, G.; and *Eaux de l'amnios*,—*aquæ* (liquor) amnii,—in popular language, the waters,—les *eaux*,—aquæ,—die wässer, G. In Dietetics, *brandy* (brantwein, m. G.) is named, by the *French*, *Eau-de-vie*,—*aqua* vitæ, L.; barley-*water*,—*eau d'orge*,—ptisanarium, n. L.,—gerstentrank, gersten*wasser*, G.: and an aqueous solution of sugar, much employed as a diluting beverage, in acute diseases,—*eau sucrée*. In Chemistry and Pharmacy, the *water*, combined with the integrant molecules of a salt, is termed *Eau de cristallisation*. The designation, *water*, is also applied to aqueous solutions of the pure alcalis; as *Eau de Chaux*.—Of the *Simple Distilled Waters*,—Aquæ stillatitiæ, L.,—see DISTILLÉ,—that of the rose,—*Eau de rose*, F.,—*Aqua* rosæ,—rosarum, L.—Rosen*wasser*, G.—furnishes a familiar illustration: of the *Spirituous*—, *Eaux distillées spiritueuses*,—see ALCOOLAT,—the celebrated *Eau de Cologne*, of the *French*—; and the Spiritus Anisi,—*Anisgeist*—of the *German* Dispensatories.

EBET, s.: in Pathology, morbid sensibility of the *teeth*; rendering those organs painfully susceptible to the influence of causes which, in the natural state, make no impression upon them.

EBRACTÉTÉ, adj.,—ebracteatus, L.,—deckblattlos, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to plants which, like *Thesium ebracteatum*, are *destitute* of *bracteæ*.

EBLOUISSEMENT, s. m.,—caligatio, f. L.,—blendung, f., dunkelheit des gesichts, G.,—dazzling, obscurity (or unsteadiness) of sight: a momentary affection of the organ of vision, resulting, ordinarily, from the action of a too vivid light: but sometimes occurring as a symptom of HYPÉRESTHÉSIE of the organ, or of the origin of the optic nerve.

EBULLITION, s. f.,—ebullitio, f. (*ebullire*, to boil), L.,—ἀνάζεσις,—aufkochen, aufsieden, n., aufwallung, f. G.: the violent commotion of a fluid subjected to the action of caloric: in popular language, a term employed to designate every description of *Exanthema*. See EFFERVESCENCE.

EBURNÉ, adj.—eburneus, L.—elfenbeinartig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *cartilages* which exhibit the appearance of transformation into *ivory*,—EBURNIFICATION, s. f.,—a phenomenon attributed to an inordinate accumulation of the phosphate of lime: in Natural History, to objects which display the colour or characters of *ivory*,—ebur, L.,—as the *Larus eburneus*, among *Birds*; and *Dentalium eburneum*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*.

ECAILLE, s. f.—λεπὶς, λεπίδος,—squama, f., tegmentum, n. L.,—schuppe, f. G.,—scale or shell: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *hard* and *horny covering* with which the bodies, or divers parts or organs, of various animals are invested: as, 1, to the *shell*,—*E'caille de tortue*, F.,—testudinum *squama*, L.,—see CARAPACE, and CHELONÉE,—of the *Chelonian Reptiles*: 2. to the *scales* of *Fishes*,—*éc. des poissons*,—piscium *squamæ*,—fisch*schuppen*; also, the small horny or osseous *plates* which cover the bodies of certain of the *Mammifera*, as the Pangolin, or Scaly Ant-eater,—*Fourmillier écailleux*, F.,—schuppenthier, G.,—and the tails of others, as the Beaver and Rat; the feet and toes of divers *Birds*, and the entire bodies of the *Saurian* and *Ophidian Reptiles*: 3. to the *shells* of *Oysters*,—*E'c. d'huitres*,—ostrearum *testæ*,—and other Bivalves, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*: and 4. to the minute and pellucid *portions of membrane* formed by the epidermis of the *Mammifera* and *Birds*, in the process of *desquamation*,—ECAILLEMENT, s. m. See DESQUAMATION.

In Botany, to the *scale-like plates*, by which various parts, or organs, of plants, as the *stem* of *Orobanche* and *Tussilago*, the *bulb* of *Lilium*, and the *bud* of *Œsculus hippocastanum*, are invested. The floriferous *bracteæ* of the catkins of the hazel and the poplar, and the nectariferous *gland* of the petal-claw of *Ranunculus*, are, also, sometimes denominated *scales*. In Pathology, the term, *Squamæ*, is applied, by Willan, to the 2nd Order, in his Classification, of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

ECAILLEUX, adj.,—λεπιδωτὸς,—squamatus, squamosus, L.,—geschuppt, G.,—scaly: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the superior of the three portions,—*portion écailleuse du temporal*, F.,—pars *squamosa* ossis temporis, L.,—*schuppen*theil des schläfenbeins, G.,—which constitute the temporal bone; and to the *suture*,—*s. écailleuse*,—more correctly designated the *temporo-parietal*,—by which the parietal margin of the temporal—is connected with the parietal bone: in Zoology and Botany, to those parts, or organs, of animals and plants which, as the *tarsi* and *toes* of the *Eagles*, among *Birds*,—the *wings* of the *Lepidoptera*, among *Insects*, and the *bud*,—*bouton écailleux*, F.,—and the *bulb* of certain *plants*, are invested with *scales*. The term is, moreover, substantively employed, by Fitzinger and Latreille, to designate a Section, or Tribe, of the *Reptile*-Class, comprehending those animals—*Squamata*, *Squamosa*, L.,—whose bodies exhibit a covering of *scales* which do not form a distinct shield.

ECAUDÉ, adj.—ecaudatus, L.—unbeschwänzt, G.,—ecaudate: an epithet applied,

in Natural History, to *animals* which, as the *Gallus ecaudatus*, have *no tail*: by modern zoologists, to a Tribe of *Reptiles*,—Ecaudés, adj. and s. m., pl.,—*Ecaudata*, L.,——comprehending those *Batracians* which, at the adult age, are *destitute* of a *tail*. Synon. with *Anoure*, F.,—anurus (ἀ priv., οὐρὰ, a tail), L.,—schwanzlos, ohne schwanz, G.

Ecbolique, adj.,—ecbolius (ἐκβάλλω, to expel), L.: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to any *remedy*,—ἐκβολιὸν (φάρμακον),—*ecbolium* remedium, L.—*fruchtabtreibendes* mittel, G.,—calculated to *accelerate* the *expulsion* of the child, in difficult parturition, or *procure abortion*. See Abortif. Ἔκβολὴ ἄρθρου,—*dislocation* of a limb.

Eccarthartique, adj.,—eccatharticus (ἐκκαθαίρω, to cleanse out thoroughly), L., ausreinigend, vollkommen reinigend, G.—Syn. with Cathartique, and Purgatif.

Ecchymome, Ecchymose, s. f.,—ἐκχύμωμα, ἐκχύμωσις,—ecchymoma, n., ecchymosis, f. L.:—in Surgical Pathology, the extravasation or infiltration of blood into the structure of the skin, or subcutaneous cellular membrane,——die ergiessung von blut in's zellgewebe, G. It may result from lesion of a blood-vessel induced by external violence, or from the spontaneous occurrence of sanguineous exhalation.

Eccope, s. f., F. and L.,—ἐκκοπὴ,—ausschneiden, aushauen, n. G.,——excision; wound of the cranial bones by a cutting instrument directed perpendicularly to their surface: according to the *Greek* writers, fracture of the cranium. Eccopeus, s. m.,—ἐκκοπεὺς, literally, a knife, or instrument, for cutting out,—culter excisorius, L.,—auslösemesser, n. G.: according to Kraus, a knife with a coracoid point,—ein messer mit rabenschnabelspitze, G.

Eccoprotique, adj. (ἐκ, out of, κόπρος, excrement): an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia *eccoprotica*, L.,—*koth ausleerende* oder *laxir*-mittel, G.,—which exercise a *slightly aperient* or *laxative* effect on the intestinal canal.

Eccrinologie, s. f.,—eccrinologia, f. (ἐκκρίνω, to separate from, to expel by secretion or excrement, λόγος, discourse), L.,—aussonderungslehre, f. G.?: in Physiology, a *Treatise* on the *secretions*. Ἔκκρισις,—eccrisis, f. L.,—absonderung, f. G.,—separation, secretion; the excretion of perspirable matter, fluid from the lungs, and feces,—die ausschiedung des schweises, des lungenauswurfs, des stuhlgangs;—and, more especially, in Pathology, the evacuation of morbific principles,—die ausleerung der krankheitsstoffe.

Ecdore, s. f.,—ἐκδορὰ, literally, the act of *flaying*,—abziehung der haut, G.; but employed to designate *Excoriation* generally, and, especially, that of the urethral membrane.

Echalote, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Allium*,—see Ail. The shalot,—*A. ascalonicum*,—die schalotte, der schnittlauch, G.,—is much employed as a *condiment*, in culinary preparations. *E'ch. d'Espagne*. See Rocambole.

Echancrure, s. f.,—emarginatio, incisura, f. L.,—ausschnitt, m. G.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *vacancy*, of semi-circular or irregular figure, observed on the margin of a bone, of an assemblage of bones constituting one piece, or of a viscus. The principal *notches*, described by Anatomists, are, 1. The *ethmoidal*,—*E'ch. ethmoïdale*, F.—*incisura* ethmoidalis, L.,—siebbein*ausschnitt*, G.; and 2. the *nasal*,——*nasale*,—nasalis,—nasenbein*ausschnitt*,—both belonging to the frontal —; the *former* receiving the superior part of the ethmoid bone; the *latter* articulated with the nasal bones: 3. the *ischiatic*,——*échancrures ischiatiques*,——two, on each side; the *great*,—la *grande*,—*incis.* ischiatica superior vel major,—oberer oder grosser sitzbein*ausschnitt*,——existing between the sacrum and ilium, and transmitting the *Pyramidalis* muscle, sciatic nerve, and superior gluteal blood-vessels and nerves; and the *lesser*,—la *petite*,—minor,—kleiner,—separated from the preceding by the ischiatic spine, and giving passage to the tendon of the *Obturator internus* muscle, and internal pudendal blood vessels, and nerves. The triangular space, intervening between the parotic margin of the ascending ramus of the lower jaw and the mastoid process of the temporal bone, is, also, termed, by *French* writers, *échancrure parotidienne*, as lodging the parotid gland. For an account of the *notches* of the different viscera, see Scissure.—Echancré, adj. See Emarginé.

Echarde, s. f.,—aculeus ligneus, L.,—splitter, m. G.,—splinter: in Surgical Pathology, a small piece of wood,—*petit éclat de bois*, F.,—lodged in the substance of the skin; and inducing severe irritation, and, sometimes, formidable consequences.

Echarpe, s. f.,—from the *Italian*, ciarpa,—mitella, f. L.,—schärpe, f. G.,—scarf or sling: in Surgery, a *bandage*, employed to support the thoracic limb, or keep the fore-arm bent upon the arm, in cases of wound, fracture, or disease.

Echassiers, s. m. pl.,—*Grallæ*, *Grallatores*, L.: a term applied, by Linnæus and succeeding Naturalists, to an Order of *Birds*, comprehending those which have long and slender tarsi, destitute of feathers; and which, consequently, look as though mounted upon *stilts*,—*E'chasses*, F.,—grallæ, L.,—stelzen, G. It constitutes the 13th Order in Temminck's Arrangement;

and comprizes, under the title, *Gralles*, twenty-two genera of European Birds, from *Œdicnemus* to *Porphyrio*, inclusive. See *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, v. ii, p. 516; and Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. i, p. 493.

ECHAUBOULURES, s. f., pl.,—sudamina, n. L.,—hitzblattern, f. G.: a popular designation of the *red spots*, accompanied by violent itching, which appear upon the skin in Summer.

ECHAUFFANT, adj.,—calefaciens, L.,—erhitzend, erwärmend, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—*médicaments échauffants*, F.,—and, in Dietetics, to articles of *food*, which *augment* the animal *heat*, and excite the organic action of the different systems of the economy: in popular language, to any *agent*, medicinal or alimentary, which induces *constipation* of the bowels.

ECHAUFFEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, a peculiar condition of the system, characterized by *increased heat*, scantiness of the excretions, and all the ordinary signs of increased vascular action: also, a term employed, by some authors, as expressive of *Blennorrhagia*; by others, of the *excoriation*,—chafing,—cutis attritio, L.,—which occurs in the folds of the skin of infants and corpulent adults: in popular language, as synon. with CONSTIPATION.

ECHELLE, s. f.,—scala, f. L.,—leiter, f. G.,—literally, ladder or scale. The term, *échelles*, pl., is sometimes applied to the two spires,—*rampes*, F.,—of the cochlea of the internal ear. See LIMAÇON.

ECHINE, s. f. (ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog),—chine: the popular name of the *back-bone* or *spine*,—*rachis*, F.,—spina dorsalis, L.—rückgrat, m., rückenstuck, n. G.,—of Vertebrated Animals; so named from the spinous processes with which its posterior surface is *bristled*. ECHINÉ, adj.,—echinatus, L.—stachelig, G.—prickly: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any part of a plant which is invested, like the *fruit* of *Bignonia echinata*, with *stiff hairs*, or *prickles*.

ECHINOCOQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of Vesicular *Entozoary Animals*, *Echinococcus* (ἐχῖνος, hedgehog, κόκκος, berry), L.,—der Hülsenwurm, G.?; characterized by the existence of minute *grain-like* bodies with an *armed* head (Corpus obovatum; caput uncinorum coronâ et osculis suctoriis instructum), adherent to the internal surface of a common *cyst* or *bladder*; and containing—Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 183,—three species:—*E. Hominis* vel *humanus*,—*Simiæ*, et — *Veterinorum*. The *former*,—*E. de l'homme*, of Lamarck,—*Polycephalus hominis* (menschvielkopf, G.) of Goeze, Zeder, and Joerdens, and *Fischiosoma policefalo*, of the *Italian* Brera, was first discovered by Professor Meckel; and subsequently, by Zeder, in the ventricles of the human brain. Rudolphi represents it as "Hab. in Hominis visceribus, præsertim hepate." For descriptions and figures of the animal, see Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, v. iv, p. 479, pl. v, fig. 3; Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Historia Naturalis*, v. ii, p. 247, pl. xi, fig. 4; Joerdens, *Entomol.* und *Helminthologie des menschlichen Körpers*, p. 62, pl. vii, fig. 21, 23; and Brera, *Memorie Fisico-mediche sopra i principali Vermi del Corpo umano*, p. 149, 164, pl. iii, fig. 1—3.

ECHINOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—echinophthalmia, f. (ἐχῖνος,—ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmy), L.,—inflammation of the eye-lids,—*ophthalmie palpébrale*—according to the *French* lexicographers; characterized by an erect and *bristly* condition of the *eye-lashes*.—Kraus represents it as a *disease* of the eyelids, *not inflammation*,—eine krankheit der augenlieder (wol *nicht entzündung*, wie die Philologen schreiben), G.,—in which the conjunctiva exhibits a *rough* appearance.

ECHINORHYNQUE, s, m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*, *Echinorynchus* (ἐχῖνος,—ῥύγχος, beak), L.,—of which the elongated and cylindrical body is terminated, anteriorly, by a short retractile *proboscis*, armed with minute *hooks*. The sexes are distinct: the female oviparous. Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 63,—arranges the genus in his 2nd Order, *Acanthocephala*; and enumerates 98 species: the largest of which, *E. gigas*, inhabits the small intestines of the pig; and is luminously described and delineated, by Cloquet, in his *Anatomie des Vers Intestinaux*, *Ascaride lombricoïde et E'chinorhynque Géant*, 4to. Paris, 1824. One species only, *E. bicornis*, is said, on doubtful authority however, to be found in Man.

ECLAIR, s. m.,—ἀστραπή,—fulgur, n. L.,—blitz, m. G.,—lightning. ECLAIRE, s. f.: the popular designation of *Celandine*.—See CHÉLIDOINE.

ECLAMPSIE, s. f.,—eclampsis, f. (ἔκλαμψις, vivid light!), L.,—eklampsie, f., die krämpfe der kinder, G.: a term applied, in Pathology, to the epileptic convulsions of children.

ECLECTIQUE, adj.,—ἐκλεπτικὸς,—eclecticus, L.,—eclektisch, G.,—selecting, culling: an epithet applied, in Science, to those *individuals*,—*οἱ ἐκλεκτικοὶ*; who, whether as physicians or philosophers,—medici vel philosophi *eclectici*, L.,—die *eclektischen* ärzte oder philosophen, G.,—without attaching themselves to a particular theory, *select*, from the various systems of medicine and philosophy, such doctrines as appear most conformable to truth. ECLECTISME, s. m.—eclectismus, m. L.: the method of philosophizing, of the *Eclectics*.

ECLEGME, s. m.—ἔκλειγμα,—linctus, m. L.,—lecksaft, m. G.: in Pharmacy, a pre-

paration—lohock or looch,—of an electuary- or syrup-like consistence; intended to dissolve slowly on the tongue: ordinarily composed of pectoral ingredients; and hence termed, *brustsaft*, by the *Germans*.

Eclisse, s. f.: in Surgery, a splint,—see Attelle. The *Greek* surgeons constructed their *splints* from the bark of the νάρθηξ,—*Ferula communis*,—common Giant-Fennel. Hence the *Latin* term, *Ferula*; and the *Greek*, νάρθηξ, employed, by some writers, as the synonym of *splint*.

Economie, s. f.,—οἰκονομία, literally, household management, (οἶκος, a house, νέμω, to regulate),—œconomia, f. L.,—ökonomie, f. G.,—economy: a vague term employed, in Physiology, to designate the assemblage of laws which govern the organization of animals and plants,—the order and connection of the phenomena exhibited by organized bodies. See Hunter, *Observations on the Animal Economy*, 4to.

Ecorce, s. f.,—cortex, m. and f., L.,—φλοιὸς,—rinde, f. G.,—bark, rind: in Botany, the exterior envelope of the trunk and branches of dicotyledonous plants. It consists of three different parts, disposed in strata,—the *epidermis*, *cortical layers*, and *liber*. To the therapeutic agents employed in Materia Medica, the preserved *barks* of various trees, and the *rinds* of certain fruits,—as the *Cortex* Cinchonæ,—*écorce du Quinquina*,—China*rinde*, G.,—and the *C.* aurantii,—*éc. d'orange*,—die pomeranzen*schale*,—constitute a large and most valuable addition. In Geology, the term, *E'corce de la terre*, F.,—erd*rinde*, G.,—is applied to the exterior and superficial *crust* of the earth; which is supposed not to exceed twenty leagues in mean depth, and exhibits great irregularities.

Ecorchure, s. f.,—παράτριμμα,—intertrigo, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a superficial wound resulting from *abrasion* of the exterior layers of the *skin*,—abreibung der haut, G.,—by friction. Syn. with Excoriation.

Ecoulement, s. m.,—fluxus, m. L.,—abfluss, ausfluss, m. G.,—flux: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate certain diseases; the principal phenomenon of which is the *issue* of a *fluid* from the body: in popular language, the mucous *discharge* consequent on urethritis.

Ecphractique, adj.,—ἐκφρακτικὸς,—ecphracticus, L.,—eröffnend, auflösend, G.,—opening, aperitive: an epithet, in Materia Medica, synon. with Déobstruant.

Ecphyse, s. f.: a term borrowed from the *Greek* ἔκφυσις, a shoot or sucker; and employed, in Anatomy, as a synonym of the *French* Apophyse, and *German* Auswuchs,—appendix or excrescence. Thus, by some *Latin* writers, the duodenum is named *Ecphysis ventriculi*. Ecphysese, s. f.,—ἐκφύσησις,—exphysesis, f. L.,—ausblasen, n. G.: in Physiology, hurried breathing, the respiration of an individual out of breath.

Ecpiesme, s. f.,—ἐκπίεσμα,—ecpiesma, n. L.: in Materia Medica, according to Dioscorides, the expressed juice of plants,—plantarum succus expressus, L.,—der ausgepresste pflanzensaft, G.: in Surgical Pathology, fracture of the skull with depression,—calvariæ fractura, in quâ partes cranii fractæ desederunt, et meninges atque cerebrum premunt, L.; also, protrusion of the eyes,—das heraustreten der augen, G.—ecpiesmus, m., oculorum protuberantia extra orbitæ cavitatem, L.,—from any cause unconnected with increase of volume of the organs themselves.

Ecplérome, s. f. (ἐκπλήρωμα, complement): the pad,—*coussinet*, m. F.—kleines küssen oder polster, G.,—employed to *fill up* inequalities of surface in the application of bandages.

Ecplexie, s. f.,—ἔκπληξις,—ecplexia, ecplexis, L.,—das erstarren von schrecken,—von einem schlage, G.,—*stupor*, from consternation or a blow. Ἔκπληκτος,—ecplecticus,—durch *ekplexie* leidend,—stricken with—, suffering from—*stupor*.

Ecpnoé, s. f.—ἐκπνοὴ, ἔκπνευσις,—ecpnoe, ecpneusis, L.,—ekpnoe, f., ausathmen, n. G.,—expiration.

Ecptome, s. m.—ἔκπτωμα, literally, *fall* or *dislocation*,—ecptoma, n., prolapsus, m. L.—herausfallen, n. G.: a term employed, in Surgical Pathology, as syn. with Luxation; as, also, to designate the *elimination* of gangrenous parts; *expulsion* of the placenta; *prolapsus* of the womb; and *descent* of the intestine or omentum in hernia.

Ecpyème, s. m., Ecpyésis, s. f.,—ἐκπύημα, ἐκπύησις,—ecpyema, n., ecpuesis, f. L.: terms, in Surgical Pathology, respectively employed to designate a *part* in a state of perfect suppuration,—wound, or ulcer,—ein ganz vereiterter *theil*, dergl. wunde oder geschwür, G.; and the suppurative process,—die vereiterung,—suppuration, itself. Ecpyétique, adj.,—ἐκπυητικὸς,—ecpyeticus,—suppurative, promoting *suppuration*.

Ecrevisse, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Crustacea*, *Astacus* (*Malacostraces*, *Décapodes Macroures*, Cuv.; *Malacostraca*, *Podophthalma Macroura*, *Astacidæ*, Leach), L.,—Ἀστακὸς;—containing several species formerly arranged under *Cancer*,—see Crabe. Of these, two are principally employed in *diet*, and yield a highly grateful, nutritious, but indigestible *aliment*: 1. the *Lobster*,—*A. marinus*,—*gammarus*,—*écr. homard*, F., der hummer, G.; and 2. the *common Crawfish*,—*A. fluviatilis* (*Potamobius fluviatilis*, Leach),—*écr. commune*,—*des rivières*—der flusskrebs,—an inhabitant of European

rivers. The stomach of the *latter* presents, at the annual period of change of its crustaceous covering, two spherical masses of carbonate of lime with a slight admixture of gelatine, formerly employed in medicine, as an *absorbent*, under the absurd title of *yeux* d'*écrevisse*, F.,—oculi, vel lapides, cancrorum, L.,—krebsaugen oder krebssteine, G.,—crab's eyes or — stones. See Rathke, *Untersuchungen über die Bildung und Entwickelung des Flusskrebses*. Fol. Leipzig, 1828.

ECRHYTHME, adj., (ἐκ, out of, ῥυθμὸς, rhythm),—ecrhythmus, L.,—unordentlich, G.,—irregular: an epithet, in Pathology, synon. with ARHYTHME.

ECROUELLES, s. f. pl.: the popular designation of *Scrofula*. See SCROFULES.

ECSARCOME, s. m.,—ἐκσάρκωμα,—ecsarcoma, n. L.,—fleischwucherung, f. G.,—a fleshy excrescence, or sarcoma.

ECTHYME, s. f.,—ἔκθυμα,—ecthyma, n. L.: in Pathology, an exanthematous eruption, of sudden development and short duration.

ECTILLOTIQUE, adj.,—ectilloticus (ἐκτίλλω, to pluck out), L.,—depilatory: *Ex. Ectillotica*, L.,—mittel zum *ausrupfen* der *haare*, G.,— *depilatory* remedies.

ECTOME, s. f.,—ἐκτομὴ,—ectomia, f. L.,—excision, amputation.

ECTOPIE, s. f.,—ectopia, f. (ἐκ, out of, τόπος, place), L.,—ektopie, f., die krankhafte *veranderung* der *lage* eines theils, G.,—dislocation, morbid *change* of *situation* of a part. *Ectopiæ*, L.,—die Ektopien: the diseases connected with such alteration.

ECTOPOCYSTIQUE, adj.,—ectopocysticus: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to morbid affections consequent upon *displacement of the bladder*, ECTOPOCYSTE, s. m. (ἔκτοπος, out of place, κύστις, bladder),—vesicæ situs mutatio, L.

ECTOPROTIQUE. See ECCOPROTIQUE.

ECTRIMME, s. f.,—ἔκτριμμα,—ectrimma, n. L.: ulceration of the skin of those parts of the body in contact with the bed.

ECTROPION, s. m.,—ἐκτρόπιον—ectropium, n., *palpebræ eversio*, L.,—*umkehrung* des *augenlieds*, G.,—*eversion* of the *eye-lid*. *Ectropicus*, L.,—an *ektropion* leidend, dazu gehörig, G.,—suffering from —, pertaining to—*ectropium*.

ECTROTIQUE, adj. (ἐκτιτρωσκω, to cause abortion). *Ectrotica* remedia, L.,—*unzeitige geburt* verursachende mittel, G.,—remedies calculated to procure *abortion*,—ECTROSE, s. f.—ectrosis, f., ectrosmus, m. L.

ECTYLOTIQUE, adj.,—ectyloticus (ἐκ, out of, τύλος, a callus), L. *Ectylotica* remedia, mittel gegen *schwielen*, G.,—remedies calculated to *remove indurations*, or *callosities*, of the *skin*.

ECZÈME, ECZESME, s. m.—ἔκζεμα, ἔκζεσμα, literally, a pustule produced by heat,—eczema, n. L.,—hitzblätterchen, n. G. *Eczema*, in the Arrangements of Willan and Bateman,—see *Practical Synopsis*, p. 250,—constitutes a distinct genus, comprising three species, in the Order *Vesiculæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*.

EDENTÉ, adj.,—edentatus, edentulus, L.—ἀνοδόντος, ἀνοδόυς,—zahnlos, G.,—edentate, edentulous, toothless: an epithet applied, in common language, to individuals who have *lost* their *teeth*. In Zoology, the term is substantively employed, in the plural, to designate, in Cuvier's Arrangement, an Order of *Mammifera*,—EDENTÉS, —*Edentata*, L.,—characterized by the total *absence* of incisor, and, ordinarily, of the canine *teeth*. To this Order, belong the *Tardigrada*,—see TARDIGRADES; the *Edentata*, properly so called, as the Armadillos, Ant-eaters, and Pangolins; and the *Monotrema*,—see MONOTRÈME. Also, a Sub-order of the *Cetacea*; comprehending the two genera, *Balæna*, and *Balænoptera*, of *toothless*, or whalebone whales: and, lastly, according to Latreille, a section of the *Crustacea*, composed of the genera which are *destitute* of proper *mandibles*.

EDRIOPHTHALMES, s. m. and adj. pl.,—*Edriophthalma* (ἑδραῖος, sitting, ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye), L.: a term whereby Leach has designated a Legion of the *Crustacea Malacostraca*, comprehending those which possess *sessile eyes*.

EDULCORATION, s. f.,—edulcoratio, f. L.—γλύκανσις,—aussüssen, n., versüssung, f., G.: in Chemistry and Pharmacy, the act of *rendering mild*, or *sweetening*, substances, either by the removal of their acrid and disagreeable qualities, or by the addition of a *saccharine* body.

EDULE, adj.,—edulis (*edo*, to eat), L.—geniessbar, G.—edible. See COMESTIBLE.

EFFÉRENT, adj.,—efferens (*effero*, to convey), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those *vessels*,—*vaisseaux efférents*, F.,—vasa *efferentia*, L.; which, like the veins, *convey* fluids *towards* the heart: but especially, to those *absorbents* which *carry* their contents from the lymphatic glands, *to* the thoracic duct: thus distinguishing them from the vessels—*v. déférents*,—by which fluids are *conveyed from* other parts, to these glands. See DEFERENT.

EFFERVESCENCE, s. f.,—effervescentia, f. (*effervescere*, to boil over, to ferment), L.,—ἔκζεσις,—aufbrausen, n. L.: in Chemistry, the commotion caused by the extrication of gas from a fluid, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere: in the Humoral Pathology, the supposed *ebullition* of the blood and other animal fluids at certain seasons, or in certain conditions of these fluids. EFFERVESCENT, adj. —effervescens,—aufbrausend,—susceptible of the act of *effervescence*.

Efflorescence, s. f.,—efflorescentia, f. L.,—beschlag, m., auswitterung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the conversion of a solid into a pulverulent substance, by exposure to the air. This may arise from absorption of atmospheric moisture, and consequent conversion of the substance into a pulverulent hydrate; from loss of part of its water of crystallization; or combination with the water and oxygen of the atmosphere. In Botany, the act of *flowering*,—efflorātio, f. L.,—aufblühen, n. G.,—or commencement of that process, in a plant. In Pathology, every species of acute *Exanthema*. By Sauvages, the title, Efflorescences, pl., has been given to the Second Order of the First Class of Diseases; comprehending the acute exanthematous affections. Effloréscent, adj.,—efflorescens: possessing the property, as certain kinds of *salt*,—*Sel efflorescent*, F.,—of falling into *efflorescence*.

Effluve, s. m.,—effluvium, n. L. See Emanation.

Efflux, s. m.,—effluxus, m. L.: in Obstetrics, the *expulsion* of the fœtus, from the 1st to the 7th day of a disease of the mother. Effluxion, s. f.,—effluxio, f. L.: an expression employed, by *French* accoucheurs, to designate the *expulsion* of the embryo before the expiration of the 3rd month of pregnancy,—the period at which, in their opinion, such accident should first assume the name of *Abortion*.

Effort, s. m.: a term employed, by the *French*, in various acceptations: 1. in popular language, as a synonym of *hernia*: 2. to express the severe pain experienced in the body, or towards the points of attachment, of a muscle; consequent either upon rupture of the fleshy fibres, or on separation of them from the tendinous fibres, by violent contraction: and 3. Sauvages has designated, by the name *efforts des reins*, F.,—lumbago a nisu, L.,—the painful affection of the lumbar muscles, caused by forcible elevation of the trunk.

Effracture, s. f.,—effractura, f. L.,—literally, a *breaking* or *bursting open*: in Surgical Pathology, *fracture*, with depression, of the cranial bones.

Effusion, s. f.,—effusio, f. (*effundere*, to pour out), L.,—ausgiessung, f. G.: in Pathology, the *pouring out*, or extravasation, of a fluid into a visceral cavity, or into the areolæ of the cellular tissue.

Egagropile. See Ægagropile.

Egal, adj.,—æqualis, L.—ἴσος,—gleich, G.,—equal: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *pulse*,—*pouls égal*, F.,—the strokes of which are perfectly uniform in size, force, and frequency; and to the *respiration*,—*resp. égale*,—when it exhibits no perceptible difference in the depth and frequency of the movements of inspiration and expiration: in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants, which present a perfect *similarity* in figure, disposition, and length; as the *seed-crown*,—*aigrette égale*, F.,—when composed of hairs of the *same length*; the *stamens*,—*étamines égales*,—of *Butomus umbellatus*; and the *sepals*,—*sépales égaux*,—of *Primula*. Polygamia *æqualis*,—*Polygamie égale*,—is, again, an Order in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those Syngenesious plants, the whole of whose florets, as in *Leontodon*, are hermaphrodite.

Egaré, adj.,—vagus, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *countenance*,—*Physionomie egarée*, F.,—and the *eyes*,—oculi *errantes*,—*vagi*, L.,—*umschweifende* augen, G.,—of the sick, when they express a state of moral suffering, such as fear, anger, rage, or other violent emotion of the mind, irreferrible to an external cause. This phenomenon is ordinarily the consequence of irritative or inflammatory action of the brain.

Egilope, Egilops. See Egilops.

Egophonie, s. f.,—ægophonia, f. (αἴξ, a goat, φωνὴ, the voice), L.,—literally *goat's voice*, bleating voice,—*voix de chèvre*,—*chevrotante*, F.,—meckernde stimme, G. Laënnec has applied this term to the human voice, when heard as, under peculiar circumstances, it issues through the stethoscope, from the thorax of the subject. The sound, more acute and clear than in the natural state, then resembles the *voice* of the *goat*, or, rather, that of a Punchinello. *Egophony* is regarded, by Laënnec, as an effect of the natural resonance of the voice in the bronchial ramifications transmitted through a thin and tremulous layer of effused fluid. In omni ferè pleuritidis casu *ægophoniam* adesse putat Laennecus, L.

Ejaculateur, s. m. and adj.,—ejaculator, m. (*ejaculare*, to squirt out), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, 1. to two *ducts*,—*conduits éjaculateurs*, F.,—which pass from the vesiculæ seminales, across the prostate gland, to the urethra, and terminate on the lateral and anterior parts of the verumontanum; and 2. to two *muscles*,—*éjaculateurs* ou *éjaculatoires*, F.—musculi *éjaculatores*, L.,—see Accélérateur,—connected with the male urethra. Ejaculation, s. f.: in Physiology, *emission* of the semen,—*émission du sperme*, F.,—seminis *emissio*, L.,—*ausspritzung* des samens, G.,—the act whereby this fluid is ejected from the urethra. Ejaculatoire, adj. Synon. with Ejaculateur.

Ejection, s. f.,—ejectio, f. (*ejicere*, to expel), L.,—ausleerung, f., auswurf, m. G.: in Physiology, the act of *expulsion* of the feces, urine, and bronchial secretions. Synon. with Déjection.

Elaboration, s. f.,—elaboratio, f. L.—

ausarbeitung, f. G.: a term employed, by Physiologists, to indicate the various changes which assimilable substances undergo, from the action of the living organs, previously to their becoming subservient to the purposes of nutrition.

Elæomeli, Eléomeli, s. m.,—ἐλαιόμελι,—elæomeli, n. L.: an *acrid* and *purgative oil*, of the consistence of *honey*; mentioned, by Dioscorides, as the product of an unknown tree of Syria. See Dioscoridæ, *Pharmacorum simplicium*, *Libri* viii. Argentorati, 1529. *De Elæomelite*, Cap. xxxvii.

Elæosaccharum, Eléosaccharum, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ἐλαιοσάκχαρον,—ölzucker, m. G.: in Pharmacy, an antiquated compound, prepared by pouring an *essential oil* upon pulverized *sugar*, and triturating the mixture until the ingredients are intimately blended. It obviously possesses the *excitant* properties of the oil employed. For an account of the *Officinal Elæo-Sacchara* of the *French* and *Germans*, see *Pharmacop. Gallica*, p. 166; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*. Erster Band.

Elaine, s. f.,—elaina, f. (ἔλαιον, oil), L.,—elain, ölfett, n., ölstoff, m. G.: in Chemistry, a substance discovered by Chevreul, and obtained by treating pork-fat with alcohol. Since termed Oléine.

Elan, s. m.: in Zoology, a species of the genus, Cerf. The absurd employment of the *elk's foot*, in epilepsy, has long fallen into disuse. The *horns* of the animal yield a jelly analogous to that of the common cornu cervi.

Elancement, s. m.,—lancinatio, f. L.,—zerreissung, f. G.: in Pathology, a severe *lancinating* pain, comparable to that which results from the action of a cutting instrument.

Elasticité, s. f.,—elasticitas, f. L.,—elasticität, schnellkraft, spannkraft, f. G.,—elasticity: in Physics, a property, by which certain bodies resume a determinate figure and volume, as soon as the cause, producing an alteration in, has ceased to operate upon, them. Elastique, adj.,—elasticus,—elastisch, federkräftig, spannkräftig: an epithet applied, in Physics and Botany, to any substance, as the *elastic gum*, see Caoutchou,—and the parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit the properties of *elasticity*.

Elaterium, s. m. F.,—n. L.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Momordica*,—see Momordique. The *juice* of this plant,—*M. elaterium*,—*concombre sauvage*, F.,—eselskürbis, m., wilde gurke, spring-gurke, f. G.,—squirting cucumber,—evaporated to dryness, furnishes a very violent *purgative*,—το ἐλατηριον, of the *Greek* —, *Elaterium*, Succus *Elaterii* inspissatus, of the *Latin* —, and Eselskürbissaft-Extract, of the *German* pharmacological writers.

Elatéromètre, s. m.—elaterometrum, n. (ἐλατὴρ, one who drives, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—elaterometer: in Physics, an *instrument* destined to measure, approximatively, the degree of density or rarefaction of air contained in the receiver of a pneumatic apparatus.

Electif, adj.,—electivus, L.,—wählend, G.: in Chemistry, that power, by virtue of which a simple substance operates the decomposition of a binary compound, is termed *elective* attraction or affinity,—*attraction* ou *affinité élective*, F.—because it seems to exhibit a preference, or *choice*,—electio, f. L.,—wahl, f. G.,—for the peculiar element of which the latter is deprived.

Election, s. f.,—electio, f. (*eligere*, to choose), L.: in Surgery, the *selection* of the most favourable period, and region of the body, for the performance of certain operations. In some cases, in consequence of the peculiar nature of the accident or disease, the Surgeon is, on the contrary, denied the choice of time and situation, and then said to operate *de necessité*, F.

Electricité, s. f.,—electricitas, f. L.,—elektricität, f. G.,—electricity: in Physics and Chemistry, the collective designation of a series of phenomena which certain bodies exhibit, either naturally, or from the action of various excitants.—Among these phenomena, may be distinguished the property of attracting light substances, which was discovered in amber,—the ἤλεκτρον, of the *Greeks*, hence the term *electricity*,—about the time of the Milesian, Thales. See *Dictionaire des Termes de Médecine, Chirurgie, Anatomie*, &c., par Bégin, Boisseau, Jourdan, &c. Paris, 1830. Art. *Electricité*.

Electrique, adj.,—electricus, L.,—elektrisch, G.,—electric: an epithet applied, in Physics, to divers phenomena, substances, and powers, which are connected with, or exhibit the characters of, *electricity*; as 1. the *luminous jet*,—*aigrette électrique*, F.,—which issues from a point placed on the conductor of a machine when the plate or cylinder is revolving, and the *electric spark*,—*étincelle électrique*; 2. the *electrical atmosphere*,—*atmos. électrique* ou *sphère d'activité électrique*,—the utmost distance at which *electric* bodies,—*corps électriques*,—can manifest their action; and 3. the *electrical fluid* or *matter*,—*fluide, force*, ou *matière électrique*, the hypothetical cause of the phenomena of *electricity*: in Zoology, to divers animals which, like the *Gymnotus electricus*, among *Fishes*, and *Scolopendra electrica*, among the *Myriapoda*, are capable of developing, at will, *electrical* phenomena.

Electrisation, s. f.,—electrisatio, f. L.,—elektrisiren, n. G.,—electrization: in Physics, an operation which consists in de-

veloping, or exciting, by friction, contact, heat, or compression, the *electric* property.

ELECTRISABLE, adj.,—susceptible of acquiring *such* property.

ELECTRO-CHIMIE, s. f.,——electro-chemia, f. L.,—electro-chemistry: that System of Chemistry, in which the theory of *chemical* phenomena is founded on the application of the known laws of *electricity*.

ELECTRO-CHIMIQUE, adj.,—electro-chemicus,—relating, as the *Théorie électro-chimique*, F.,—to *electro-chemistry*.

ELECTRO-CHÉMISME, ELECTRO-CHIMISME, s. m.,—electro-chemismus, m. L.: the Theory, on which affinity, and all the other *chemical* phenomena, of bodies are explained by the laws of *electrical polarity*.

ELECTROGÈNE, s. m.,—electrogenium, n. (ἤλεκτρον, amber, γεννάω, to engender): a name given, by some Natural Philosophers, to the unknown *cause*, or *principle*, of *electrical* phenomena,—das die *elektrischen* erscheinungen begründende *princip*, G.

ELECTROLOGIE, s. f.,—electrologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.: *Treatise* upon —, *theory* of—*Electricity*.

ELECTROMAGNETISME, s. m.,—electro-magnetismus, m. L.: the assemblage of *magnetic* phenomena produced by *electricity*, or the connection of *electrical* and *magnetic* phenomena,——die verbindung der *elektrischen* und *magnetischen* erscheinungen, G. ELECTROMAGNÉTIQUE, adj.,—electro-magneticus,——elektromagnetisch? —electro-magnetic.

ELECTROMÈTRE, s. m.,——electrometrum, n. (ἤλεκτρον,—μέτρον, measure) L.,—electricitätmesser, m. G.,—electrometer: an instrument destined to *determine*, approximatively, the proportion of *electric* fluid contained in any given body; as the ELECTROSCOPE, s. m.,—electroscopium, n. (*same*, and σκοπέω, I examine), L.,—is to ascertain the species of fluid,—*l'espèce de fluide, vitré ou resineux*, F.,—so contained.

ELECTROMÉTRIE, s. f.,—electrometria, f. L.,—electrometry: the art of *measuring electricity*,—die kunst, die *elektrischen* kräfte zu *messen*, G. ELECTROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—electrometricus,—electrometrical: pertaining to *electrometry*.

ELECTUAIRE, s. m.,—electarium, electuarium, n. L.,—latwerge, f. G.,—electuary: a *pharmaceutical preparation*, of a consistence somewhat thicker than honey; and differing little from the CONFECTION. For an account of the *Electuaries*, and Confections, employed in *French* and *German* Pharmacy, see *Pharmacopoea Gallica*, p. 308; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Leipzig, 1812, 1822.

ELEMENT, s. m.,—elementum, n. L.,—στοιχεῖον,—urstoff, m. G. The term, *element*, was originally applied, in Chemistry, to all bodies regarded as simple. By modern chemists, however, it is used, in a relative sense, to designate only those bodies which they have not yet succeeded in decomposing. The various *elements* may be distinguished into the *ponderable* and *imponderable*. Of the *former*, fifty-three are, at present, enumerated: of the *latter*, four,—caloric, light, the electric and magnetic fluids. The number of *elementary bodies*,——*corps élémentaires*, F.,—will be greatly affected by the future discoveries of Science. ELÉMENTAIRE, adj.,—elementarius,—στοιχειώδης,——elementarisch, —elementary, exhibiting the characters of an *element* or simple body.

ELÉMI, s. m.,—Elemi Resina, L.,—Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz, G.: a name given, in Materia Medica, to two nearly-allied *resinous substances*: 1. *E'lémi oriental*, F.,—a product of *Amyris zeylonica*, an Ethiopian and Ceylonese tree; and 2. *El. bâtard—occidental*,—furnished by the *A. elemifera*, a native of America. Restricted, as *irritants*, to external application, they constitute the principal ingredient of one *Officinal Preparation*,—the Elemiharzsalbe, Oelbaumharzsalbe, oder Arcäusbalsam, (Unguentum Elemi) of the *Germans*; and Ung. de Terebinthinâ et Adipibus, vulgò Balsamum Arcæi,—see BAUME,—of the *Pharmacopoea Gallica*.

ELEPHANT, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of the *Mammifera*, *Elephas* (*Pachydermes*, *Proboscidiens*, Cuv.; *Multungula*, Bl.), L., E'λέφας; comprehending the Elephant of Asia,—*E. Indicus*,—*E'l. d'Asie*, F.,—der Asiatische oder Indianische elephant, G.; and that of Africa,—*E. Africanus*,—*E'l. d' Afrique*, der Afrikanische —. The two species differ essentially from each other, in size, in figure of the head, volume of the ears, in habits and character. The *former* is especially distinguished by the existence of four toes on the posterior foot; while the *latter* has only three. The *flesh* of both is *edible*; and the *tusk*,—see DEFENSE and IVOIRE,—usefully employed in the manufacture of divers surgical instruments, particularly pessaries. Calcined ivory, under the designation of *Spodium*, is said to have been employed *medicinally*, as an *absorbent*, by the ancients. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle, Médic. et Pharmaceut.* Par Cuvier, Richard, Drapiez, etc. (v. i., p. 24), Bruxelles, 1835.

ELEPHANTIASIS, s. m.,—elephantiasis, elephantia, f., elephantiasmus, m. L.—ἐλεφαντίασις, ἐλεφαντιασμὸς,——elephantiasis, knollsucht, f. G.: in Pathology, a chronic inflammation of the skin, in which the integument becomes indurated, tumified, irregularly scaly and wrinkled, so as to resemble the *elephant's* hide. The affection frequently terminates in ulceration, detachment of the hairs and nails, and caries

of the subjacent bones. *Elephantiasis* constitutes a genus in the 7th Order, *Tuberculæ*, of Willan and Bateman,—see *Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 297. Pinel, arranging it among the "General Organic Lesions,"—*Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 364,—enumerates two principal species, the Elephantiasis of the Greeks and Arabs,—*El. des Grecs*, et *des Arabes*. To these, a later *French* author, Chomel, —*Nouveau Dictionaire de Médecine, Chirurgie*, etc. Paris, 1831 (v. i, p. 659),—has added three other species, or rather varieties,—*El. de Cayenne*,—*des Indes*, et — *de Java*; which, however, he regards, like the *El. des Grecs*, as mere varieties of, or identical with, *Lepra*. His description of the second, or Arabian, form of the disease is especially luminous and concise. Elé-phantique, adj.: an objectionable, because incorrectly constructed, epithet, applied, by some *French* writers, to a *limb*, as the leg,—*jambe eléphantique*,—when affected with *Elephantiasis*.

Eléphantope, s. m.,—elephantopus, m. (ἐλέφας,—ποῦς, a foot), L.,—knollfuss, m. G.: a term, in Pathology, applied to the *lower limbs* when affected with *Elephantiasis*: in Botany, a genus of plants (*Syngenesia, Segregat; Corymbiferæ*),—der Elephantenfuss, G.; so named from the resemblance of the radical leaves of the few constituent species, to an *Elephant's foot*.

Elévateur, s. m.,—levator, m. L.,—aufheber, m. G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to those *muscles* whose office consists in *elevating* the organ, or part, to which their moveable extremity is attached. They are the following:

1. *M. Elévateur commun de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure* (grand-sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.), F.,—*levator* labii superioris alæque nasi, L.,—*aufheber* der oberlippe und des nasenflügels, G.;—a triangular muscle extending, on each side, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, to the ala nasi and upper lip.

2. — *de l'aile du nez*. See Pyramidal.

3. — *de l'humerus*. See Deltoïde.

4. — — *de la lèvre inférieure* (sous-max-illo-labial),—*levator* labii inferioris,—menti,—*aufheber* des kinn; extending from the lower jaw, near the root of the alveolus of the lateral incisor tooth, into the under lip and integument of the chin.

5. — *propre de la lèvre supérieure* (moyen-sus-maxillo-labial, Ch.),—*levator* labii superioris proprius,—eigener *aufheber* der oberlippe;—from the malar and superior maxillary bones, to the upper lip.

6. — *de l'œil*. See Droit *supérieur*.

7. — *de l'oreille*,—attollens auriculæ,—*aufheber* des ohrs. See Auriculaire.

8. — *de la paupière supérieure* (orbito-palpebral, Ch.),—*levator* palpebræ superioris,—*aufzieher* des obern augenliedes;—from the ala minor of the sphenoid bone, directly in front of the foramen opticum, to the superior border of the tarsal cartilage.

9. — *du testicule*. See Cremaster.—The *Levator* anguli oris,—palati, et — scapulæ,—*aufheber* des mundwinkels,—des gaumensegels, und — des schulterblattes, G.,—are not described, nor even enumerated, under this article, by the *French* lexicographers.

Elévation, s. f.,—elevatio, f. (*elevare*, to raise), L.: in Physiology, the result of the operation of an *elevator* muscle; as the *raising* of the arm by the action of the deltoid: in Physics and Chemistry, an *augmentation* of the temperature of the atmosphere, or other body, by natural or artificial means: in Pathology, a *rising* of the pulse,—*élév. du pouls*, F.,—indicated by an increase of force in the arterial stroke. Elevé, adj.—erhaben, hoch, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied to certain species of plants which, like *Agaricus procerus*, and *Fraxinus excelsior*, are distinguished from their congeners, by greater *stature*.

Elévatoire, s. m.,—elevatorium, n., vectis elevatorius, L.,—hebeisen, n. G.: in Surgery, an instrument employed to *elevate* depressed portions of the cranial bones, or remove the circle which has been detached by the trephine. Three principal varieties of *elevator* exist, at present, in *French* practice: 1. l'*Elévat. ordinaire*; 2. — *de J. L. Petit*, since modified by Louis; and 3. — *triploïde*,—vectis triploides, L.,—now nearly fallen into disuse.

Elevures, s. f., pl.: under this generic name,—*Efflorescentiæ*, L.—aufblähungen, G.,—are arranged, by *French* writers, all the *exanthematous affections*, in which tumefaction of the skin exists. They designate as *spots*,—*taches*, F.,—maculæ, L.,—flecken, G.,—those characterized by mere change of colour, without swelling.

Elixir, s. m. F., and L.,—n. G.: an useless and almost obsolete term, in Pharmacy, derived from the *Arabic*, *Elecsir*, *Elicsir*, sive *Aleschis*,—id est pura sine fæcibus massa, vel *essentia*; and hence designated by the *Germans*, *Quintessenz* eines dinges. It is merely a solution of various *pharmaceutical* substances in alcohol; and perfectly analogous with the modern compound alcoholic Tincture. *Elixirs*,—Elixiria, *Ph. Gall.*,—still retain their place in the *French* and *German* Dispensatories.

Elongation, s. f.,—elongatio, f. L.,—verlängerung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, *augmentation* of the *length* of a limb, from disease or injury of the articulation above: also, the *extension* practised in the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone.

Elutriation, s. f. See Décantation.

Elytre, s. m.,—elytron, elytrum, n.

(ἔλυτρον, case or sheath), alæ vagina, L.,—deckschild, m., flügeldecke, f. G.: in *Zoology*, the indurated and coriaceous *envelope*—wing-case,—which *sheathes*, and protects, the inferior or membranous *wing* of *Coleopterous* and *Orthopterous Insects*. The term, *elytres*, F.,—elytra, L.,—is also employed to designate the *scales* which invest the dorsum of the *Annelides*.

ELYTRITE, ou ELYTROÏTE, s. f.,—elytritis, vel elytroitis, f. (ἔλυτρον, the vagina), L.—in Pathology, inflammation of the *vagina*,—entzündung der *scheide*, G.

ELYTROCÈLE, s. f.,—elytrocele, f. (ἔλυτρον,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—scheidenbruch, m. G.,—vaginal hernia. ELYTROPTOSE, s. f.,—elytroptosis, f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, fall), *prolapsus vaginæ*, L.,—mutterscheidenvorfall, m. G.

ELYTRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—elytrorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.—mutterscheidenblutung, f. G.,—active vaginal hæmorrhage. ELYTRORHÉE, s. f.,—elytrorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—ein mässiger, länger anhaltender mutterscheidenblutfluss, G.,—passive hæmorrhage,—but, according to the *French* lexicographers, a mucous discharge,—from the *vagina*.

ELYTROÏDE, adj.—elytroides (ἔλυτρον,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—scheidenähnlich, scheidenartig, G.,—elytroid, sheath-like: an epithet improperly applied to the process of peritoneum—tunica *elytroides*, L.,—which accompanies the testicle in its descent, from the abdomen, through the inguinal ring, and subsequently forms the especial envelope of the organ,—tunica vaginalis testis. It is the *enveloppe péritonéale*, of Chaussier.

EMACIATION, s. f.,—emaciatio, f. (*emaciare*, to make lean), L.,—abmagerung, f. G.,—wasting, loss of flesh. EMACIÉ, adj.—emaciatus,—abgemagert,—emaciated, *wasted* in flesh.

EMAIL *des Dents*, s. m.,—enamel: in Anatomy, a smooth and milk-white substance,—*subst. vitrée* ou *emaillée*, F.,—indumentum vitreum, L.,—which, secreted by the internal surface of the dental capsule, forms a thin layer upon the crown of the teeth,—see DENT. It is destitute of vessels; and, when once destroyed, is not reproduced. It consists of phosphate of lime and animal matter.

EMANATION, s. f.,—emanatio, f. (*emanare*, to issue from), L.,—ausfluss, m. G.: a term applied to bodies, principally fluid or gaseous, which *proceed*, or *take their origin*, from other bodies. Thus, light *emanates* from the sun; odours, from plants; and putrid miasmata, from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

EMASCULATION, s. f.,—emasculatio, f. (*emasculare*, to castrate), L.,—entmannung, f. G. Synon. with CASTRATION.—EMASCULER, v. a.,—entmannen,—to emasculate: *priver* un animal mâle des organes, ou de la faculté, de *génération*, F.

EMBARRAS, s. m.: a term employed, by *French* pathologists, to designate a state of *abdominal derangement*; of which they describe two principal varieties,—*Embar. gastrique*, et — *intestinal*. The *former* is produced by an accumulation of irritating or indigestible matters in the *stomach*: the *latter*, by a similar condition of the *bowels*. By some writers, a *third* variety is admitted:—*E. gastro-intestinal*; consisting "of slight gastro-enteritis, in which the symptoms of *gastric* and *intestinal* disorder are complicated."

EMBARRURE, s. f.,—engeisoma, n. L.: in Surgical Pathology, a kind of fracture of the skull,—art bruch der hirnschale, G.—in which a splinter, passing beneath the sound portion, of bone, exercises a compressing influence upon the brain.

EMBAUMEMENT, s. m.,—pollinctura, f., cadaverum conditura, L.—einbalsamirung, f. G.,—the *embalming* of dead bodies.

EMBONPOINT, s. m.: in Physiology, that condition of the body,—bona corporis habitudo, L.,—volligkeit des körpers, G.,—of man or other animal, in which the quantity of fat is proportionate to his bulk and stature. The excess of adipose accumulation borders upon disease. It then constitutes the OBÉSITÉ, of ordinary writers,—the ADÉLIPARIE, of Alibert.

EMBROCATION, s. f.,—ἐμβροχή (ἐμβρέχω, to soak, to saturate with a liquid),—embrocatio, f. L.: a term applied, in Therapeutics, to *fomentations* of the animal body, more especially, with oily applications.

EMBRYOCTONIE, s. f.,—embryoctonia, f. (ἔμβρυον, an embryo or fœtus, κτείνω, to destroy), fœtûs trucidatio, L.—embryoktonie, f. G.: in Obstetrics, *destruction* of the *fœtus in utero*, for the preservation of the mother. Ἐμβρυοκτόνος: one who *destroys* a *fœtus in utero*.

EMBRYOGRAPHIE, s. f.—embryographia, f. (ἔμβρυον,—γράφω, I describe), L.,—die anatomische *beschreibung* eines *embryon*, G.,—embryography, the anatomical *description* of a *fœtus*. EMBRYOLOGIE, s. f., F. and G. ?—embryologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.—embryology: *doctrine* of—, or *Treatise* upon—the *fœtus*.

EMBRYON, s. m., F., and G.—ἔμβρυον,—embryo, m. L.: in Zoology and Botany, the first rudiment of an organized body, after its development by the act of generation. The vegetable *embryo*,—cor seminis, corculum, L.,—keimling, G.,—constitutes the essential part of the seed;—surrounded by the perisperm, when that exists, and by the seminal tunics, when it is wanting. It comprehends the elements

of a new plant resembling the parent.—One of its extremities exhibits the *radicle*,—see RADICULE; the other, the PLUMULE.

EMBRYOTHLASTE, s. m.,—ἐμβρυοθλάστης (ἔμβρυον,—θλάω, to crush, to break in pieces),—embryothlasta, embryothlastes, L.,—embryothlast, m. G.: in Obstetrics, an instrument for *breaking* the bones of the dead *fœtus*, in order to facilitate its extraction, in difficult parturition.

EMBRYOTOMIE, s. f.,—ἐμβρυοτομία,—embryotomia, f. L.,—embryotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection* of the *fœtus*,—die *zerlegung* des *embryon*, G.: in Obstetric Surgery, the operation of *dismembering* the *fœtus in utero*, of the human or other mammiferous female,—*zerschneidung* der *unzeitigen frucht*, G.,—by an *instrument*,—EMBRYOTOME, s. m.,—embryotomus, m. (ἔμβρυον,—τέμνω, to cut), L.,—embryotöm? n. G.,—destined for that purpose.

EMBRYULCIE, s. f.,—embryulcia, f. (ἔμβρυον,—ἕλκω, to drag), L.,—embryulkie, f. G.: *extraction* of the *fœtus* from the womb, in difficult parturition, by the EMBRYULCE, s. m.,—embryulcus, m. L.,—ein eiserner haken, oder jedes andere werkzeug, zur verrichtung der *embryulkie*, G.,—an iron hook, or other instrument—see CROCHET,—destined for the performance of *such* operation.

EMÉTINE, s. f.,—emetina, f. (ἐμέω, to vomit), L.,—brechstoff, m. G.: a new *alcali*,—an immediate principle of vegetables,—discovered, by Pelletier, in the roots of the various species of *Ipecacuanha*.—They are indebted to it for their *emetic* properties. It may be conveniently administered to children in troche or pastile: and is *poisonous* to dogs.

EMÉTIQUE, adj.,—ἐμέτικος,—emetic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia *emetica*, L.—*brech*mittel, G.,—which excite *vomiting*,—ἔμεσις. The *emetics*, principally employed, are Tartarized Antimony, Emetine, Ipecacuanha, and Sulphate of Zinc. Of these, the *former* is especially designated, in *French*, by the term, *Emétique*, substantively used. EMÉTISER, v. a. (ἐμετερίζω),—*vomitionem* concitare, L.,—to excite *vomiting*, by an *emetic*.

EMÉTATROPHIE, s. f.—emetatrophia, f. (ἔμετος, the act of vomiting, ἀτροφία, want of nourishment), *marasmus* a *vomitu* chronico productus, L.—eine durch chronisches *erbrechen* enstandene *abzehrung*, G.,—*atrophy* from chronic *vomiting*.

EMÉTO-CATHARTIQUE, s. m. and adj.—emeto-catharticus (ἔμετος,—καθαρτικὸς, purgative), L.,—emeto-cathartic: a term, or epithet, applied to *pharmaceutical substances* which produce *Emeto-catharsis*, f. L.,—*eméto-catharse*, f. F. ?,—brechpurgiren, n., das ausleeren nach und unten, G.,—*vomiting* and *purging*, at the same time.

EMÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—emetologia, f. (ἔμετος,—λόγος, discourse), L.: according to the *French* Lexicographers, a *Treatise* on *vomiting* and *emetics*. The *German*, Kraus, defines it as "the *Doctrine* of *vomiting* in its physiological, pathological, and therapeutic bearings, as well as of *emetics*;" and employs the term, *Emeticologia*, s. f. L., to designate the mere *doctrine* of *emetic remedies*,—die *lehre* von den *brechmitteln*, G.—See *Medicinisches Lexikon*, 8vo. Wien, 1826, p. 311—12.

EMINENCE, s. f.,—eminentia, f. L.,—erhöhung, f. G.: in Anatomy, a *projection* exhibited by the surface of an organ; as *Eminences olivaires;—pyramidales;—portes;*—see CORPS, FOIE, PORTES. The *eminences* of *bones* are termed *processes*. See APOPHYSE.

EMISSAIRE, s. m. and adj.,—emissarius (*emittere*, to send, or let, out), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *excretory ducts*,—*emissaria* (ausfuhrungsgänge, G.) sive ductus, per quos humor quicunque *effluit*, vel de corpore *excernitur*, L. *Emissaires*, ou *veines emissaires*, *de Santorini*, F.,—*emissaria* Santorini, L.: minute veins, which, as the parietal, posterior condyloid, and mastoid, communicate with the sinuses of the dura mater by certain cranial orifices; and may, in some cases, transmit to the exterior, the blood circulating within.

EMISSION, s. f.,—emissio, f. L.: the action whereby matters, of any kind, are *expelled* from the body; as, in Physiology, *emission* of the urine or semen,—*em. de l'urine*,—*du sperme*, F.: in Therapeutics,—of blood,—*emissio* sanguinis, L.,—by artificial means.

EMMÉNAGOGUE, s. m., and adj.,—emmenagogus vel emmeniagogus (ἔμμηνα, ἔμμηνία, the menstrual flux, ἀγωγὸς, that which induces), L.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—*Emmenagogues*, F.,—*emmenagoga*, L.,—*monatsreinigung* befordernde mittel, G.,—which *excite* the *menstrual discharge*. EMMÉNAGOLOGIE, s. f.,—emmenagologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—a *Treatise* on *Emmenagogues*. EMMÉNOLOGIE, s. f.—emmenologia, f. (ἔμμηνα, and λόγος), L.,—a *Treatise* on the *Menstrual Flux*.

EMOLLIENT, s. m. and adj.,—emolliens (*emollire*, to soften or relax), L.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—die *erweichenden* mittel, G.—which, as oily or mucilaginous substances, *soften*, or *relax*, the parts whereon they operate. Pliny employs the term as synon. with *laxative*: Pepones *emolliunt* alvum.

EMONCTOIRE, s. m.,—emunctorium, n. L.: a term applied to every organ destined to *give issue* to the various excretions. The nasal fossæ were regarded, by the ancients, as the *emunctories* of the brain.

Empatement, s. m.: an œdematous swelling, which yields to, and retains the impression of, the finger.

Emphractique, s. m. and adj.,—emphracticus, L.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *substances*,—ἐμφρακτικὰ φάρμακα,—*ausstopfende* mittel, G.,—which produce *obstruction*,—Emphraxie, s. f.,—ἔμφραξις,—emphraxis, obstructio, f. L.,—ausstopfen, n., verstopfung, f. G.,—of the pores of the skin.

Emphysème, s. m.—ἐμφύσημα,—emphysema, n. L.,—emphysem, n., die windgeschwullst, f. G.: in Pathology, an elastic, crepitant, and painless swelling, without change of colour, resulting from the accumulation of common *air*, or other *aëriform fluid*, in the cellular tissue. *Emphysema* is either *accidental* and *symptomatic*; or *spontaneous* and *idiopathic*. The *former* is ordinarily produced by a wound of the lung or trachea, and consequent introduction of the air into the cells of the skin: the *latter*, of more rare occurrence, by morbid exhalation of gas into the cellular membrane.

Empirisme, s. m. (ἐμπειρία, experience, practical skill), erfahrungstunde, f. G.,—empiricism: medicine founded, exclusively, upon observation, without theory on the causes or the essence of diseases. Empirique, adj.,—ἐμπειρικὸς,—empiricus,—empirisch,—empirical: an epithet applied, in Science, to the partizans of *empirical medicine*,—ἐμπειρικὴ,—empirica (ars), L.—die empirik, oder empirie, G.,—in order to distinguish them from the *dogmatists*,—see Dogmatisme: substantively employed, in common language, as syn. with *Charlatan*.

Emplastique, adj.,—ἐμπλαστικὸς,—verpflasternd, G.,—emplastic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *topical remedies*,—remedia *emplastica*, L.,—*schmier*-mittel, G.,—which adhere, like *plasters*, to the surface with which they are placed in contact.

Emplastre, s. m.,—ἔμπλαστρον, ἔμπλαστρος,—emplastrum, n. L.,—pflaster, n. G.,—plaster: a solid, glutinous, pharmaceutical composition; differing, in its firmer consistence, from ointments; softening on exposure to heat, and susceptible of adhering to the parts on which it is applied. In *French* Pharmacy, the term, *plaster*, is restricted to those preparations which contain a metallic oxide; and which may, consequently, be regarded as metallic soaps: while those which consist of the various resins, oil, wax, and other vegetable and animal substances, are denominated *hard ointments*,—*onguents durs*, F. For an account of the principal *plasters* employed in *French* and *German* practice, see *Pharm. Gallica*, p. 362; where, in accordance with the preceding distinction, they are distributed into, 1. Emplastra Oxidis Carentia, seu Unguenta solida; and 2. Emplastra cum Oxidis: —and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol., Leipzig, 1819—26. Ἐμπλαστρώδης,—pflasterförmig? G.,—plaster-like, *resembling* a *plaster*.

Empneumatose, s. f.,—ἐμπνευματωσις,—empneumatosis, f. L.,—literally, the *act of filling with wind*; but employed, in Pathology, as synon. with Emphysème.

Empoisonnement, s. m.,—veneficium, n. L.,—vergiftung, f., tödtung durch *gift*, G.,—poisoning, death by *poison*. Empoisonné, adj.,—venenatus,—poisoned. Destroyed, as an animal, by *poison*.—*veneno* sublatus; impregnated, as an article of diet or medicine, or as a weapon, with *poison*,—*veneno* infectus. Empoisonner, v. a.,—venenare, L.,—vergiften, G.,—to *poison*. To destroy one by *poison*,—δηλητηρίοις φάρμακοις ἀπολύειν τινὰ,—*veneno* aliquem tollere.

Empreinte, s. f.,—impressio, f. L.,—eindruck, m. G.,—impression: in Anatomy, a slight *depression* which, surrounded by asperities, exists upon the surface of many bones; and corresponds to the attachment of a tendon—see Deltoïde—or a ligament; or indicates the track of a nerve or blood-vessel.

Emprosthotonos, s. m.,—ἐμπροσθοτονία (ἐμπροσθότονος, drawn forward),—emprosthotonus, m. L. and G.: in Pathology, that variety of *Tetanus* wherein the body is *drawn forward* by the permanent contraction of the muscles.

Empsychose, s. f.,—empsychosis, f. (ἐμψυχία, the act of animating), L.,—beseelung, f. G.: a term employed, by the ancients, to designate the union of the *soul* with the body.

Empyème, s. m.,—ἐμπύημα,—empyema, n.,—empyem, n. L.: a term literally signifying *internal abscess* or *suppuration*,—eine innere eiterung, G.; but employed, by modern Pathologists, especially to designate *une collection de pus dans la cavité de la plèvre*, F.,—an accumulation of pus in the cavity of the pleura.

Empyocèle, s. m. (ἔμπυος, purulent, κήλη, an hernial tumor), F. and L.,—hernia purulenta, collectio *puris* in *scroto*, L.,—eiterbruch, m., eine *eiteransammlung* in *hodensack*, G.,—a *collection* of *pus* in the *testis*, *tunica vaginalis*, or the cellular tissue of the *scrotum*.

Empyomphale, s. m.,—empyomphalus, m. (ἔμπυος,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.—eiternabel, m. G.,—*collection* of *pus* in an *umbilical hernia*; or umbilical abscess,—*abscessus* sub *umbilico* natus, L.,—die *vereiterung* am *nabel*, G.

Empyreume, s. m.,—ἐμπύρευμα,—empyreuma, n. L. and G.: the peculiar *odour* exhaled by the volatile products which result from the decomposition of animal

and vegetable substances in an open fire. EMPYREUMATIQUE, adj.,—empyreumaticus,—empyreumatisch, brenzlicht,—possessing the characters, or qualities, of *empyreuma:* as Olea *empyreumatica*, L.,—*brenzlichte* Oele, G.,—*empyreumatic* oils; *odeur* ou *saveur empyreumatique*, F.—*brenzlichter* geruch oder geschmack,—an *empyreumatic* smell or flavour.

EMULGENT, adj.,—emulgens (*emulgere*, to milk out), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to the *renal arteries* and *veins*,—*Vaisseaux emulgens*, F.,—vasa *emulgentia*, L.;—from the actively secreting and decomposing power of the organs to which they are distributed. See RÉNAL.

EMULSION, s. f.,—emulsio, f. L.,—samenmilch, f. G.: in Pharmacy, an opaque and milk-white liquid, consisting of a fixed oil suspended in water, by mucilage; as the almond-*emulsion* or milk,—*Emulsio* (amygdalæ) sive lac amygdalinum, *Ph. Gall.*,—mandelmilch, f. G.: constituting an example of the *true Emulsion*,—*émuls. vraie*, of the *French*. Their *spurious Emulsion*,—*émuls. fausse*,—*camphrée*,—consists, on the contrary, of Camphor, mixed up with, and suspended in, purslain-water, by previous trituration with sugar and yolk of egg. For an account of the *Emulsions* employed by the *French* and *Germans*, see *Pharmac. Gallica*, p. 84; and Schwartze, *Pharmak. Tabellen*, Erster Band, p. 63. EMULSIF, adj.: an epithet applied to the various *seeds*,—semina *emulsiva*, L.—which yield oil by expression; as the kernels of almond and other stone-fruits, and even the cucurbitaceous and cruciferous plants.

ENANTESIS, s. f. (ἐναντίος, opposite), F., and L.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to the confluence of *ascending* and *descending* blood-vessels; as exemplified in the anastomosis of the internal mammary and epigastric arteries.

ENARTHROSE, s. f.,—enarthrosis, f. (ἐν, in, ἄρθρον, an articulation), L.: in Anatomy, a sort of diarthrodial joint; in which, as exemplified in the coxo-femoral articulation, the head of one bone is received into the socket of another. ENARTHRITE, s. f.,—enarthritis, f. L.,—inflammation of an *enarthrodial joint*.

ENCANTHIS, s. m.,—ἐγκανθὶς,—enkanthis, f. G.: literally, a *growth* or *tumour in the internal angle of the eye*,—ein gewächs am innern augenwinkel, G.; but employed, especially, to designate a fungous swelling, or carcinomatous degeneration, of the lachrymal caruncle.

ENCATALEPSIE, s. f.,—ἐγκατάληψις,—encatalepsis, f. L.: a term employed, by Hippocrates, as synon. with *Catalepsy*.

ENCAUME, s. m. (ἔγκαυμα, a mark made by fire),—encauma, n. L.: in Pathology, an *ulcer* of the *cornea*,—*Ulcère de la cornée*, F.—ulcus corneæ, L.—hornhautgeschwür, n. G.—followed by escape of the humours, and destruction of the organ. ENCAVURE, s. f.,—ἄργεμα,—argema, n. L.: according to some writers, a deep and narrow ulcer of —;—to others, a speck on—the transparent cornea.

ENCENS, s. m. See OLIBAN.

ENCÉPHALALGIE, s. f.,—encephalalgia, f. (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—hirnleiden, n., der tiefe kopfschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *brain*, deep-seated head-ach.

ENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—ἐγκέφαλος,—encephalon, n. L.,—gehirn, n. G.,—literally, the *contents of the head*, including the brain and cerebellum of Vertebrated Animals; but frequently employed, in Anatomy, as a term comprehending, with those organs, the medulla oblongata and spinal chord. ENCÉPHALIQUE, adj.—encephalicus,—das *gehirn* betreffend, dazu gehörig,—encephalic, relating, or belonging, to the *encephalon*. ENCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—encephalitis, f. L.,—hirnentzündung, f. G.—inflammation of the *brain*.

ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, s f. (ἐγκέφαλος,—κήλη, an hernial swelling), F., and (hernia cerebri) L.—hirnbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, *hernia* of the *brain*. It is *congenital*, when protruding through an opening of the skull, the result of malformation or defective ossification; *accidental*, when consequent on caries, necrosis, fracture, or the injury inflicted by the trephine, or other cutting instrument, on the cranial bones.

ENCÉPHALOÏDES, s. m. (*same*, and εἶδος, resemblance): in Pathology, a term employed, by Laënnec, to designate one of the substances most frequently composing those tumours which are vulgarly termed scirrhus or cancer. This *encephaloid* or *cerebriform* matter, so named from the *resemblance* which it bears to the structure of the *brain*, may exhibit itself under three different forms,—encysted; accumulated, in irregular masses, without cyst; or diffused through the structure of an organ. ENCÉPHALOÏDE, adj.,—encephaloides,—brain-like. Synon. with CÉRÉBRIFORME.

ENCÉPHALOTOMIE, s. f.,—encephalotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—*dissection* of the *encephalon*. The new *Latin* terms, *Encephalelcosis*, *Encephalo-dialysis*, — *lithiasis*, — *pathia*, — *phtharsia*, — *phyma*, — *rrhagia*, — *scopia*, — *sismus*, and — *trauma*, compounds of the *Greek* Ἐγκέφαλος with ἕλκωσις, διάλυσις, λιθίασις, φθάρσις, πάθος, φῦμα, ῥήγνυμι, σκοπέω, σεισμὸς, and τραῦμα, are employed, by Kraus, to designate, respectively, *ulceration* of the *brain*,—ein hirngeschwür, inneres kopfgeschwür, G.; the *reduction* of the substance of the *brain* into a *pulpy* matter (*le ramollissement du cerveau?*, of *French* Pathologists),—auflösung der hirnmasse zu breiartigen

wesen ; the *formation* of *stones* (calcareous masses,—encephalolithi, L.,—steinartige massen, G.) in the *brain*,—die bildung von *steinen* im gehirne,—or *induration* of a portion of the *brain*,—die *verhartung* eines theils des *gehirns* ; *disease* of the *brain*,—ein hirnleiden, eine hirnkrankheit ; *corruption* of the *brain*,—eine *verderbniss* des *gehirns* ; a *tumour* of the *brain*,—ein hirngeschwullst ; *hæmorrhage* of the *brain*,—ein hirnblutfluss ; *inspection* of the *cranial cavity*, or of the *brain*,—die *untersuchung* der *schädelhöhle*,—des *gehirns* ; *concussion* of the *brain*, commotio cerebri, L.,—hirnerschütterung; and *wound* of the *brain*,—hirnwunde. All these terms may be *gallicized* by conversion of the final *is*, *us*, and *a*, of the *Latin*, into *e*. See *Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 317—18.

Encéphalozoaires, s. m., and adj. pl., —*Encephalozoa*, L. : a term applied, by Zoologists, to a division of the *animal* kingdom ; comprehending those animals which possess two nervous systems,—one ganglionic, the other, cerebro-spinal.

Encharaxie, s. f.—ἐγχάραξις,—encharaxis, f. L.—scarificiren, n. G.—scarification.

Enchyme, s. m.,—ἔγχυμα,—enchyma, n. L.,—aufguss, m. G. : that which is poured upon; affusion ; an injection.

Enchymome, s. f.,—ἐγχύμωμα,—enchymoma, n. L. : literally, the *effusion of fluids in the body* ; but employed, by Pathologists, especially to designate *spontaneous ecchymosis*,—extravasation of blood, from an internal cause, as violent emotions of the mind. Enchymose, s. f.,—enchymosis, f. L. : a term not synon., as described by the *French* lexicographers, with—but expressive, according to Kraus, of the formation of an—*Enchymome*,—die bildung des *ecchymoma*, G.

Enclavement, s. m.,—incuneatio, inclusio, f. L.,—einschliessen, n. G. : in Obstetrics, the *wedging*, or *impaction*, of the head of the fœtus in the superior aperture of the pelvis of the mother.

Enclume, s. f.,—incus, f. L.,—amboss, m. G. : in Anatomy, one of the bones of the internal ear,—ossicula auditûs, L. ; so named from its imaginary resemblance to an *anvil*. It consists of a body articulated with the malleus ; and of two branches or processes ;--the shorter or *horizontal* branch corresponding to the orifice of the mastoid cells ; the *vertical*, united with the os orbiculare. It is developed by one point of ossification.

Enclysme, s. m.,—ἔγκλυσμα,—enclysma, n. L. Synon. with Clystère.

Encœlialgie, Encélialgie, s. f.,—encœlialgia, f. (ἐγκοίλια, the intestines, ἄλγος, pain), L.—bauchschmerz, m., *schmerz* in den *baucheingeweiden*, G.,—*pain* in the *bowels*. Encœlite, Encélite, s. f.—encœliitis, f. L.,—entzündung der bauchengeweide, G. Synon. with Entérite.

Encolpisme, s. m.,—encolpismus, m. (ἐγκολπίζω, to press to the bosom, et etiam in *sinum muliebrem* immittere ; κόλπος, enim, a medicis *Græcis* serioris ævi, ad designandam *vaginæ* cavitatem adhibetur), *injectio*, vel *immissio*, rei cujusdam (medicamentariæ) in *vaginam*, L.,—*einbringen* von heilmitteln in die *mutterscheide*, G.

Encope, s. m. F.,—f. L.—ἐγκοπή,—einschnitt, m., schnittwunde, f. G. : an incision, or wound, made with a cutting instrument.

Encyclopédie, s. f.—ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία (an incorrect compound of ἐγκύκλιος, circular, παιδεία, education, instruction, science,—terms originally employed to designate the course, or *circle*, of *instruction* in the arts and sciences necessary to perfect a *Greek* education),—Encyclopædia, f. L.,—Encyklopädie, f. G. : a work undertaken, commonly by an association of learned men, to serve as a repository of the whole *circle* of human *knowledge*. Such are the celebrated *Encyclopédie des Sciences*, of *French*—, and the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, of *British* Literature. Sometimes, the term is applied to a publication comprehending the details of only one branch, or department, of the sciences ; as the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, 8vo., London. Encyclopédique, adj.,—encyclopedian, pertaining to an *Encyclopædia*. See *Encyklopädisches Worterbuch der Medicinischen Wissenschaften*, von Gräfe, Busch, Hufeland, etc. Berlin, 1827. Encyclopédiste, s. m.,—encyklopädist, m. G.,—encyclopædist : author of an *Encyclopædia*.

Endécagyne, adj.,—endecagynus (ἕνδεκα, eleven, γυνή, female), L.,—eilfweibig, G.,—endecagynous : an epithet, in Botany, applied to a plant with *eleven pistils* : as is Endécaphylle, adj.,—endecaphyllus (*same*, and φύλλον, leaf,) L.,—eilfblättrig, G.,—endecaphyllous,—to a plant which, like *Indigofera endecaphylla*, has a winged leaf composed of *eleven leaflets*.

Endécandrie, s. f.,—endecandria, f. (*same*, and ἀνήρ, a male), L. : a name applied, by Linnæus, to an Order of *plants*, whose flowers,—*fleurs endécagynes*, F.,—*eilfmännige* blüthen, G.,—are furnished with *eleven stamens*.

Endémique, adj.,—ἐνδήμιος (ἐν, among, δῆμος, a people),—endemicus, L.,—endemisch, G.,—endemic, domestic, native, peculiar to a place or *people* : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases which affect particular situations, and commonly result from the operation of *local* causes ; as the plague and yellow fever of hot climates, the bronchocele and scrofula of humid—and ague of marshy districts : in Botany, to plants, all the species of which,

like the *Cinchonæ* of South America, are restricted, in their growth, to *one* country.

ENDOBRANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Endobranchiata* (ἔνδον, within, βράγχια, the gills of fishes), L. : a term, or epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Duméril, to a Family of the ANNELIDES; comprehending those animals which exhibit *no* vestige of *respiratory organ* on the *exterior* of the body.

ENDOCARDITE, s. f.,—endocarditis, f. (ἔνδον, within, καρδία, the heart), L.,—*cardite interne*, F.,—inflammation of the *internal* membrane of the *heart*. In like manner, the new terms, ENDODONTITE, ENDOGASTRITE, ENDONARTÉRITE, ENDONENTÉRITE, ENDOESPHAGITE, and ENDOPHLÉBITE, feminine compounds of ἔνδον with ὀδοὺς, γαστὴρ, ἀρτηρία, ἔντερον, οἰσοφάγος, and φλὲψ, and *latinized* by the conversion of the final *e* into *is*, are, by some *French* lexicographers, employed, respectively, to designate inflammation of the *internal* membrane of the *teeth*, *stomach*, *arteries*, *intestinal canal*, *œsophagus*, and *veins*.

ENDOCARPE, s. m.,—endocarpium, n. (*same*, and καρπὸς, fruit), membrana interna—cortex internus—peridii, L.,—innenhaut, wandhaut, f. G. : a term applied, in Botany, by Richard, to the *membrane* which lines the *internal* cavity of the pericarp; and which frequently acquires, as in the almond and peach, an osseous or stone-like consistence.

ENDOGÈNE, adj. (ἔνδον, within, γένναω, to engender) : an epithet applied, by Decandolle, to *plants*,—ENDOGÈNES, pl.,—*Endogena*, L.; the vessels of which, instead of lying concentrically round a cellular case, as in the *Exogena*, are dispersed through the whole stem, and so disposed that the oldest and most indurated are exterior, and the principal increase takes place *from within*. Such are the Monocotyledonous plants in general, and, more especially, the Palms.

ENDOPLÈVRE, s. f.,—endopleura (*same*, and πλευρὰ, the pleura), tegmentum, n., tunica interna, L.,—lederhaut, kernhaut, f. G. : a term applied, by Decandolle, to the *internal pellicle* of the seed of plants,—the integumentum interius, of Link,—nucleanium, of Tittman,—and hiloferus, of Mirbel. Synon. with *Endophore*.

ENDOSE, s. f.,—ἔνδοσις,—endosis, f. L.,—verminderung, f. G.,—remission.

ENDOSMOSE, s. f.—endosmosis, f. (ἔνδον, within, ὠσμὸς, impulse), L. : a phenomenon, in Vegetable Physiology, discovered by Dutrochet; for a description of which, see his *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Endosmose et Exosmose*, 8vo. Paris, 1828. ENDOSMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—endosmometrum (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L. : an instrument for exhibiting the phenomena of *endosmosis*.

ENDOSPERME, s. m.,—endospermium, n. (ἔνδον,—σπέρμα, seed), L. : a term incorrectly applied, by Richard, to a body distinct from the vegetable embryo,—the *perisperm* of Mirbel, and *albumen*, of other Botanists. ENDOSPERMIQUE, adj.,—endospermicus, L. : an epithet applied to the vegetable embryo when accompanied by the *endosperm*.

ENDUIT, s. m. : a term applied, in Pathology, to the layer of adhesive matter, commonly a product of morbid secretion, which covers certain organs, especially the tongue, interior of the mouth, and surface of the skin. It exhibits many diversities of colour, thickness, and consistence.

ENDURCISSEMENT *du tissu cellulaire*.—See SCLÉRÈME.

ENÉORÈME, s. f.,—enæorema, n. (ἐναιωρέομαι, to float, to be suspended in), sive *nubecula*, est crassamentum illud,—das *wolkchen* im urin, G.,—*cloudlet* in the middle of the urine,—quod urinæ innatat, vel in urinæ medio, *nubeculæ* instar, *suspensum* continetur; et ab hypostasi, sive sedimento, solâ gravitate, differt : nubes, contrà, in superficie natat, L.

In *summo* est *nubes*; subsidet *hypostasis* imo:
Ast *Enæorema* permanet in *medio*.

ENERGIE, s. f.,—ἐνέργεια,—energia, f. L.,—energie, f. G.,—energy, activity, operation : a term frequently employed, in Physiology, to express the *active operation* of the various organs, as the brain, heart, and stomach. ENERGIQUE, adj.,—ἐνεργητικὸς,——energeticus,——thätig, wirksam, kräftig,—active, powerful: *Ex.* ἐνεργητικὰ φάρμακα,—*active* medicines.

ENFANCE, s. f.,—infantia, f. L.,—παῖδια,—kindheit, f. G.,—infancy, childhood : in Physiology, the period of human life which extends from birth to the seventh year. By some writers, this is termed the *first childhood*,—*enf. première*, F. With them, the *second*,—*seconde enf.*,—pueritia, puerilitas, f. L.,—boy- or girlhood,—comprehends the time intervening between the seventh year and age of puberty. ENFANT, s. m.,—infans, parvulus, L.,—παὶς,—kind, n. G.,—child. ENFANTEMENT, s. m.,—parturitio, f., puerperium, n. L. Syn. with PARTURITION.

ENFLURE, s. m.,—inflatio, tumefactio, f. L.,—geschwulst, f. G, : a popular synonym of TUMÉFACTION.

ENGAINANT, adj.,—vaginans, L.—einscheidend, G.,—sheathing : an epithet, in Botany, applied to the parts, or organs, of plants, by which other parts are enveloped, as with a *sheath*. Thus, the *leaves* of the *Gramineæ*, and the *petioles* of *Costus vaginatus*, are termed, in *French*, *engainants*, as *embracing* the stem; and the tubular *androphore* of *Malva officinalis*, as forming a *sheath* around the pistil : and the

stem, or other organ of a plant, so enveloped, is said to be ENGAINÉ,—vaginatus,—eingescheidet,—sheathed.

ENGASTRIMYSME, s. f.,—engastrimysmus, m. (ἐν, in, γαστὴρ, belly, μῦθος, speech), L. See VENTRILOQUISME. ENGASTRIMYTHE, s. m.,—ἐγγαστρίμυθος, ἐγγαστρίμαντις,—engastrimythus, m. L. See VENTRILOQUISTE.

ENGELURE, s. f.,—pernio, m. L.—frostbeule, f. G.,—chilblains.

ENGISSOME, s. m.,—ἐγγίσωμα,—engisoma, n. L. See EMBARRURE.

ENGORGEMENT, s. m.,—congestio, f., plethora topica, L.: in Pathology, obstruction, and consequent tumefaction, resulting from an inordinate flow of blood to the vessels of a part or organ. ENGORGÉ, adj.,—congestus,——affected with *congestion*.

ENGOUEMENT, s. m.,—obstructio, f. L.,—verstopfung, f. G.: *obstruction* of the cavities of an organ, as of the bronchia, or intestinal canal, by an inordinate accumulation of mucus, or feces.

ENGOURDISSEMENT, s. m.,——stupor, torpor, m. L.,—erstarrung, f. G.,—numbness, stupefaction: in Pathology, a sense of weight, with diminution of sensibility and power of motion, of any part of the body; as a paralysed limb. ENGOURDI, adj.,—stupefactus,——erstarret,—stricken with *numbness* or *stupor*.

ENKYSTEMENT, s. m. See CHATONNEMENT. ENKYSTÉ, adj.,—*cystide* inclusus, L.,—in eine *blase* eingeschlossen, G.,—encysted, enclosed in a *cyst*.

ENNÉAGYNIE, s. f.,—enneagynia, f. (ἐννέα, nine, γυνὴ, a female), L.: an Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those *plants*,——*plantes ennéagyniques*, F.,—*neunweibige* pflanzen, G.,—which exhibit *nine pistils*.

ENNÉANDRIE, s. f., F. and G.—enneandria, f. (ἐννέα,—ἀνὴρ, a male), L.: the name of the ninth Class, and two Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprizing those *plants*,——*plantes ennéandriques*, F.,—whose flowers,—flores *enneandri*, L.,—*neunmännige* blüthen, G.,—are furnished with *nine male organs* or *stamens*.

ENNÉAPÉTALE, adj.,—enneapetalus (ἐννέα, nine, πέταλον, a petal), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a plant whose *corolla* is composed of *nine petals*; as ENNÉASÉPALE, adj.,—to those, whose *calyx* consists of *nine pieces* or *sepals*. In like manner, the new adjectives, ENNÉAPHYLLE,—enneaphyllus, L.,—neunblättrig, G.,—and ENNÉASPERME,——enneaspermus,——neunsaamig, compounds of ἐννέα with φύλλον and σπέρμα,—are respectively employed to designate plants whose *leaves*, like those of *Oxalis enneaphylla*, consist of *nine leaflets*; or whose *fruit*, like that of *Ionidium enneaspermum*, contains *nine seeds*.

ENRHYTHME, adj.,——ἔνρυθμος,——enrhythmus, L.,—regelmässig, ordentlich, G.,—regular: an epithet opposed, in signification, to ECRHYTHME.

ENROUEMENT, s. m. See RAUCITÉ.

ENSIFORME, adj.,——ensiformis, L.,—schwerdförmig, G.,—ensiform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *sword*,—ensis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the lesser alæ,—*Apophyses ensiformes*, F.,——of the sphenoid bone: 2. to the cartilaginous appendix,—*Appendice* ou *cartilage ensiforme*, F.,—cartilago ensiformis, L.—der *schwerdförmige* knorpel, G.,—see XYPHOÏDE,—which terminates, inferiorly, the human sternum; and 3. sometimes to the entire sternum itself,—os *ensiforme*, F. and L.: in Botany, to the leaves of plants,—*plantes ensifoliés*, F.—*schwerdtblättrige* pflanzen, G.—whose *leaves*, like those of *Juncus ensifolius*, exhibit the *figure* of *sword* or *sabre*.

ENSISTERNAL, s. m. and adj.—ensisternalis, L.: a term applied, by Béclard, to the lower portion of the human sternum.

ENTAILLE, s. f.,—incisio, f. L.,—einschnitt, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a deep incision, or wound, produced by a cutting instrument: also a term, syn. with *taillade*, employed to designate the deep *scarifications* sometimes inflicted on a tumified part or organ, as on the tongue, in certain cases of *glossitis*, with a view of accomplishing its speedy reduction.

ENTÉRADENES, s. f., pl. (ἔντερον, an intestine, ἀδὴν, a gland), F., and L.,—die darmdrüsen, G.,—the *intestinal glands*.—ENTÉRADÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—enteradenographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, I describe), L.,—anatomical *description* of —; ENTÉRADÉNOLOGIE, s. f.,—enteradenologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—*treatise* upon—*these glands*.

ENTÉRALGIE, s. f.,—enteralgia, f. (ἔντερον,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—darmschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *intestines*.

ENTÉRANGIEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—anterangiemphraxis, f. L.: according to Kraus, a compound of ἔντερον with *Angemphraxis*,—see ANGEMPHRAXIE; and, consequently, signifying *obstruction* of the *intestinal vessels*,—*verstopfung* der *darmgefässe*, G. The *French* lexicographers, on the contrary, respresent the term as compounded of ἔντερον,—ἄγχω, to strangle,—ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct; and, hence, designative of *obstruction* of the *bowels*, from *strangulation*.

ENTÉRÉLESIE, s. f.,—enterelesia, f. L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to the pain resulting from invagination, or strangulation, of the *bowels*. It is arranged among the *Enteroses*, which constitute the second Family of the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

ENTÉRENCHYTA, s. f.,—enterenchyta (ἔντερον,—and χέυω, to pour, to effuse), L.—klysterspritze, f. G.: a clyster-syringe.

ENTÉRIQUE, adj.—ἐντερικὸς,—entericus, L.,—enteric. Synon. with INTESTINAL.

ENTÉRITE, s. f.,—enteritis, f. (ἔντερον), L.,—darmentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *bowels*. By *German* medical writers, the *Latin* terms, *Enterelcosis*, and *Enteremphraxis*,—ENTÉRELCOSE, and ENTÉREMPHRAXIE, s. f., F. ?—modern compounds of ἔντερον with ἕλκωσις, and ἔμφραξις, are employed to respectively designate *ulceration*,—darmgeschwür, n. G.,—and *obstruction* of the *bowels*.

ENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—enterocele (ἔντερον,—κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—darmbruch, m. G.,—intestinal hernia, the ENTÉROCÉLIE, s. f.,—of Alibert.

ENTÉRO-CYSTOCÈLE, s. f.,—enterocystocele (ἔντερον,—κύστις, bladder, and κήλη), L.,—darm- und harnblasenbruch, m. G.—*hernia* formed by the *intestine* and *bladder*.

ENTÉRO-EPIPLOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-epiplocele (ἔντερον,—ἐπίπλοον, omentum,—κήλη), L.,—netz- und darmbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* containing both *intestine* and *omentum*. ENTÉRO-EPIPLOMPHALE, s. f.,—entero-epiplomphalus, m. (ἔντερον,—ἐπίπλοον,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—netzdarmnabelbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by *intestine* and *omentum*,—more correctly written *Enterepiplomphalocele*, by Kraus. ENTÉROGASTROCÈLE, s. f.,—enterogastrocele (ἔντερον,—γαστὴρ, the belly, κήλη—), L.,—bauchbruch, darmbauchbruch, m. G.—ventral or abdominal hernia, *protrusion* of *intestine* through a breach, or opening, in the *abdominal* muscles,—*prolapsus intestinorum* per hiatum quendam in musculis *abdominalibus*, L.,—ein *vortreten* von *därmen* zwischen den *bauch*muskeln: also, according to Kraus, *hernia* of the *intestines* and *stomach*,—darm- und magenbruch, G.

ENTÉROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—enterographia, f. (ἔντερον,—γράφω, I describe), L.,—*description* of —: ENTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—enterologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—*treatise* on—the *intestines*.

ENTÉRO-HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-hydrocele (ἔντερον,—ὑδροκήλη, dropsy of the scrotum), enterydrocele, L.,—darm- und wasserbruch, m., die verbindung eines *darm*- und *wasserbruches*, G.—complication of *intestinal hernia* with *dropsy* of the *sac*, or with *hydrocele*. ENTÉRO-HYDROMPHALE, s. f.,—entero-hydromphalus, m. (ἔντερον,—ὕδωρ, water,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—complication of *umbilical hernia* with *dropsy* of the *sac*. ENTÉRO-ISCHIOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-ischiocele (*same*, and ἰσχίον, ischium), L.,—ischiatic intestinal hernia.

ENTÉRO-LITHIASIE, s. f.—entero-lithiasis, f. (ἔντερον,—λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.,—steinbildung im darmkanal, G.,—*formation of stones*—enterolithi, m. L.—darmsteine, m. G.,—intestinal concretions,—in the *intestinal canal*.

ENTÉRO-MÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-merocele (ἔντερον,—μηρὸς, the thigh,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—schenkeldarmbruch, m. G.,—*crural hernia* formed by *intestine*.

ENTÉRO-MÉSENTÉRIQUE, adj.: an epithet, in Pathology, applied, by Petit and Serres, to the adynamic fever of Pinel, on account of the ulceration of the mucous membrane of the small *intestines*, and enlargement of the *mesenteric* glands, with which it is connected.

ENTÉROMIASIE, s. f.,—enteromiasis, f. L.,—disease produced, and kept up by —: ENTÉROSE, s. f.,—enterosis, f, L.—disease of—the *intestines*. Synon. with ENTÉROPATHIE, s. f.,—enteropathia, f. (ἔντερον,—πάθος, disease), L.,—darmleiden, n., eine *krankheit* der *eingeweide*, G.

ENTÉROMPHALE, s. f.,—enteromphalus, m. (ἔντερον, the intestine, ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—nabeldarmbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by *intestine*.

ENTÉROPÉRISTOLE, s. f.,—enteroperistole (ἔντερον,—περιστέλλω, to compress or contract), L.,—*strangulation* of the *bowels*.

ENTÉROPHLOGIE, s. f.,—enterophlogia, f. (*same*, and φλόγωσις, inflammation), L. Synon. with ENTÉRITE.

ENTÉROPYRIE, s. f.,—enteropyria, f. (*same*, and πῦρ, fever), L.: a designation applied, by Alibert, to the *mesenteric fever*, of Baglivi,—the *entero-mesenteric*, of Petit and Serres.

ENTÉRORAPHÉ, ENTÉRORAPHIE, s. f.—enteroraphia, f. (*same*, and ῥαφὴ, suture), L.,—darmnaht, f. G.,—*suture* of a wound of the *intestines*.

ENTÉRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—enterorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—enterorrhagie, f., ein *blutflüss* aus den *därmen*, G.,—intestinal hæmorrhage. ENTÉRORRHÉE, s. f.,—enterorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *Diarrhœa*. It constitutes the second genus of the *Enteroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

ENTÉRO-SARCOCÈLE, s. f.,—entero-sarcocele (ἔντερον,—σαρκοκήλη, sarcocele), L.,—darmfleischbruch, m. G.,—*intestinal hernia* complicated with *sarcocele*. ENTÉROSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f.,—enteroscheocele (*same*, and ὄσχη, the scrotum,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—darmhodensacksbruch, m. G.,—*scrotal hernia* formed by *intestine*. Kraus also employs the modern *Latin* compound, *Enterocystoscheocele*,—ENTÉROCYSTOSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f. ?—as designative of *hernia* of the *intestine* and *bladder* in the *scrotum*,—ein *darm*- und *harnblasenbruch* im *hodensack*, G.

ENTÉROTOMIE, s. f.,—enterotomia, f. (ἔντερον,—τομὴ, incision),—darmschnitt, m. G.: in Anatomy, *dissection* of the *intestines*: in Surgery, *incision* of the *bowel*, for the removal of strangulation, or a contracted or imperforate portion. ENTÉROTOME,

s. m.,—enterotomus, m. *(same)*, L.,—enterotöm, n. G. ? : an instrument destined for the performance of *such operation.*

ENTHLASIE, s. f.,—ἔνθλασις,—enthlasis, f. L.,—schädeleindruck, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a comminutive *fracture* of the cranium, with depression of the fragments. Three varieties of *enthlasis* were distinguished by the Ancients:—*Ecpiesme*, *Embarrure*, et *Cameration*, F.

ENTOHYAL, s. m.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to an *intermediate bone* sometimes existing between the body and cornu of the *hyoid* apparatus.

ENTOMOLOGIE, s. f.,—entomologia, f. (ἔντομον, an insect, λόγος, discourse), L.,—insectenkunde, insectenlehre, f. G.: that branch of Zoology which treats upon *insects.* See *British Entomology*, by John Curtis, 8vo. London, 1824,—1835. ENTOMOLOGIQUE, adj.—entomologus, L.,—*entomologie* betreffend, G.,—entomological: relating to *Entomology.*

ENTONNOIR, s. m.,—infundibulum, n. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts of the body which exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to a *funnel*,—trichter, m. G.; as 1. a conical prolongation of the base of the third cerebral ventricle,—*l'enton. du ventricule moyen du cerveau*, F.,—which extends to the pituitary body: 2. the anterior cell of the ethmoid bone,—*l'enton. de l'ethmoïde*,—communicating with the frontal sinuses and nasal fossæ: 3. the dilated portion of the fimbriated extremity,—*pavillon*, F.,—of the Fallopian tube: and 4. the membranous sac—see CALICE,—which envelopes each papilla of the kidney. In Surgery, a *funnel-shaped* instrument employed in the direction of vapours, or the actual cautery, to diseased parts.

ENTORSE, s. f.,—distorsio, f. L.,—διαστροφή,—verrenkung, f. G.—twist or sprain: in Surgical Pathology, the violent *wrenching* of the soft parts and ligaments which surround a ginglymoid articulation; sometimes attended with rupture of the lateral ligaments.

ENTOZOAIRES, s. m., pl.,—entozoaria (ἐντὸς, within, ζῶον, an animal), L.: a term applied, by Rudolphi, to a Class of the animal kingdom, comprehending those species,—the *intestinal worms*,—eingeweidenwürmer, G.,—which infest the *interior* of the bodies of other *animals.* See Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, 8vo. Berolini, 1819.

ENTRAILLES, s. f. pl.—τὰ ἔντερα, σπλάγχια,—exta, n. L.,—eingeweide, n. G.—entrails: a popular designation of the organs contained in the splanchnic cavities, and especially of the abdominal viscera.

ENTRENÆUD, s. m.,—internodium, n. L.,—zweischenknoten, n. G.: a term, in Botany, applied to the *interspace* comprized *between* two *knots* of a vegetable stem.

ENTRICHOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ἐντρίχωμα: the extreme border of the eye-lids into which the lashes are inserted.

ENTYPOSE, s. f.,—ἐντύπωσις,—entyposis, f. L.: the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ENUCLÉATION, s. f.,—enucleatio, f. *(enucleare*, to take out a kernel), L.: in Surgery, a peculiar mode of extirpation of tumours, recommended by Percy. It consists in extracting the morbid growth, through a simple incision of the integuments, by cautious isolation with the finger, from the surrounding cellular structure: in Pharmacy, the *extrication* of the vegetable *kernel* from its containing shell.

ENURESIE, s. f.,—enuresis, f. (ἐνουρέω, to have incontinence of urine), L.—*excretion involontaire—incontinence—de l'urine*, F.,—unwillkührlicher harnabgang, G.

ENVELOPPE, s. f.,—περικάλυμμα,—involucrum, n. L.,—hülle, f. G.,—envelope or wrapper: a term applied, in Botany, 1. to a layer of cellular tissue—*env. herbacée*, F.,—which, situated immediately below the epidermis of the stem of dicotyledonous plants, connects it with the cortical layers: 2. to the assemblage of parts,—*e. florales*,—see PÉRIGONE,—which surround the sexual organs of plants; and 3. to those,—*e. séminales*, F.,—which invest the kernel of the seed. ENVELOPPANT, adj.,—involvens,—einhüllend,—enveloping.—ENVELOPPÉ, adj.—involutus,—eingehüllt,—enveloped.

ENVIE, s. f.: a term employed, by the *French*, to designate, 1., the *congenital marks*,—*taches de naissance*,—nævi, L.,—muttermahle, G.,—frequently exhibited by children, and vulgarly supposed to result from some *wish*, or moral emotion, experienced by the mother, during pregnancy: 2. a *depravation* of the *appetite*,—see PICA: and 3. a portion of *epidermis* detached in the vicinity of the finger-nails.

ENZOOTIE, s. f., F. and G.,—enzootia, f. (ἐν, among, ζῶον, an animal), L.: a term applied to those *diseases* which simultaneously attack the different *animals* of a country. *Enzooticus*, adj. L.,—*enzootie* betreffend, G.,—enzootic.

EPANCHEMENT, s. m.,—effusio, f. L.,—ausgiessung, f. G.,—effusion: in Pathology, the *pouring out*, and accumulation, of an animal fluid into a cavity, natural or accidental, not destined to receive it. If the fluid be poured into the cellular structure, the process is termed *infiltration.*

EPANOUISSEMENT, s. m.: a term in Botany,—see EFFLORESCENCE. EPANOUI, adj.: an epithet applied to a *flower* when the petals are perfectly developed.

EPAULE, s. f.,—ὦμος,—scapula, f. L.,—schulter, f. G.,—shoulder: in Zoology, that part of the thoracic extremity of *Vertebrated Animals* nearest to the trunk;

and, according to Kirby, the second joint of the anterior legs of *Insects*. The most prominent point of the *shoulder* is termed, in *French*, *moignon de l'epaule*; the cavity below,—le *creux de l'Aisselle*.

EPERLAN, s. m.: a modern genus, in Ichthyology, *Osmerus* (*Malacoptérygiens, abdominaux*, Cuv.), L.,—der Stint, G.,—the Smelt,—comprehending a few species, which formerly constituted a sub-genus of the Linnæan genus, *Salmo*. The principal species,—*O. eperlanus*,—*éper. ordinaire*, F.—grosser stint, G.,—common smelt,—inhabits the estuaries of rivers; is gregarious; remarkable for the iridescent splendour of its colouring, and violet-like odour. A larger fish, said to be a variety of this species, is described and figured, under the name of *ép. de mer*, p. 164, pl. lxviii, of the *Ichthyologie*, by Bonnaterre, forming part of the *Tableau Encyclopédique et Méthod. des Trois Règnes de la Nature*. Paris, 1788.

EPERON, s. m.,—*κέντρον*,—calcar, n. L.,—sporn, m. G.,—spur: in Botany, the tubular prolongation of the *corolla*, *calyx*, or *perigone*, of certain plants, as exemplified, respectively, in the genera, *Linaria*, *Balsamina*, and *Orchis*; or of the *anthers*, as in *Arthrostemma calcaratum*: in Zoology, the *spur-like* process which exists on the posterior part of the *tarsus* of divers *Birds*, especially the *Gallinaceæ*; and on the *metacarpal bone* of the *Jacans*,—species of the genus, *Parra*,—among the *Grallæ*: also, the moveable spines inserted in the extremity, or middle, of the *tarsus* of some *Insects*. EPERONNÉ, adj.,—calcaratus,—gespornt,—spurred, furnished with a *spur*.

EPHÈBE, s. m.,—ephebus (*ἐπί*, towards, *ἥβη*, puberty), L.,—jungling, m. G.: a term, in Physiology, applied to young persons,—*οἱ ἔφηβοι*,—of either sex, on their attaining the age of *puberty*,—*ἐφηβεία*,—pubertas, L.,—das jugendliche alter, G. See ADOLESCENCE.

EPHELCE, s. f.,—ephelcis (*ἐπί*, upon, *ἕλκος*, an ulcer), L.: the crust, or scab, which *covers* a *sore*,—die kruste, oder borke, *auf* einem *geschwür*, G.: also, a coagulum of blood ejected by cough.

EPHÉLIDE, s. f.—ephelis (*ἐφηλίς*, freckles, tan, sun-burns,—die sonnenflecken, sommersprossen, G.), L.: a genus of *Cutaneous diseases* belonging to the Order, *Maculæ*, of Willan. See Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 320. Alibert,—*Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*,—describes three species,—*Eph. lentiforme*,—*hépatique*, et — *scorbutique*, F.,—*ephelis* lentigo,—hepaticus, et — scorbuticus, L. Each of these comprehends two varieties, respectively distinguished by the epithets, *solaire* et *ignéale*; *persistante* et *fugitive*; *noire* et la *panachée*.

EPHÉMÈRE, adj.,—*ἐφήμερος*,—ephemerus, L.,—eintätig, G.,—ephemeral: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases, and especially a kind of *fever*,—EPHÉMÉROPYRE, s. f.,—ephemeropyra, f. (*ἐφήμερος*, —*πῦρ*, fever), febris *ephemera*, L.—ein *eintätiges* fieber, G.,—which lasts only *one day*; and to a *poison*,—*ἐφήμερον φάρμακον*,—which proves fatal *within a day*: in Botany, to plants which, as *Agaricus ephemerus*, and to *flowers*,—*fleurs éphémères*, F.,—which, like those of the night-blowing Cereus,—*Cactus grandiflorus*,—are evolved, and wither, in *a day*. *Ἐφημερὶς*: a day-book, or daily register,—ephemeris, f., ephemerides (die ephemeriden, G.), pl.: *libellus* in quo acta *quotidiana* continentur, L.

EPHIALTE, s. m.,—*ἐφίαλτης* (*ἐφίαλλω*, to lay upon, to seize or gripe), ephialtes, L.,—alp, m., alpdrücken, n. G.,—nightmare. See CAUCHEMAR, and INCUBE. The Piony, *Pœonia officinalis*, was termed *ἐφιαλτία*, by the *Greeks*,—from its supposed efficacy in preventing *nightmare*.

EPHIDROSE, s. f.,—*ἐφίδρωσις*,—ephidrosis, f. L.,—schwitzen, n. G.,—perspiration: according to Hippocrates, an imperfect critical sweat,——ein unkritischer schweiss, G.

EPHIPPION, s. m.,—ephippium, n. (*ἐφίππιος*, on a horse), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *sella* turcica,—*selle turcique*, F.,—of the sphenoid bone,—der türken*sattel* am keilbeine, G.

EPI, s. m.: in Surgery, a bandage, so named from the resemblance which it exhibits, to an *ear* of barley,—*un epi d'orge*, F.,—*spica* hordei, L.: in Botany, an assemblage of sessile, or nearly sessile, flowers,—spica, f. L.,—*στάχυς*,—ähre, f. G.,—ear or spike,—on a common simple axis or footstalk; as exemplified in several of the cereal plants, and *Lavandula spica*. EPIÉ, adj.,—spicatus,—ährenförmig,—spiked.

EPICARPE, s. m.,—epicarpium, n. L.: in Therapeutics, the name of a *topical irritant*,—armband, n. G.,—applied, by the Ancients, *upon the wrist* (*ἐπί*, upon, *καρπὸς*, the carpus), for the cure of fever: in Botany, the term applied, by Richard, to the *epidermis*, or *membrane* (*ἐπί*, upon, *καρπὸς*, the fruit),—fruchtoberhaut, fruchthülle, fruchtrinde, f. G.—cortex peridii, of Link,—which *invests* the *fruit*.

EPICAUME, s. m.—*ἐπίκαυμα*,—epicauma, n. L. Synon. with ENCAUME.

EPICÉRASTIQUE, adj.,—*ἐπικεραστικὸς*,—demulcent, soothing: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia *epicerastica*, L.,——*mildernde*, *verdünnende* mittel, G.,—which, as diluent and mucilaginous liquids, are supposed to diminish, or *obtund*, the acrimony of the humours.

EPICHOLE, adj.,—*ἐπίχολος*,—epicholus. Synon. with BILIEUX.

EPICHORDE, s. m.,—*ἐπιχορδὶς*,—epichordis, f. L.,—the mesentery.

EPICHORION, s. m. (ἐπὶ, upon, χόριον, the skin, but more especially the exterior membrane of the fœtus), F., and—n. L.: an antiquated synonym of *epidermis*: the term applied, by Chaussier, to the *deciduous membrane* of the fœtus.

EPICHORIQUE, adj.,—ἐπιχώριος (ἐπὶ, upon, χωρίον, a place),—epichorius, L.—local, peculiar to a *place* or *country*. Synon. with ENDÉMIQUE.

EPICLINE, adj.,—epiclinus (ἐπὶ, upon, κλινὴ, a bed), L.: an epithet applied, by Mirbel, to the *nectary* of plants, when it is placed, as in *Menyanthes* and the *Labiatæ*, *on* the *receptacle* of the flower.

EPICOELE, s. f.,—ἐπικύλιον,—palpebra superior, D.,—oberes augenlied, G.,—the upper eye-lid.

EPICOLIQUE, adj.,—epicolicus (ἐπὶ, upon, κόλον, the large intestine), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those parts of the abdominal region which are situated *on*, or *contiguous* to, the *colon*: *Ex.* Regio *epicolica*, L.,—die gegend über dem *kölon*, —um den *grimmdarm*, G.—*epicolic* region.

EPICONDYLE, s. m.,—epicondylus, m. (ἐπὶ, upon, κόνδυλος, the condyle), L.: a name applied, by Chaussier, to an eminence which exists on the outer side of the cubital extremity of the humerus; from its situation above the lesser head of that bone, to which the Professor has assigned the term, CONDYLE. The *epicondyle* affords attachment to the exterior lateral ligament of the humero-cubital articulation, and to a strong tendon into which several muscles of the posterior region of the fore-arm are inserted.

EPICONDYLO-CUBITAL, s. m. and adj.—epicondylo-cubitalis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Anconeus* muscle, see ANCONÉ; as extending, from the *epicondyle*, to the *cubitus*. In like manner, the terms, EPICONDYLO-RADIAL,—epicondylo-radialis, L.,—EPICONDYLO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN,—epicondylo-suprà-metacarpianus,——EPICONDYLO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN COMMUN,—epicondylo-suprà-phalangettianus communis,——and EPICONDYLO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN *du petit doigt*,—epicondylo-suprà-phalangettianus minimi digiti,—are employed, in the reformed anatomical nomenclature of Chaussier, to designate, respectively, from their points of attachment, the *Supinator radii brevis*,—see SUPINATEUR; *Extensor Carpi radialis brevior*,—see RADIAL; and the *Extensor digitorum communis*, and *Ext. proprius minimi digiti*, muscles,—see EXTENSEUR.

EPICRANE, s. m.,—ἐπίκρανον,—epicranium, n. L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts which are situated *upon the cranium*; as the common integument,—die schädelhaut, schädelhaube, G.; and the tendinous expansion,—*calotte aponévrotique*, F.,—galea aponeurotica, L., —sehnenhaube, G.,—of the *occipito-frontalis* muscle: in Zoology, the superior of the six pieces which constitute the *cranium* of *Insects*. EPICRANIEN, adj.—ἐπικράνιος,—epicranius,—epicranial: an epithet applied to parts which are situated *on the skull*; as *Aponévrose épicranienne*, F.—the tendon of the *Occipito-frontalis*; *Muscle épicranien*,—the muscle itself. Under the latter term, the *occipito-frontalis*, the *fronto-nasalis*, of Chaussier, and the *attollens* and *anterior auris*, are comprehended by Portal.

EPICRASE, s. f.,—ἐπίκρασις,—epicrasis, f. L.: the cure of diseases by soothing and demulcent remedies.

EPICRISE, s. f.,—ἐπίκρισις,—epicrisis, f. L.,—epikrise, f. G.,—the judgment,—appreciation founded upon scientific principles,—of the causes, character, treatment, and probable issue of a disease.

EPIDÉMIE, s. f.,—ἐπιδημεία (ἐπὶ, among, δῆμος, a people), epidemia, f. L.,—epidemie, volkskrankheit, f. G.,—epidemy: a disease which *simultaneously* attacks a great number of the inhabitants of the *same* district; and is ordinarily dependent on some noxious condition of atmosphere or food. EPIDÉMIQUE, adj.,—epidemicus,—epidemisch,—epidemic: *Ex. Maladie épidémique*, F.,—ἐπιδήμιος νόσος,—an *epidemic* disease.—The new terms, EPIDÉMIOGRAPHIE, and EPIDÉMIOLOGIE, s. f.,—epidemiographia, et epidemiologia, f. L.—compounds of ἐπιδημεία with γράφω, and λόγος,—might be introduced into *French* medical literature, as respectively designative of a *description* of, and *Treatise* on, *epidemic* diseases.

EPIDERME, s. m.,—ἐπιδερμὶς,—epidermis, f. L.,—oberhautchen, n. G.—cuticle: in Anatomy, the delicate and transparent *membrane*, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the *skin*, with the exception of the points occupied by the nails: in Botany, the thin and ordinarily colourless *pellicle*, which covers the exterior of plants, and is readily detached from the vegetable structure. EPIDERMIQUE, adj.,—belonging, or relating, to the *epidermis*. The *epidermic* System,—*Système épidermique*, F.,—termed *épidermoïde* by Bichat, constitutes an Order of the organic tissues in his *Anatomie Générale*; and comprehends 1. the *exterior epidermis*; 2. the *interior*, reflected upon the mucous membranes; and 3. the *nails*, which may be regarded as the *epidermis* of the subjacent skin. EPIDERMOÏDE, adj.—epidermoides, L.—oberhautartig, G.—epidermoid, resembling the *epidermis*.

EPIDESE, s. f.—ἐπίδεσις,—epidesis, f. L.: in Surgery, the *binding up* of a wound,—das *verbinden* einer wunde, G.: also, the *ligature* of a wounded vessel,—die *unterbindung* eines verletzten gefässes. EPI-

DESME, s. m.,—ἐπίδεσμος,—epidesmus, m. L.,—a bandage, or ligature.

EPIDIDYME, s. m.—ἐπιδιδυμὶς (ἐπὶ, upon, δίδυμος, the testis),—epididymis, f. L.—nebenhode, f. G.: in Anatomy, an oblong, vermiform body, situated *on* the superior border of the *testicle*. It consists of a tube, many times reflected upon itself; which receives all the seminiferous trunks, and forms the commencement of the vas deferens. Its length, when unravelled, is estimated at thirty-two feet. It is supplied by a considerable branch from the spermatic *artery*. Its *veins* and *lymphatics* unite with those of the spermatic chord.

EPIDOSE, s. f.—ἐπίδωσις,—epidosis, f. L.—zugabe, f. G.—increase; as of a disease,—die *zunahme* einer krankheit, G.

EPIDROME, s. f.,—ἐπιδρομὴ,—epidrome, epidromia, f. L.: in Pathology, the *afflux* of humours, and particularly *congestion* of blood, to any part of the body,—der *anlauf* der säfte, bes. die *congestion* des bluts, an einem theile des körpers, G.

EPIGASTRE, s. m.—ἐπιγάστριον,—epigastrium, n. L.,—oberbauch, m. G.: in Anatomy, the superior part of the abdominal region (ἐπὶ, above, γαστὴρ, the stomach), comprized between two transverse lines: one, drawn below the ensiform cartilage; the other, a little above the navel. EPIGASTRALGIE, s. f.,—epigastralgia, f. (ἐπιγάστριον,—ἄλγος, pain), L.: *pain* in the *epigastrium*.

EPIGASTRIQUE, adj.,—ἐπιγάστριος,—epigastricus, L.,—den *oberschmeerbauch* betreffend, G.,—epigastric, concerning the *epigastrium*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *superior region* of the *abdomen*,—*rég. épigastrique*, F.,—regio *epigastrica*, L.—die *oberbauch*gegend, G.; which, synon. with EPIGASTRE, is subdivided into three regions,—a *central*, the *proper epigastrium*; and two *lateral*,—see HYPOCHONDRE: 2. to an *artery*,—*artère épigastrique* (art. sus-pubienne, Ch.),—arteria *epigastrica*,—untere bauchdeckenschlagader, G.; which, arising from the external iliac, sometimes by a trunk common to it and the obturator, about the level of the crural arch, passes, upwards and inwards, behind the spermatic chord; and, following the external border of the *Rectus abdominis* muscle, anastomozes, about the umbilicus, with the internal mammary artery: and 3. to a *vein*,—*veine épigastrique*,—which, exhibiting a like disposition, pours its contents into the external iliac.

EPIGASTROCÈLE, s. f. (ἐπιγάστριον, the epigastrium, κήλη, hernia), F., and L.,—*hernia* in the *epigastrium*, whether formed by the stomach,—see GASTROCÈLE,—or otherwise.

EPIGIGNOMÈNE, s. m. (ἐπιγίγνομαι, to succeed to): a term applied, in Pathology, to *symptoms*—*epigignomena*, L.—which *supervene* in the progress of a disease; and are attributable to some error committed by the patient, or his attendants.

EPIGLOTTE, s. f.—ἐπιγλωττὶς,—epiglottis, f. L.—kehldeckel, m. G.: in Anatomy, a thin, flexible, elastic, flattened, and somewhat oval-shaped, fibro-cartilage; which, fixed, by its lesser and lower extremity, to the superior border of the thyroid cartilage and base of the tongue, *covers* the *rima glottidis* (ἐπὶ, upon, γλωττὶς, the orifice of the windpipe), so as to prevent the introduction of food into that tube during the act of deglutition. EPIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—epiglotticus,—die *epiglottis* betreffend, dazu gehörig: epiglottic, belonging to the *epiglottis*; as *Glande épiglottique*, F.: a group of mucous follicles, situated between the *epiglottis*,—sometimes, also, termed *Cartilage épiglottique*, F.,—and the thyro-hyoid membrane; and destined to pour out a lubricating fluid on the fibro-cartilage. EPIGLOTTITE, s. f.,—epiglottitis, f. L.,—kehldeckelentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *epiglottis*.

EPIGLOTTI-ARYTÉNOÏDIEN, adj. Syn. with ARYTÉNO-EPIGLOTTIQUE.

EPIGONATE, s. f.,—ἐπιγονατὶς (ἐπὶ, upon, γόνυ, the knee),—epigonatis, patella, f. L.,—kniescheibe, f. G.,—knee-pan. See ROTULE.

EPIGYNE, ou EPIGYNIQUE, adj.,—epigynus (ἐπὶ, upon, γυνὴ, a female), L.,—epigynous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla*, or *nectary*, of plants,—*corolle*, ou *nectaire épigyne*, F.,—as that of *Lonicera*, or the *Umbelliferæ*,—and to the *stamens*,—stamina *epigyna*, L.,—*auf* dem *pistill* sitzende staubfäden, G.,—when inserted *upon* the *pistil* or *ovary*.

EPILATOIRE, adj. See DÉPILATOIRE.

EPILEPSIE, s. f.,—ἐπιλησία, ἐπίληψις, ἐπίλημψις (ἐπιλάμβανω, to seize upon, to attack unexpectedly),—epilepsia, f. L.,—epilepsie, f. G.,—epilepsy: in Pathology, a disease, of cerebral or cerebro-spinal origin, uncertain recurrence, and convulsive character; classed by Pinel,—see *Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 73,—among the *Neuroses of the cerebral functions*.—There are two varieties of the disease: the *idiopathic*, directly resulting from some morbid state, or affection, of the encephalon itself; and the *symptomatic*, induced by the presence of worms, or some source of irritation, in the intestinal canal, or by the infliction of external violence, or other accidental cause. On the accession of the paroxysm, often unpreceded by any premonitory sign, the patient commonly *falls* senseless. From this circumstance, *epilepsy* has acquired the popular designation of *falling*-sickness,—morbus *caducus*,—*fall*sucht,—by the *British*, *Latin*, and

German writers. When dependent upon organic lesion, the disease may be regarded as incurable; but it often exists for many years, as the occasionally fortunate issue would seem to indicate, without being connected with, or inducing, change of structure. EPILEPTIQUE, adj.,—ἐπιληπτικός,—epilepticus,—epileptisch,—epileptic,—suffering from, or relating to, *epilepsy*.

EPINARD, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Spinacia* (*Dioecia, pentandr.; Atripliceæ*), L.,—der Spinat, G.—Spinage. The *leaves* of the only species yet known,—*Sp. oleracea*,—*ép. cultivé*, F.—long since introduced, from Persia, into European culture, afford a pleasant, but innutritious, article of *diet*; *emollient* and slightly *laxative*.

EPINE, s. f.,—spine: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain processes which exist on the surface of various *bones*, and exhibit an imaginary resemblance to the *spines* of plants. Of the processes so named, the principal, in man, are 1. the *anterior nasal spine*,—l'*ép. nasale antérieure*, F.,—*spina* nasalis antica, L.,—vorderer nasen*stachel* des stirnbeins, G.,—of the frontal bone: 2. the *palatine*,—*ép. palat.*,—*spina* palatina,—gaumenbein*stachel*, G.?;—resulting from an union of two eminences of the palate bones, and constituting the *posterior nasal spine*,—hinterer nasen*stachel*, G.: 3. the *sphenoidal spine*,—*ép. du sphénoïde*,—*sp.* sphænoides,—keilbein*stachel*: 4. the *spine of the scapula*,—*ép. de l'omoplate*,—*spina* scapulæ,—*grath* des schulterblatts: 5. the *spines of the ilium*,—*ép. iliaques*,—*spinæ* iliacæ,—die darmbein*stacheln*,—four in number,—an *anterior superior*,—vorderer oberer; *anterior inferior*,—vorderer unterer; a *posterior superior*, and *inferior*: 6. the *spine of the ischium*,—*ép. ischiatique*,—*spina* ossis ischii,—sitzbein*stachel*: and, lastly, the assemblage of bones, which compose the vertebral column, has acquired, in popular language, the designation of *spine* of the back,—*ép. du dos*,—*spina* dorsi,—ῥάχις,—rück*grat*. In Botany, the *thorn*, or *spine*,—spina, L.—ἄκανθα,—dorn, G.—is a hard and pointed production of the ligneous structure of the plant upon which it grows; and thus differs from the *prickle*. See AIGUILLON.

EPINEUX, adj.,—spinosus, L.,—ἀκάνθινος, ἀκανθώδης,—dornig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts which exhibit some resemblance to a *spine*,—as the *spinous processes*,—*Apophyses épineuses*, F.,—processus *spinosi*, L.,—*dorn*fortsätze, G.,—of the *vertebræ*, or bones constituting the spinal column: or to certain orifices of bones, blood-vessels, and muscles, which have reference to *spinous processes*; as 1. the *foramen spinosum*,—*trou épineux*,—see SPHÉNO-EPINEUX,—of the sphenoid bone, transmitting to the dura mater, 2. the *arteria spinosa*, vel meningea media,—*artère épineuse* (méningienne moyenne, Ch.) a branch of the internal maxillary; and 3. two *dorsal muscles*,—*m. grand-* et *petit-épineux du dos*, described, by Winslow, as distinct, but forming part of the *Semi-spinalis dorsi*,—see TRANSVERSAIRE,—of other Anatomists. In Zoology, to animals whose *hairs*, like those of *Echimys spinosus*, among the *Mammifera*, or whose *tail-feathers*, like those of *Anas spinosa*, among *Birds*, terminate in *acute* and *rigid points*; or whose parts, or organs, like the back and *fins* of *Gasterosteus pungitius*, and *Squalus acanthias*, among *Fishes*, and the *corslet* of *Cerambyx*, among *Insects*, are furnished with *spines*. In Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants; which, like the *stem* of *Rosa spinosissima*, the *branches* of *Prunus spinosa*, the *involucrum* of *Centaurea ferox*, and *calyx* of *Moluccella spinosa*, are armed with *prickles*.

EPINGLE, s. f.,—spina ferrea, spinula, f. L.,—nagel, m. G.,—a pin.

EPINIÈRE, adj.,—spinalis, L.,—spinal, belonging to the *spine*,—zum *rückgrat* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers organs contained in, or lying adjacent to, the *spine*, itself termed the *spinal* column,—see COLONNE, and EPINE; as the *spinal* marrow,—*Moëlle epinière*, F.,—medulla *spinalis*, L.,—ῥαχίτης μυέλος,—*rücken*mark, m. G.; and the muscles of the *spine*,—musculi *spinales*,—*rücken*muskeln, G.: in Pathology, to morbid affections,—morbi *spinales*,—which originate from, or implicate, the vertebræ, or the medullary mass contained in the *spinal* canal.

EPINOTION, s. f.: in Anatomy, a synonym of *Scapula*, derived from the *Greek* adj. ἐπινώτιος (ἐπί, upon, νῶτον, the back).

EPINYCTIDE, s. f.,—ἐπινυκτίς: in Pathology, an eruption of cutaneous pustules or tubercles,—*Epinyctides*, pl. F., and L.,—die nachtblattern, G.;—which, sometimes erroneously referred to *Urticaria*,—see Bateman's *Synopsis*, p. 95,—are developed, or grow irritable, *at night* (ἐπινύκτιος, nocturnal, during the night), and recede on the return of day. *Epinyctis* is comprized, by Willan, in his Order, *Tubercula*.

EPIPAROXYSME, s. m.—epiparoxysmus (ἐπί, upon, παροξυσμός, a paroxysm), m. L.: in Pathology, an *exacerbation* of disease, which is *superadded to*, or soon *follows*, the preceding *paroxysm*,—ein paroxysmus welcher nach dem vorhergehenden erfolgt, G.

EPIPÉTALE, adj.,—epipetalus (ἐπί, upon, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—epipetalous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ of a plant seated *upon*, or inserted into, the *corolla* or *petal*,—*auf* dem *blumenblatte* sitzend, G.; as the *stamens* of the *Labiatæ*, and the *glands* of *Berberis*.

EPIPHÉNOMÈNE, s. m. (ἐπιφαίνομαι, to appear suddenly),——epiphenomenon: a

term applied, in Pathology, to the *symptoms*,—*Epiphénomènes*, pl. F.,—τὰ ἐπιφαινόμενα,—epiphaenomena, L.,—später hinzukommende krankheitserscheinungen, G.—which *occur unexpectedly*, in the course of a disease; and the appearance of which is not requisite to determine its character.

Epiphlogisme, s. m.,—epiphlogismus, m. (ἐπιφλέγω, to inflame), L.,—inflammation,—entzündung, f. G.,—burning heat.

Epiphora, s. m.,—ἐπιφορά,—epiphora, f. L.—thränenfluss, m. G.: in Pathology, an involuntary and continued flow of tears,—*larmoiement*, m. F.,—on the cheek; invariably dependent upon disease or irritation of the lachrymal apparatus, or mechanical obstruction of the lachrymal passages.

Epiphragme, s. m.,—epiphragma, n. (ἐπί, upon, φράγμα, a partition), L.,—zwerchfell, m. G.: in Botany, a term applied, by Hedwig, to a *transverse membrane*; which, attached to the peristome in some Mosses, closes the urn's orifice, and remains long after separation of the opercule. See *Hist. Nat. Musc. Frond.* 4to. Lipsiæ, 1782.

Epiphylle, adj.,—epiphyllus (ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants which are inserted *upon the leaf;* as the *pedicle* of *Jungermannia epiphylla:* and to plants, themselves; which, as many of the minuter *Cryptogamiæ*,—hence termed *epiphyllous Fungi*,—vegetate *on* the *leaves* of other plants. In the *latter* signification, the epithet is opposed to Epige (ἐπί, upon, γῆ, the earth), as applied to *plants*,—plantæ *epigeæ*, L.,—which grow *upon* the *earth*.

Epiphyse, s. f.,—ἐπίφυσις,—epiphysis, f. L.,—epiphyse, f., ansatz, anwuchs, m. G.: in Anatomy, an *excrescence*, separated from the body of a bone by intervening cartilage which is obliterated in the progress of age; when the *epiphysis* is converted into a *process*. See Apophyse.

Epiplérose, s. f.,—epiplerosis, f. (ἐπιπληρόω, to over-fill), L.,—over-filling, excessive distension; as of the blood-vessels with blood,—die *überfüllung* der blutgefässe mit blut, G.

Epiplocèle, s. f.,—epiplocele, f. (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κήλη, hernia), L.,—netzbruch, m. G.,—*hernia*, formed by *omentum*.

Epiplo-Entérocèle. See Entéro-Epiplocèle.

Epiplocystoschéocèle, s. f.,—epiplocystoschocele, f. (*same*,—κύστις, the bladder,—ὄσχη, the scrotum,—κήλη, hernia), L.: Epiplo-entéroschéocèle, s. f.,—epiploenteroschocele, f. (*same*, with the substitution of ἔντερον for κύστις), L.: terms employed, by Kraus, to designate, respectively, *scrotal hernia* formed by the *omentum* and *bladder*,—netzblasenhodensackbruch, m. G.; and by *omentum* and *intestine*,—netzdarmhodensackbruch.

Epiplo-Ischiocèle, s. f.,—epiplo-ischiocele, f. (*same*,—ἰσχίον, the ischium,—κήλη, hernia), L.: *hernia*, formed by *omentum*, through the *ischiatic notch*.

Epiploïte, s. f.,—epiploitis, f. (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum), L.,—netzentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *omentum*. Epiploïtique, adj., ?—epiploiticus, L.,—*epiploitis* betreffend, daran leidend, dazu gehörig, G.,—relating, or belonging, to—,suffering from—*such inflammation*.

Epiplo-Mérocèle, s. f.,—epiplo-merocele, f. (*same*,—μηρός, the thigh,—κήλη, hernia), L.: *femoral hernia*, formed by *omentum*.

Epiplomphale, s. f.,—epiplomphalus, m. (*same*, and ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—netznabelbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by *omentum*.

Epiplomphrase, s. f.,—epiplomphraxis, f. (*same*, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—*verstopfung* des *netzes*, G.,—*obstruction* of the *omentum*.

Epiploon, s. m.,—ἐπίπλοον,—epiploon, omentum, n. L.,—netz, n. G.,—cawl: in Anatomy, a *process of peritoneum;* which, passing from the diaphragm, the liver and spleen, invests both surfaces of the stomach; and, descending beyond the great curvature of the organ, in front of the packet of small intestine, is reflected upwards to the arch of the colon. It is composed of four portions, which some Anatomists describe as so many distinct omenta. These are 1. l'*Epiploon colique*, ou *troisième* —; situated on the right side, behind the great omentum, and filling up the angle formed by the junction of the lumbar with the transverse colon; its two laminæ separated by the colic blood-vessels: 2. — *gastro-colique*, ou le *grand*—, the great omentum; connecting the greater curvature of the stomach with the colic arch, and falling in front of the small intestines: 3. — *gastro-hépatique*, ou le *petit*—; extending between the liver, and lesser curvature of the stomach, from the insertion of the œsophagus, to the duodenum; enclosing the biliary and hepatic vessels; and covering the foramen of Winslow: and 4. — *gastro-splénique;* passing between the concave surface of the spleen, and the stomach, from the œsophageal orifice to the greater curvature; and including, between its two constituent laminæ, the splenic blood-vessels. The uses of the *omentum* are unknown. Epiploïque, adj., —epiploicus, L.,—das *netz* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, A. to parts, or organs, which relate, or belong, to the *omentum;* as 1. *Appendices épiploïques*, F.,—*epiploicæ*, L.,—prolongations of peritoneum from the surface of the large intestine; analogous, in structure and disposition, to the *omentum:* 2. *Artères épiploïques*,—arteriæ *epiploicæ*,—*netz*schlag-

adern, G.—minute branches of the gastro-epiploic: 3. *Cavité épiploïque*,—the cavity which exists between the two sheets of the great *omentum*, and communicates with the abdominal cavity by the foramen of Winslow: and B. to morbid states or affections, which implicate the *omentum*; as *Hernie epiploïque*, F. See EPIPLOCÈLE.

EPIPLO-SARCOMPHALE, s. f.,—epiplosarcomphalus, m. (ἐπίπλοον,—σὰρξ, flesh,—ὀμφαλὸς, navel), L.,—netznabelfleischbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, formed by *indurated* and *enlarged omentum*.

EPIPLOSCHÉOCÈLE, s. f.—epiploschocele, f. (*same*,—ὄσχη, the scrotum,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—netzhodensackbruch, m. G.,—*omental hernia*, contained in the *scrotum*.

EPIRRHÉE, s. f.,—ἐπιῤῥοὴ,—epirrhoea, f. L.,—afflux: in Pathology, *increased determination* of fluids to any part of the body.

EPISCHÈSE, s. f.,—ἐπίσχεσις,—epischesis, f. L.,—*retention*, or *suppression*, of a natural evacuation, as the urine or menstrual flux,—die *zurückhaltung*, z. B., einer normalen ausleerung, des harns, des menstrualfluidums, usw., G.

EPISÉPALE, adj.,—episepalus, L.: an epithet, in Botany, applied, by Mirbel, to *glands* which, like those of *Malpighia urens*, grow *upon* the *sepals* of the calyx.

EPISIOCÈLE, s. f.,—episiocele, f. (ἐπίσειον —not ἐπίσιον,—according to some writers, the *female pudendum*; but, more correctly, the *hair* growing on the *pubes*,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—schaamlefzenbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *labia pudendi*. EPISIORRHAGIE, s. f.,—episiorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.—schaamlefzenblutung, f. G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *labia*.—The *Latin* substantives, *Episioncus*, m., and *Episiophyma*, f.,—compounds of ἐπίσειον with the *Greek* ὄγκος and φῦμα, are employed, by the *German* Kraus, to designate, respectively, *swelling*,—schaamlefzengeschwullst, and *abscess*,—schaamlefzenbeule, f. G.,—of the *labia pudendi*.—"Absurdæ sunt derivationes vocis, a Kraus. prolatæ." Such is the opinion of Kühn, *Blancardi, Lexicon Medicum*, v. i, p. 592.

EPISPADIAS, s. m.,—epispadia, f. (ἐπὶ, upon, σπάω, to derive): conformationis naturalis illud vitium, quo urethræ orificium in *superiori* parte membri virilis apertum est, L. Vide *Hypospadias*.

EPISPASTIQUE, adj.,—ἐπισπαστικὸς (ἐπισπάω, to draw to),—epispastic: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—remedia *epispastica*, L.,—*zug*mittel, G.; which, like the blistering-fly, *Cantharis*—hence classed, by Zoologists, in a distinct Family, EPISPASTIQUES, F., pl., of *Coleopterous Insects*,—and mustard, violently irritate, when placed in contact with, the skin; and produce separation of the epidermis, with effusion of lymph beneath.

EPISPERME, s. m.,—episperma, n. (ἐπὶ, upon, σπέρμα, the seed), L.: a term applied, by Richard, to the *proper envelope* of the *seed* of *plants*, composed of an exterior pellicle,—see LORIQUE; a middle membrane,—SARCODERME; and an internal,—ENDOPLÈVRE. EPISPERMATIQUE, adj.,—epispermaticus: an epithet applied to a *vegetable embryo*; which, destitute of albumen, as the *Phaseolus communis*, is immediately covered by the *episperm*.

EPISTAPHYLIN, adj. (ἐπὶ, upon, σταφύλη, the uvula): an epithet applied, by Winslow, to the *Azygos Uvulæ* muscle.—See PALATO-STAPHYLIN.

EPISTASE, s. f.,—ἐπίστασις,—epistasis, f., omnis substantia quæ *superficiei urinæ* innatat, L.: including both NUAGE and ENÉORÈME; and opposed to HYPOSTASE.

EPISTAXIS, s. f. (ἐπιστάζω, to distil), F., and L.,—nasenbluten, n. G.,—nasal hæmorrhage: a frequent concomitant of hypertrophy of the heart.

EPISTERNAL, s. m., and adj.,—episternalis (ἐπὶ, upon, στέρνον, the sternum), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *first* or *anterior portion* of the *sternum*; which sustains, in *Birds*, the fork-bone,—la *clavicule furculaire*, F. See *Philosophie Anatomique*, v. i, p. 84.

EPISTHOTONOS, s. m. Synon. with EMPROSTHOTONOS.

EPISTROPHE, s. f.,—ἐπιστροφεὺς (ἐπιστρέφω, to turn round),—epistropheus, m. L.,—umdreher, m. G.: a term applied to the *2nd cervical vertebra*,—der zweite halswirbel, G.; the first *turning upon* it, as on a pivot.

EPISYNANCHE, EPISYNANGINE, s. f.: a modern designation of *spasm of the pharynx*.

EPITHELIUM, s. m. (ἐπὶ, upon, θηλὴ, a nipple), F.,—n. L.: a name given, by Ruysch, to the delicate layer of epidermis,—das feine oberhaut, G.,—which *invests* the female *nipple*, and other parts destitute of the proper dermis.

EPITHÈME, s. m.,—ἐπίθεμα,—epithema, n. L.,—umschlag, m. G.,—epithem: a term, in Pharmacy, comprehending all topical remedies, with the exception of plasters and unguents, which are applied to the exterior of the body: in Zoology, according to Illiger, the horny appendage,—schnabelaufsatz, m. G.,—which surmounts the beak of certain *birds*.

EPITROCHLÉE, EPITROKLÉE, s. f.,—epitrochlea, f. (ἐπὶ, above, τροχαλία, a pulley), L.: in Anatomy, a name applied, by Chaussier, to a rounded protuberance, or process, situated on the internal side of the inferior extremity of the humerus, *above* the articulation, and, heretofore, improperly termed the *lesser* or *internal condyle*. It gives attachment to several *muscles* of the human fore-arm; which, from this circumstance, have partly obtained, in the anato-

mical nomenclature of Chaussier, their respective designations: as 1. *Epitrochlo-Métacarpien*, F.,—epitrochlo-metacarpianus, L. (Flexor carpi radialis, of other Anatomists); so named, from its attachments to the *epitrochlea* and the second *metacarpal* bone,—see RADIAL: 2. *Epitrochlo-palmaire*,—epitrochlo-palmaris (Palmaris longus);—to *epitrochlea* and *palmar fascia*,—see PALMAIRE: 3. *Epitrochlo-phalanginien commun*,——epitrochlo-phalanginianus communis (Flexor sublimis digitorum);—to *epitrochlea* and *second phalanx*,—*phalangine*, F.,—of the four fingers,—see FLÉCHISSEUR: and 4. *Epitrochlo-Radial*,——epitrochlo-radialis (Pronator Radii teres);—to *epitrochlea* and *radius*,—see PRONATEUR.

EPIZOOTIE, s. f.,—epizootia, f. (ἐπὶ, upon, ζῶον, an animal), L.,—thierseuche, f. G.: a disease *simultaneously* attacking a great number of the *lower animals*. The term corresponds, in the veterinary art, with *Epidemic* in Medicine. EPIZOOTIQUE, adj.,—epizooticus,——epizootic, pertaining to an *Epizooty*.

EPONGE, s. f.,—σπόγγος,—spongia, f. L., schwamm, m. G.,—sponge: in Zoology, and Materia Medica, a marine organized body, belonging to the great Class of the *Zoophyta*; and widely diffused in many seas, particularly the Mediterranean. In its natural state, *sponge* is employed, by Surgeons, in the cleansing of wounds and ulcers: prepared by pressure and immersion in melted wax,—*E'p. préparée*, F.,—*Spongia* preparata cum Cerâ, — cerata, L.,—press- oder wachs*schwamm*, G.,—in the dilatation of fistulæ and sinuses. Iodine constitutes the active principle of *burnt sponge*,—*E'p. calcinée*,—*spongia* usta,—gebrannter *schwamm*. Hence its value in the treatment of bronchocele and scrofula.

EPREINTES, s. f., pl.: a term, in Pathology, synon. with TENESME.

EPUISEMENT, s. m.—virium defectio, L.—entkräftung, f. G.,—failure of strength, exhaustion.

EPULIDE, EPULIE, s. f.,—ἐπουλὶς,—epulis, f. L.,—auswuch, oder schwamm, am zahnfleisch, G.: in Pathology, a fungous excrescence or tumour, *on* the *gum* (ἐπὶ οὖλον); sometimes situated between the teeth, which are loosened by it; and occasionally degenerating into cancer.

EPULOTIQUE, adj.,—ἐπουλωτικὸς: an epithet, in Materia Medica, applied to *remedies*,—remedia *epulotica*, L.,—*vernarbende* mittel, G:,—which produce *cicatrization*—ἐπούλωσις,—vernarbung, f. G.,—of a wound or sore.

EPURGE, s. f.: in Botany, a species belonging to the genus, *Euphorbia*,—see EUPHORBE. The *seeds* of this plant,—*E. lathyris*,—springkörner, purgierkörner, breitblättrichte wolfsmilch, G.,—caper-spurge,—are violently *drastic* and *emetic*. They contain an *essential oil* resembling, in its operation, that of the *Croton Tiglium*.

EQUILIBRE, s. m.—æquilibrium, n. L.—gleichgewicht, f. G.: a term, of well-known import, in Physics: in Medicine, employed to designate *harmony* in the reciprocal action of the organs of the living body.

EQUINOXE, s. m.,—æquinoctium, n. L.,—ἰσημερία,—nachtgleiche, f. G.: a term, in Physics, applied to the period at which the sun appears in the points of intersection of the ecliptic with the equator; because, then, the *night* is *equal* to the day, in duration. The *vernal equinox*,—*éq. du printemps*, F.,—takes place on the 20th or 21st of March; the *autumnal*,—*éq. d'automne*,—on the 22nd or 23rd of September. EQUINOCTIAL, adj.,—equinoctialis,—equinoctial, belonging to the *equinox*: *Ligne équinoctiale*,—ἰσημερινὸς κύκλος,—äquinoctial-linie, G.,—the *equinoctial* line or circle, the equator.

EQUITATION, s. f., *exercise du cheval*,—equitatio, f. (*equus*, a horse), L.,—reiten, n. G.,—horse-exercise.

ERABLE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Acer* (*Polygamia, monoec.*; *Acerineæ*), L.,—der Ahorn, G.,—Maple; comprehending numerous species: several of which, especially *E'r. à sucre*, F.,—*A. saccharinum*, a native of the United States and Canada,—afford, on perforation of their bark and alburnum, a *sap* convertible, by evaporation, into sugar. The *sap* of several of the European Maples, as the Sycamore,—*A. pseudo-platanus*,—is applicable to the same purpose.

ERAILLEMENT, s. m. See ECTROPION.

ERECTEUR, s. m. and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* of the male and female organs of generation; as *Er. de la verge*, et —*du clitoris*, F.,—*Erector* penis, et — clitoridis, L.,—see ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX, which produce ERECTION, s. f.—erectio, f. L.,—errichtung, f. G.,—of the parts, or organs, on which their action is exerted. The term, *Erection*, is also employed, in Physiology, to designate the condition of an organ, which, previously flaccid, becomes turgescent, from an accumulation of blood in its tissue: as *Er. du clitoris*, — *des mamelons*.

ERECTILE, adj.,—erectilis, L.: an epithet employed, by Dupuytren and Rullier, to designate a peculiar *tissue* of the animal economy, not recognized by Bichât; and represented, by some writers, as merely a vascular net-work copiously interspersed with nerves. By those who admit the *erectile* as a distinct tissue,—termed also *caverneux* et *spongieux*, in *French*,—it is described as an essentially vascular and nervous structure, whose areolæ communicate

with each other; and which, entering into the composition of the corpora cavernosa penis et clitoridis, of the inferior part of the vagina and spongy portion of the urethral canal, of the lips, nipple, iris, nervous papillæ, and intestinal villi, distends, reddens, and assumes the state of *erection*, under the influence of different stimuli. The same tissue, accidentally developed, is said to constitute, in certain cases of disease, a particular genus of organic transformations; as exemplified in many hæmorrhoidal, varicose, polypous, and hæmatoid tumours. ERECTILITÉ, s. f.,—erectilitas, f. L.: mode of action of the supposed *erectile* tissue.

ERÈME, s. m.,—eremus, m. (ἔρημος, solitary), L.: a term, in Botany, applied by Mirbel, to a *pericarp*; which, destitute of valve or suture, as in the *Labiatæ*, proceeds from an ovary not supporting a style.

ERETHISME, s. m.,—ἐρεθισμὸς,—erethismus, m. L.,—reizung, f. G.,—excitation, irritation, *exaltation* of the vital phenomena in an animal organ. Ἐρεθιστικὸς, adj.,—erethisticus,—reizend,—irritating, producing *erethism*.

ERGOT, s. m.: in Anatomy, a medullary *tubercle*, existing in the digital cavity of the lateral ventricles of the brain; its surface invested, like that cavity, with medullary —, but composed, interiorly, of cortical substance: in Zoology, the imperfectly developed or rudimentary *claw* or *toe*, situated posteriorly on the tarsus of certain *Mammifera*, as the *Hog*; the minute *horny excrescence* frequently existing on the posterior inferior part of the fetlock of the *Horse*; and the *posterior claw*,—see E'PERON,—of *Birds*: in Botany, a *disease* of the *Gramineæ*, especially rye, attributed to the presence of a minute fungus,—see SEIGLE.

ERGOTISME, s. m.,—ergotismus, m. L.,—ergotism: the morbid affection, produced, in man, by the *ergot of rye*,—le *Seigle ergoté*. The principal symptoms are gangrene of the fingers and toes,—sometimes of the hands and feet; and, occasionally, convulsions.

ERIGNE, ou ERINE, s. f.,—uncinus, m. L.: a small pointed hook, or *tenaculum*, employed, by Anatomists and Surgeons, to elevate, or draw out, certain parts of the animal body, otherwise difficult of seizure; in order to facilitate their dissection or removal.

EROSION, s. f.,—erosio, f. L.: in Pathology, the action of a *corrosive* substance.

EROTIQUE, adj.,—ἐρωτικὸς,—eroticus, L.,—erotisch, G.,—erotic, pertaining to, or produced by, *love*,—ἔρως: as *Délire*—, *Manie*—, *Mélancholie*—, *Passion érotique*, F., synon. with EROTO-MANIE, s. f.,—erotomania, f. L.,—liebeswuth, f. G.,—a species of mental alienation produced by *love*. Ἐρωμανὴς, Ἐρωτομανὴς, adj.,—erotomaniacus,—liebetoll, rasend aus *liebe*,—erotomaniacal, suffering from *amorous frenzy*,—ἐρωμανία, ἐρωτομανία; *mad* with *love*.

ERPÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—erpetologia, f. (ἑρπετὸς, a reptile, λόγος, discourse), L.: that branch of Zoology which *treats* on the natural history of *Reptiles*. See Art. *Herpetology*, in v. xi, of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*. ERPÉTOLIQUE, adj.,—erpetologicus,—herpetological.

ERRATIQUE, adj.,—erraticus, L.,—unordentlich, regelos, G.,—erratic: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to intermittent fevers which observe *no regular* type; and to certain forms or varieties of cutaneous disease, which, as *Erysipelas erraticum*, move rapidly from place to place.

ERREUR *de lieu*,—*error* loci, L.,—ortsverfehlung, f. G.: a term, in Pathology, first employed by Boerhaave; and subsequently adopted by physicians of his school, to explain, on the *hypothesis* of an introduction of the circulating fluids into an order of vessels, naturally not destined to receive them, the cause of the injection of the capillary system, in acute and chronic phlegmasiæ.

ERRHIN, ERRHINE, adj.,—errhine: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to any *remedy* or *substance*,—Ἔρρινον,—remedium *errhinum*, L.,—*niese*mittel, *schnupf*mittel, G.,—which, applied *to the nostril* (ἐν, in, ῥὶν, the nose), produces *sneezing*.

ERUCTATION, s. f.,—eructatio, f. (*eructare*, to belch up), L.,—aufstossen, n. G.: evacuation, by the mouth, of gas proceeding from the stomach.

ERUGINEUX, adj.,—ærugineus, æruginosus, L.,—kupferig, G.,—eruginous: an epithet applied to *expectorated fluids*, or *bile*; which, voided either *per os vel anum*, resemble, in colour, verdigrease,—*ærugo*, L.

ERUPTION, s. f.,—eruptio, f. (*erumpere*, to break, or burst, out), L.,—ausschlag, m. G.: a term employed, by Pathologists, in divers acceptations; as expressive of 1. the *sudden* and *copious evacuation* of a fluid,—blood, serum, pus, or gas,—contained in any canal or cavity of the body: 2. the development of an *exanthematous* affection on the surface; and 3. the *exanthema* itself. ERUPTIF, adj.,—eruptivus,—ausbrechend: an epithet applied to certain *diseases*, especially fevers,—*fièvres eruptives*, F.,—which are characterized by an *eruption* on the skin.

ERYSIPÈLE, s. m.,—ἐρυσίπελας,—erysipelas, n. L.,—erysipelas, n., rose, f. G.: in Pathology, a *cutaneous phlegmasia*, vulgarly designated, St. Anthony's fire; and arranged, by Willan, who describes four species,—phlegmonodes, œdematodes, gangrænosum, and erraticum,—see his work, *On Cutaneous Diseases*, 4to., p. 488, in the 4th Order, *Bullæ*;—by Pinel, *Nosographie*

Philosophique, vol. ii., p. 82,—among the *Phlegmasies Cutanées*. Many writers distinguish two kinds of *Erysipelas*: the *idiopathic* or *spontaneous*,—*Er. spontané*, F.,—resulting from the operation of internal causes; and the *symptomatic* or *accidental*, —*accidentel*,—induced by the application of topical irritants. *Erysipelas*, however originating, sometimes acquires, in particular seasons and situations, an infectious character. Erysipélateux, adj.,—ἐρυσιπελατώδης,—erysipelatodes, erysipelatosus, —rosenartig,—erysipelatous, exhibiting the characters of *Erysipelas*.

Erythème, s. m.,—ἐρύθημα, literally redness, a blush,—erythema, n. L.,—rothe, hautrothe, f. G.: a term employed, by Willan, to designate a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*, belonging to the 3rd Order, *Exanthemata*. He enumerates,—see p. 472,—six species. Regarded, by some authors, as a synonym of *Erysipelas*. Erythématique, adj.,—erythematicus,—erythematous.

Erythrique, adj.,—erythricus (ἐρυθρός, red), L.: an epithet applied to *purpuric acid*, by its first discoverer, Brugnatelli: or rather to an *acid*,—*acido ossieritrico*, It., —obtained by treating uric — with the nitric acid; and apparently formed by a combination of the nitric and purpuric acids. Originally yellow, it assumes a *rose-red* colour under the influence of the solar rays.

Erythroïde, adj ,—erythroides, erythroides (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, resemblance), L., —rothlich, G.,—erythroid: an epithet applied, by the Ancients, to the *reddish* expanse of muscular fibres constituting the Cremaster; and regarded, by them, as one of the covering of the testis, under the title of *tunica erythroides*, L.,—das *rothe* hodenhäutchen, G. By modern Anatomists, the term, *erythroid membrane*,—*tunique érythroïde*, F.,—is conferred on a peculiar *membrane* occupying, in certain animals, the situation of the *allantois*. See Allantoïde.

Esaphe, s. m. (ἁφάω, to feel, to touch): in Obstetrics, examination of the state of the uterus, by introduction of the *finger* into the vagina.

Escarrotique, Escharotique, s. m. and adj.,—ἐσχαρωτικός,—escharotic: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to any *substance*,—ἐσχαρωτικόν,—remedium *escharoticum*, L.—ätzmittel, *brenn*mittel, G.; —which, like pure potass, or the mineral acids, is capable, when applied to the living tissues, of producing an *eschar*,—Escarre, Eschare, s. f.,—ἔσχάρα,—eschara, f. L.,—brandschorf, m. G.,—by destruction of the vitality of a portion of integument. Ἐσχάρωσις, s. f.: the formation of an *eschar*.

Espèce, s. f.,—species, f. L.,—art, f. G.: in Natural History, one, or more, of a number of *bodies* or *objects*, animal, vegetable, or mineral; in Nosology,—of *diseases*, which, although invariably marked by minuter characters of difference,—hence called *specific* characters,—yet exhibit certain traces of relation or affinity, and resemble each other more closely than other natural objects, or morbid conditions; and are, therefore, conveniently arranged under a common head or genus. See Genre. In Pharmacy, combinations of divers medicinal substances, possessing analogous properties, for the preparation of Electuary or Decoction, are also termed *species*,—Espèces, pl. F. Such are the *Species* aromaticæ,—aromatische *species*, G.—now Pulvis Cinnamomi compositus, of the *British* — ; the *Species* anthelminticæ, of the *French* —; and *Species* ad Decoctum lignorum,—*Species* zum holztrank—, of the *German* Dispensatories. See *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, p. 279; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*. Erster Band.

Esprit, s. m.,—spiritus, m. L.,—πνεῦμα, —geist, m. G.,—spirit: a term formerly employed, in Chemistry and Pharmacy, to designate all liquid products obtained by distillation; but now, in its more rigorous acceptation, restricted to those fluids, which, like the *Spiritus* Juniperi compositus, of the *British* —, and *Spiritus* Anisi, —Anis*geist*, G.,—of the *German* Dispensatories, result from the distillation of divers aromatic substances with alcohol. The title, however, is still applied to various pharmaceutical preparations which do not correctly fall under this definition; as the *Spiritus* Camphoræ of the *British* —, and schwefeläther*geist* (Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici), G., of the *German*—Dispensatories. To remedy this confusion, the authors of the *French Pharmacopœa*,—see p. 55,—have assumed Alcoolat as the title of the distilled aromatic *Spirit*. For an account of the *Officinal Spirits* employed in *German* Pharmacy, see Schwartze *Pharmacolog. Tabellen*, p. 227, Index.

Esquille, s. f.—assula, schidia, f. L.,—splinter: in Surgical Pathology, a fragment, —knochensplitter, m. G.,—separated by fracture, necrosis, or caries, from the body of a bone.

Esquinancie, s. f.,—squinancia, f. L.,—kehlsucht, f. G.,—quinsy: the popular designation of *Angina*. See Angine.

Essence, s. f.,—essentia, f. L.,—essenz, f. G.: in Pharmacy, a synonym of the *volatile oil*,—see Huile,—obtained, from plants, by distillation: also, according to some *French* writers, of the Simple Alcoholic Tincture. Essentiel, adj.,—wesentlich, G.,—essential: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to any *volatile oil*,—*Huile essentielle*, F.,—oleum *essentiale*, L. In Natural History, employed to designate those *characters*,—*caractères essentiels*,—by which the various species, genera, and other sys-

tematic divisions, of natural objects are invariably, and most conspicuously, distinguished: in Pathology, those diseases,—*maladies essentielles*,—which are independent on all other morbid affections; and hence, in this signification, directly opposed to SYMPTOMATIQUE.

ESSIEU, s. m.,—*ἄξων*,—axis, m. L.,—achse, f. G.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the second cervical vertebra; because of the tooth-like process upon which the atlas turns, as upon an *axis*.

ESSOUFFLEMENT, s. m. See ANHÉLATION.

ESTOMAC, s. m.,—*στόμαχος, γαστὴρ*,—stomachus, ventriculus, m. L.,—magen, m. G.,—stomach: in Anthropotomy, a hollow membranous sac, situated in the superior part of the abdominal cavity, between the œsophagus and duodenum; and constituting the organ of chymification. The human stomach exhibits two *extremities*,—a *larger* or *cardiac*, occupying a portion of the left —; and a *right* or *pyloric*, — of the right hypochondrium;—two *arches* or *curvatures*,—a *lesser*, connected with the liver and diaphragm by the gastro-hepatic —; and a *larger*,—with the colon,—see EPIPLOÏQUE,—by the gastro-colic omentum: and two *orifices*,—a *superior* or *œsophageal*, communicating, by the œsophagus, with the buccal cavity; and an *inferior*, *pyloric* or *duodenal*,—by the duodenum and long track of intestinal canal, with the anus. The *parietes* of the stomach are composed of three distinct membranes intimately united by a dense and compact tissue. These are an *external*, *serous* or *peritoneal* coat; a *middle* or *muscular*, with fibres either longitudinally or transversely arranged; and an *internal* or *mucous*, continued from the œsophagus. The *arteries* of the organ are numerous, and supplied by the coronary stomachic, pyloric, splenic, and right and left gastro-epiploic. The *veins*, exhibiting a similar distribution, pour their blood into the vena portæ. The *lymphatics* proceed to the glands arranged along both curvatures of the stomach. The *nerves* are supplied by the pneumo-gastric, and the three divisions of the cœliac plexus.

The presence of an interior receptacle for the food constitutes a distinguishing character of the Animal Kingdom from Man to the Zoophyte. Of the *Comparative Anatomy* of the *Stomach*, viewed in several points, the following is a faintly-traced and imperfect outline: 1. It exhibits innumerable varieties of *Figure*. Generally *simple* and uniform in the whole series of animals, it is marked in some, as the Lion and Bear, by a slight central contraction: *compound*, forming from two to four distinct stomachs, in others, as the Hamster, Kangaroo, and Sloth, respectively: *complicated*,—with a curiously-constructed groove, or canal, leading from the œsophagus to the third stomach,—in the *Ruminantia*,—see ABOMASUM: *compound* or *complicated*, with from three to five divisions, in all the *Cetacea*. See *Wernerian Transactions*, v. iii, p. 371. 2. Of large *Volume*, especially the first stomach, see PANSE,—in the adult *Ruminantia*; and in the *Herbivora*, generally: constituting nearly the whole bulk of the animal in some zoophytic genera, as *Hydatis* and *Hydra*. Large, relatively to the œsophagus, in the *Toothless Cetacea*; small, and scarcely distinguishable from that canal, in *Serpents*: very large in the caterpillar —; contracted in the imago state of *Lepidopterous Insects*. See Swammerdam, *Biblia Naturæ*, Tabulæ 34, 36. 3. *Direction* nearly transverse in *Man* and the *Quadrumana*; and varying, more or less, to the oblique, in the lower *Mammifera*; parallel, or nearly parallel, to the axis of the body, in *Reptiles*, *Amphibia*, and *Fishes*. 4. Of *membranous* structure in the *Mammifera*, *Carnivorous* and *Piscivorous Birds*, the remaining *Vertebrated* and the *Invertebrated* Classes, generally; more dense, however, in the *Herbivorous* than in *Carnivorous Reptiles*. *Muscular*, forming a gizzard, or organ of trituration,—see GÉSIER,—in the Pangolin; in *Granivorous Birds*; in some *Testaceous Mollusca*, as the inhabitant of *Bulla lignaria*,—see *Linnæan Transactions*, v. ii, p. 15, and *Helix stagnalis*; and certain *Zoophytes*, as *Aphrodite*. Exhibits a *mixed* character, of various grades, in *Omnivorous Birds*; very strong, approaching to the muscular, in the Crocodile and some *Fishes*. Divers *Insects*, as the *Blatta*, have one *membranous* and one *muscular stomach* armed with teeth. *Aplysia* possesses three *muscular stomachs* furnished with bony processes; and the Mole-cricket, a *complicated* digestive apparatus, resembling that of the *Ruminantia*. 5. *Internal Disposition*. Divided into two portions, in the Horse, by a partial lining of epidermis;—in some *Rodentia*, as *Mus* and *Lepus*, by a valvular elongation of the mucous membrane. Cellular in the first and second cavities of the Camel and Lama, so as to retain, unmixed with the food in its transit to and fro, large quantities of water: furnished with short bristly hairs in the Cuckoo; armed with teeth in divers *Crustacea* and *Insects*,—see CRABE, and BLATTE: imperfectly divided, in *Hirudo* genus, into cells. See Moquin-Tandon, *Monographie de la Famille des Hirudinées*. Paris, 1827. 6. *Orifices*, *two* generally, *œsophageal* and *intestinal*; sometimes *buccal* and *anal*: *many* in *Medusa*: *single*, constituting both mouth and anus, in certain *Zoophytes*, as *Asterias*. Situated remotely from each o-

ther, in purely *Carnivorous* animals; more closely approximated in *Man*, the *Quadrumana*, and *Omnivora;* nearly contiguous in the Opossum, and Crocodile, as in *Granivorous Birds*. Œsophageal orifice armed with teeth, in *Forficula:* buccal orifice, with tentacula—organs of prehension,—in certain *Polypi*, as *Actinia*. 7. *Appendages*. A bursa faucium, jaw-pouch, and throat-sac, constituting reservoirs of solid food or of water, exist respectively in the Camel, Pelican, and Male Bustard; and an analogous structure, cheek-pouch,—see ABAJOUE,—in divers *Mammifera:* a crop, or organ of maceration,—see JABOT,—abundantly supplied with glands, and corresponding, in function, with the first stomach of the *Ruminantia*, in many *Birds*, as *Colomba*, and the *Gallinæ;* and in some *Testaceous Mollusca*, especially the *Bivalves*. A *bulbus glandulosus*,—VENTRICULE *Succenturier*, of Cuvier,—containing an apparatus of large and peculiarly-arranged glands, less distinctly marked in the *Carnivorous* and *Piscivorous* than other tribes, in most *birds:* more capacious in some genera, as *Ardea*, than the stomach itself; and absent in the King-fisher. A "zone of glands," like those of the Bird, around the œsophagus of Dormouse; and a nearly similar structure in Beaver. A large glandular apparatus, between the gastric membranes, near the œsophagus, of the Manati. The stomach itself contains masses of carbonate of lime, in addition to teeth, in many *Crustacea*,—see ECRÉVISSE. Furnished with three calcareous shells, in *Bulla lignaria;* with horny papillæ, in *Ornithorhynchus hystrix;* and with a valvular apparatus in the fourth stomach,—CAILLETTE,—of Cow, Camel, and Lama. In *Fishes*, with exception of the *Chondropterygii*, alone possessing a pancreas, it is surrounded, at the pylorus, by the pyloric cœca; which, apparently constituting a substitute for the abdominal gland, pour their secreted fluid, by one or many orifices, into the gastric cavity, near the pyloric orifice, or over the whole surface, of the organ. In the *Mollusca*, the liver is closely connected with, or surrounds, and sometimes perforates, the *stomach*. See Blumenbach, *Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, 8vo. Göttingen, 1824, or Coulson's *Translation;* Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1818; Dhéré, *De la Nutrition*, etc., 8vo. Paris, 1826; and Todd, *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, part 1. Art. *Animal Kingdom*.

ESTURGEON, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Acipenser*, belonging to the Order, *Branchiostegi*, of *Cartilaginous Fishes*, Linn. —*Chondroptérygiens à branches libres*, Cuv.; and comprehending several large species; the *flesh* of which, resembling veal, is much esteemed as an article of *diet*. CAVIAR is prepared from the roe of the common sturgeon, *A. sturio*,—l'*esturgeon*, F.,—der stör, G.; and isinglass,—see ICHTHYOCOLLE,—from the swimming-bladder of the same, as of *A. huso*,—le *grand esturgeon*, F.,—der hausen, G.,—and divers other species.—The structure of the mouth in the *Sturgeon* genus, is very curious. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle Médicale et Pharmaceutique*, v. i, p. 44, pl. 6.

ESULE, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Euphorbia*,—see EUPHORBE. The *leaves* and *roots* of *E. esula* are *purgative*.

ETAIN, s. m.,—stannum, n. L.,—κασσίτερος,—zinn, n. G.,—tin: a solid metal,—the Jupiter, of the Alchemists,—existing, naturally, in the states of oxide and sulphuret. Employed *medicinally*, in the form of filings,—*Stanni* Limatura, L.,—*Zinnfeile*, G.—as a *vermifuge*. From this, their principal production in the time of Herodotus, the British islands were named by the *Greek* historian, the *tin*-islands,—die *cassiterischen*—, oder *zinn*-inseln, G.

ETAIRION, s. m.,—more correctly HETAIRION,—etairium, n. (ἑταιρεία, companionship), L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Mirbel, to a *fruit* which is composed of several pericarpial cells,—*camares*, F.,—arranged round the imaginary axis of such fruit. ETAIRIONNAIRE, adj.,—etairionarius: an epithet applied to *compound fruits* resulting, like the *etairium*, from ovaries which support the style.

ETALE, adj.,—expansus, patens, patulus, L.,—offenstehend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which *expand*, or *spread out*, so as to form a nearly right angle with those from which they originate: as the *branches* of *Tagetes patula; leaves* of *Milium effusum; sepals* of *Borago officinalis; petals* of *Geum urbanum*, and *Campanula patula;* and the *stamens* of *Pyrola minor*.

ETAMINE, s. f.,—stamen, n. L.,—staubfade, f. G.: in Botany, the male organ of phanerogamous plants; composed of two parts,—the *filament*,—see FILET; and the *anther*, or essential portion of the organ, which contains the pollen,—see ANTHÈRE. On the number, insertion, relative length, and mutual connections, of the *stamens*, or their absence, separate existence, or coexistence with the pistil, or female organ, in all the flowers, or in different flowers, of the same plant, Linnæus has founded the character of the first 23 Classes in his Sexual System of Botany.

ETÉ, s. m.,—æstas, f. L.,—θέρος,—sommer, m. G.,—summer: one of the four seasons; commencing, in this hemisphere, on the approach of the sun to the first point of the sign of *Cancer*, June 22nd;

and terminating on its return to the plane of the equator, about September 22nd.

ETENDARD, s. m.,—vexillum, n. L.,—fahne, f. G.,—standard: in Botany, the superior petal of the papilionaceous corolla; ordinarily larger than the rest, and *standing erect*.

ETERNUMENT, s. m.,—sternutatio, f. L.,—πταρμὸς,—riesen, n. G.,—sternutation: in Physiology, a convulsive action of the expiratory muscles, whereby the air is driven out, with great rapidity and noise, through the nasal cavities; bringing with it mucus or foreign bodies which may have adhered to the pituitary membrane. *Sneezing*, a frequent consequence of artificial stimulation, sometimes indicates incipient inflammation, of that structure. It precedes the eruption of measles; accompanies coryza; and, occurring on the decline of acute diseases, is deemed a favourable sign.

ETHER, s. m.,—αἰθὴρ,—æther, m. L.,—äther, m. G.,—ether: in Physics, a subtle and elastic fluid,—himmelsluft, f. G.,—*supposed* to be generally diffused through space, and destined to facilitate the motions of the heavenly bodies: in Chemistry, a fluid resulting from the action of one or two acids upon alcohol. The following is an enumeration of the principal *French* and *German Officinal Ethers*: 1. *Ether acétique*, F.,—*Æther* aceticus, L. (*Pharm. Gallica*),—Essig*äther*, G.; 2. — *muriatique* ou *hydrochlorique*,—*Æth.* muriaticus,—Salz*äther*, with its corresponding Spirit, *Æth.* muriaticus alcoolatus,—Salz*äther*geist; 3. — *nitrique*,—*Æth.* nitricus,—Salzpeter*äther*, and Spirit,—Spiritus nitri dulcis,—Sp. *Ætheris* nitrici, *Ph. Lond.*,—Salzpeter*äther*geist; 4. — *sulfurique*, ou *vitriolique*,—*Æth.* sulphuricus,—Schwefel*äther*, with its compound Spirit,—*Æth.* sulphuricus alcoolisatus, *Ph. Gall.*,—Spiritus vitrioli dulcis,—Sp. *Æth.* Sulphurici comp. *Ph. Londinen.*,—Versüsste Schwefelsäure, Schwefel*äther*geist,—the Hoffman's Anodyne,—*Liqueur Minérale Anodine de Hoffmann*,—Hoffmann's schmerzstillender Liquor,—of *French* and *German* Pharmacologists. The *French* have, also, *Officinal Solutions* of Castor, Opium, and Phosphorus, respectively entitled *E. de Castoréum*,—*d'Opium* (*Æther* Opiatus, L.,—Opium-*äther*, G.), et — *phosphoré* (*Æth.* Phosphoratus, *Ph. Gall.*), in sulphuric *ether*. ETHÉRÉ, adj.,—αἰθέριος,—ætherеus,—ätherisch,—ethereal, composed, or possessing the properties, of *ether*: *Teinture ethérée*, F.,—*ethereal* Tincture, a product of the action of sulphuric *ether* upon substances soluble in it. ETHÉRIFICATION, s. f.,—conversion into *ether*.

ETHIOPS, s. m. (αἰθιοψ, sun-burnt): a term employed, by the Ancients, to designate certain metallic oxydes and sulphurets; as 1. *Eth. antimonié*, F.,—*Æthiops* antimonialis, L.,—a substance obtained by treating *Ethiops minéral*,—*black* sulphuret of mercury,—with sulphuret of antimony; and 2. — *martial*,—*black* deutoxide of iron.

ETHMOÏDE, s. m. and adj.,—ἠθμοειδὴς,—ethmodes, ethmoides, ethmoideus, L.,—siebförmig, G.,—ethmoid: a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to one of the four azygous bones—l'*ethmoïde*, *os ethmoïde*, F.,—os *ethmoides*, L.,—*sieb*bein, G.,—of the cranium; in the anterior part of the basis of which it is situated. The name of the bone is derived from the *sieve-like* perforation (ἠθμὸς, a sieve, εἶδος, resemblance) of its horizontal plate, for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve. Articulated with the frontal, lachrymal, sphenoid, superior maxillary, palatine, the vomer, and inferior spongy bones; and developed by three points of ossification.

ETHMOÏDAL, ETHMOÏDIEN, adj.,—ethmoidalis, ethmoideus, L.: an epithet applied to those parts which pertain to, or are connected with, the *ethmoid* bone; as 1. *Artères ethmoïdales*, F.,—the *ethmoidal* arteries, two in number; the anterior supplied by the ophthalmic; the posterior, of variable origin: 2. *Cellules ethmoïdales*, cavities formed in the substance of the bone, and distinguished into the anterior and posterior *ethmoidal* cells: 3. *Cornet ethmoïde*,—see CORNET,—constituting the superior spongy bone, of *British* Anatomists: 4. *Crête ethmoïde*,—see CRETE: 5. *Nerf ethmoïd*, the term applied, by Chaussier, to the olfactory, or first pair of cerebral, nerves: 6. *Veines ethmoïdales*,—veins corresponding, in distribution, with the arteries: 7. *Apophyse ethmoïdale*,—a process of the sphenoid bone connecting it with—; and 8. *Echancrure ethmoïdale*,—a notch of the frontal, destined to receive the body of—the *ethmoïd* bone.

ETHUSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Æthusa* (*Pentandria, digyn.; Umbelliferæ*), L.,—der Gartenschierling, G.,—Fool's-Parsley; the principal species of which,—*Æ. cynapium*,—*éth. fétide*, le *faux persil*, F.,—kleiner schierling, stinkender peterlein, G.,—a common European garden-plant, frequently *mistaken for parsley*, but readily distinguished by its long and pendulous calyx-leaves,—possesses all the *poisonous* properties of hemlock. See Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii, p. 69, pl. 101.

ETINCELLE, s. f.,—σπινθὴρ,—funke, m. G.,—spark. L'*ét. électrique*, F.,—*scintilla* electrica, L.,—the electric *spark*.

ETIOLEMENT, s. m.,—chlorosis, f. L.: in Vegetable Physiology, a phenomenon exhibited by plants,—*plantes etiolées*, F.;—which, from privation of light, do not acquire their natural *colour*, development,

and firmness of texture. In Pathology, *absence*, or *loss*, of the wonted *colour*, in man or the lower animals, may be induced by abstraction from the influence of light; but is more frequently the consequence of chronic diseases.

Etiologie, s. f.,—ætiologia, f. (*ἀιτία*, a cause, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—ätiologie, f. G.,—etiology: that branch of Pathology which has, for its object, the *doctrine*, or knowledge, of the *causes* of disease.

Etisie, s. f.,—hectisis, f. (*ἕξις*, habit of body), L.: in Pathology, a constitutional disease, of which emaciation forms the principal symptom. Etique, adj.,—hecticus,—fallen into, or connected with, a state of *hectisis: Ex. Individu étique*, F.,—one sufering from *hectic* fever,—febris *hectica*, L.,—*ἑκτικὸς πυρετὸς*,—das *hektische fieber*, G.

Etoile, s. f.,—*ἄστρον*,—stella, f. L.,—stern, m. G.,—star. Étoilé, adj.,—stellatus, stellaris, stelliformis, L.,—gestirnt, G.,—star-like, stellated: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those parts, or organs, of plants which assume the figure of a *star*, as the *calyx*,—*calice étoilé*, F.,—of *Lampsana stellata*; the *corolla* of *Valantia cruciata*; the *stigma* of *Nymphœa radiata*; and *fruit* of *Damasonium stellatum*: in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of animals, whose colours are disposed in the figure of a *star*; as *Ardea stellaris*, among *Birds*; and *Mustelus asterias*, among *Fishes*: or whose bodies are adorned, like those of *Acipenser stellatus*, and *Astrea siderea*, with minute *star-like* appendages.—The term, *Etoilé*, ou *Bandage etoilé*, is applied, in Surgery, to the figure of x *bandage*,—the fascia *stellata*, of Galen.

Etonné, adj.: an epithet employed, by *French* surgeons, in conjunction with the substantive, *cerveau*, to designate the state of an individual who, from fall or blow, has suffered *concussion* of the *brain*.

Etouffement, s. m.,—suffocatio, f. L.—erstickung, f. G.,—suffocation: in Pathology, a phenomenon attendant on various diseases; and induced by divers morbid conditions, which either obstruct the introduction of air into the pulmonary organ, or prevent those changes which such air is naturally destined to effect in the pulmonary blood.

Etourdissement, s. m.,—betaubung, f. G.: the first grade of *Vertigo*.

Etranglement, s. m.,—strangulatio, incarceratio, f. L.,—strangulation: in Surgical Pathology, the condition of certain parts of the animal body, when, from inflammation or displacement, they are powerfully *compressed*, or *constricted*, by other parts, as by a band. The abdominal viscera are principally exposed to these accidents: and the intestinal *strangulations*,—*étranglements intestinaux*, F.,- distinguished into the *internal* and *external*. The *former* may arise from constriction of a portion of intestine *within* the abdomen, by a membranous band, by the natural appendages of the canal, or an accidental opening in the mesentery, omentum, or broad ligament of the womb. The *external strangulations* properly constitute hernia. They may consist of any portion of the intestinal canal, omentum, or urinary bladder.—The strangulation, in such case, may occur in the natural aponeurotic openings of the abdominal parietes, accidental ruptures of them, or of the sac; or be caused by the neck of the sac itself, by a twisting of the intestine, by the omentum, or by membrane, of adventitious formation. In Pathology, the term is syn. with Etouffement; and the condition which it indicates, may result from the operation of similar causes: Finally, in Forensic Medicine, *strangulation*,—erstickung, f. G.,—implies stoppage of the respiratory process, and death, by ligature, or other compressing force, applied round the neck. See Martini, *Introduzione alla Medicina Legale*, v. iii, Capo v. *Appiccamento*.

Etrier, s. m.,—stapes, f. L.,—steigbügel, m. G.: in Anatomy, one of the *bones* of the internal ear; so named from its resemblance, in figure, to a *stirrup*. Articulated, on one hand, with the os orbiculare, it is united, on the other, to the whole circumference of the fenestra ovalis, by the membrane of the tympanum. It has two *branches*, distinguished, from their direction, into an *anterior* and a *posterior*. The *Stapedius* muscle,—*m. de l'étrier*, F.,—steigbügelmuskel, G.,—is attached to a portion of the bone, termed *neck*.

Etui, s. m.: in Zoology, the sheath inclosing the sting of *Hymenopterous Insects;* in the *Coleoptera*, a synonym of Elytre.

Etuve, s. f.,–stubenofen, m. G.,–stove: a chamber, or confined space, raised to a certain temperature, by artificial means; and employed, in Pharmacy, for the desiccation of vegetable substances: in Hygiene, for the immersion of the animal body in *hot air*, then constituting the *dry stove*,—l'*ét. sêche*, F.,—the laconicum, of the ancient *Romans*, still used by the *Turks*; or in *vapour*, l'*ét. humide*, F.,—vaporarium.

Euæmie, s. f.,—euæmia, f. (*εὖ*, well *αἷμα*, blood), L.,—eine *gute* beschaffenheit des *blutes*, G.,—a *good* condition of the *blood*.

Euæsthesie, s. f.,—*εὐαισθησία*,—euæsthesia, f. L.,—vigorous perception; a *good* condition of the *senses*,—eine *gute* beschaffenheit der *sinne*, G.

Euchlorine, s. f.,—euchlorina, f. L.,—euchlorin, n. G.: a term applied, by Davy, to the *protoxide of chlorine*,—die hyperoxygenirte kochsalzsäure, G.; from its exhibiting a *deeper* colour than *chlorine*.

Euchroé, s. f.,—εὐχροια,—euchrœa, f. L.,—die gute hautfarbe, G.,—a good complexion. Εὔχρους, adj.,—of a healthy colour or complexion.

Euchylie, s. f.,—εὐχυλία,—euchylia, f. L.,—the *healthy* condition of the *chyle*,—die *gute* beschaffenheit des *chylus*, G.,—or of the fluids, generally.

Euchymie, s. f.,—εὐχυμία,—euchymia, f. L.,—a *good* condition of the animal fluids, and, especially, of the *chyme*.

Eucrasie, s. f.,—εὐκρασία,—eucrasia, f. L.,—good health,—die gute gesundheit, f. G.; a healthy temperament: opposed, in signification, to Dyscrasie.

Eudiapneustie, s. f.,—eudiapneustia, f. (εὖ, well, διαπνέω, to transpire), L.: in Physiology, a *healthy* state of *perspiration*.

Eudiomètre, s. m.,—eudiometrum, n. (εὐδία, the still atmosphere, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—eudiometer, n. G.: in Chemistry, an instrument for *measuring* the degree of purity of the *atmospheric air*,—the proportion of contained oxygen. Eudiometrie, s. f.,—eudiometria, f. L.,—eudiometry, the art of employing an *eudiometrical* instrument,—*instr. eudiométrique*, F.

Euexie, s. f.,—εὐεξία,—euexia, f. L.: a *good habit*, or *condition*, of *body*: opposed, in signification, to Cachexie.

Eunuque, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to a man,—εὐνοῦχος,—eunuchus, m. L.,—eunuch, casträt, m. G.,—in whom the spermato-poietic, or the whole apparatus of genital organs have been removed, with the view of rendering him impotent or unproductive. *Eunuchs* were employed, by the ancient *Romans*, in the capacity of slaves and *chamberlains* (εὐνὴ, a bed or couch, ἔχω, to guard). The singers in the churches and theatres of Italy are commonly *eunuchs*. In the East, they are, for obvious reasons, selected to superintend the women of the seraglio.

Eupatorine, s. f.,—eupatorina, f. L.: an organic alcali, discovered, by Riphini, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

Eupepsie, s. f.,—εὐπέψια,—eupepsia, f. L.,—good digestion, a *healthy* condition of the *digestive* powers,—die gute verdauung, *gute* beschaffenheit der *verdaungs*vermögens, G. See Dyspepsie: also, digestibility, as of food,—die leichtverdaulichkeit einer speise. Εὔπεπτος, adj.,—eupeptus, concoctu facilis,—leicht verdaulich,—digestible, *easy* of *digestion*.

Euphlogie, s. f.,—euphlogia, f. (ε, well, φλόγωσις, inflammation), L.,—healthy, benignant inflammation.

Euphonie, s. f.,—εὐφωνία (*same*, and φωνὴ, voice),—euphonia, f. L.,—wohlklang, m. G.,—euphony: an agreeable melodious voice; a sweetly modulated sound.

Euphorbe, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Euphorbia* (*Decandria, trigyn.*), L.,—Εὐφόρβιον,—das Euphorbium, G.,—Spurge; constituting the type of the Natural Order, Euphorbiacées, s. f., pl.,—*Euphorbiaceæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. Two of these, *E. antiquorum*, and — *officinalis*, furnish the violent *drastic* and *sternutatory* gum-resin, Euphorbe, s. m., *gomme-résine d'euphorbe*, F.,—*euphorbiæ* gummi-resina, L.,—*euphorbium*harz, G.—Of this, the *French* and *Germans* have an *Officinal Tincture*,—Tinct. Euphorbii, *Ph. Gall.*,—Euphorbiumtinctur, G. The *bark* of several other species, especially *E. cyparissias*,—see, also, Epurge, and Esule,—is violently *purgative*: and the *stems* of *E. myrtifolia*, are esteemed, by the physicians of Curacoa, as *antisyphilitic*, and powerfully *emmenagogue*. The genus is said to have derived its name from *Euphorbus*, physician of Juba, King of Mauritania, by whom it was first discovered.

Euphraise, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Euphrasia* (*Didynamia, Angiosperm.; Scrophularinæ—Rhinanthées*, mod. *French* Botany), L.,—der Augentrot,—Eye-bright.—One of its few species,—*E. officinalis*,—*e. officinale* ou *casse-lunette*, F.,—was formerly much employed in diseases of the *eye*. Hence the *French*, *German*, and *British* designations. Εὐφρασία, in the *Greek*, denotes joy or cheerfulness.

Eupnée, s. f.,—εὔπνοια,—eupnœa, eupnoe, f. L.,—die gute freie respiration, G.,—free respiration: opposed, in signification, to Dyspnée.

Eurhythmie, s. f.,—eurhythmia, f. (εὖ, well, ῥυθμὸς, rhythm), L.,—perfect harmony: ἡ εὐρυθμία τοῦ σφυγμοῦ,—*regularity* of the *pulse*. Εὔρυθμος, adj.,—harmonious: Pulsus *eurhythmus*, L.,—ein *ordentlicher* puls, G.,—a *regular* pulse.

Euthanasie, s. f.,—εὐθανασία (*same*, and θάνατος, death),—euthanasia, f. L.,—der *ruhige sanfte tod*, G.,—an *easy* and *tranquil death*.

Euthymie, s. f.,—εὐθυμία (*same*, and θυμὸς, mind),—euthymia, f. L.,—die *gute gemuthszustand*, G.—cheerfulness, *tranquillity* of *mind*.

Eutrophie, s. f.,—εὐτροφία, more correctly εὐτραφία,—eutrophia, f. L.,—wohlgenährtheit, f. G.,—healthy nutrition; a sound state of the body, from *good nourishment*.

Eutonie, s. f.,—εὐτονία,—eutonia, f. L.,—eutonie, festigkeit, f. G.,—*firmness* of *tone*, vigour.

Evacuation, s. f.,—evacuatio, egestio, f. L.,—abführung, ausleerung, f. G.: in Physiology and Pathology, the act of *emptying* by *evacuant remedies*,—*remèdes évacuants* ou *évacuatifs*, F.,—*abführende* mittel, G. *Evacuations* of the animal body are either *spontaneous*; or provoked by *artificial* means, as blood-letting, exutories, e-

metics, purgatives, and diuretics. The combination of several constitutes the *evacuant* treatment,—*méthode évacuante*, F.—The term is, also, commonly applied to the *matters evacuated;* as the alvine and urinary *evacuations.*

Evanouissement, s. m.,—defectio animi, L.: in Pathology, syn. with Syncope.

Evaporation, s. f.,—evaporatio, f. L.,—ausdünstung, f. G.: in Chemistry, the transformation of a fluid into *vapour.* This process may take place in vacuo,—*dans le vide*, F.;—in open air,—*à l'air libre;* or under a greater than atmospheric pressure. *Evaporation* from the surface of animal and vegetable bodies is more correctly termed *transpiration* or diaphoresis,—*διαφόρησις*, of the *Greeks.* Evaporer, v. a.,—evaporare,—ausdunsten,—to evaporate, to reduce into a state of *vapour.*

Event, s. m.,—fistula, f. L.,—blaseloch, n. G.,—blowing-hole: in Zoology, the orifice,—double in *Balæna* and *Balænoptera*, single in the other genera,—which exists upon the head of all the *Cetacea;* and through which the water is forcibly ejected on its introduction into the mouth, in the act of taking food. It serves, also, for the purposes of respiration. For an account of the structure of the *blowing-hole*, see Camper, *Observat. Anatomiques sur la Structure, etc. de plusieurs Espèces de Cétacés.*

Eventration, s. f.,—eventratio, f. (*e*, out of, *venter*, the belly), L.: a term employed, in Surgical Anatomy, to designate, 1. a tumour formed by general relaxation of the abdominal parietes, and containing great part of the viscera; 2. those herniæ which take place through any other than the natural openings of the abdominal parietes; and 3. extensive wounds of these parietes, with protrusion of a large portion of the intestines.

Everticule, s. m.,—everticulum, n. L.: in Surgery, an instrument for extraction from the bladder, of fragments of calculus, or coagula of blood, left there after the operation of lithotomy.

Evolution, s. f.,—evolutio, f. L.,—entwickelung, f. G.: a term applied to a peculiar mode of *increase* of animal bodies, by certain physiologists, who contend that the germ of the new being exists previously to fecundation, and is merely *developed*,—*evolvé*, F.,—evolutus, L.: in consequence of such act: in Obstetrics, a movement,—spontaneous *evolution*,—*supposed* to be performed by the human fœtus, a short time previously to expulsion.

Evulsion, s. f.,—evulsio, f. L. Synon. with Arrachement. Evulsif, adj.,—evulsivus, L.: an epithet applied to any instrument, or process, by which *evulsion*, as of the teeth, when carious, or of the hairs in tinea capitis, is accomplished.

Exacerbation, s. f.,—exacerbatio, f. (*exacerbare*, to provoke), L.: a term, in Pathology, synon. with Paroxysme, and Redoublement.

Exaltation, s. f.,—verstärkung, f. G. *Ex. des forces vitales*, F.,—*exaltatio* virium, L.,—*exaltation* of the vital powers: a term employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate a morbid *increase of action*, and especially that which takes place in an inflamed organ. By some writers, regarded as synon. with inflammation itself.

Examblome, Examblosie, s. f.,—*ἐξάμβλωμα, ἐξαμβλωσις*,—exambloma, n., examblosis, f. L.,—abortion. See Avortement.

Exanie, s. f.,—exania, f. L.: a term, compounded of the *Latin* preposition, *ex*, and substantive noun, *anus*, and employed, by Segar and Sauvages, to designate *prolapsus* of the *rectum.*

Exanthème, s. m.,—*ἐξάνθημα*,—literally an *eruption* or *rash*, and nearly synon. with Efflorescence,—exanthema, n. L.,—exanthem, n. G.: a term employed, by *French* Pathologists, to designate every kind of *eruption* of which the skin may constitute the seat. Dr. Willan, however, uses it in a more restricted sense, as a synonym of rash; and under his 3rd Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—*Exanthemata* or *Rashes*,—arranges the genera, Rubeola, Scarlatina, Urticaria, Roseola, Purpura, and Erythema. Exanthémateux, Exanthématique, adj.,—exanthematicus,—an *exanthem* betreffend, damit verbunden,—pertaining to, or connected with, an *exanthema: Ex. Fièvre exanthém.*, F.,—an *exanthematous* fever. *Exanthematologia*, f. L.—according to Kraus, the *doctrine* of the *exanthemata*,—die *lehre* von den *ausschlagen*, G. *Exanthesis*, s. f. (*ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence or eruption),—the *eruption* of an *exanthema*,—das *ausbrechen* eines *exanthems*, G.

Exanthropie, s. f.,—exanthropia, f. (*ἐξάνθρωπος*, misanthropic), L. Synon. with Misanthropie.

Exarchiatre, s. m.,—exarchiater, exarchiatros, m. (*ἔξαρχος*, a leader, *ἰατρὸς*, a physician), L.: a title signifying *first* of the *principal physicians*,—see Archiatre;—sometimes conferred, by King or Emperor, on his confidential medical adviser.

Exartérite, s. f.,—exarteritis, f. (*ἐξ*, in composition, out of, *ἀρτηρία*, an artery), L.,—inflammation of the cellular or *external* coat of *arteries*,—*Artérite externe*, F. In like manner, the new substantive terms, Exenterite, Exocardite, Exœsophagite, Exogastrite, and Exophlébite, feminine compounds of the *Greek* *ἐκ* or *ἐξ*, with *ἔντερον, καρδία, οἰσοφάγος, γαστὴρ*, and *φλὲψ*, are employed, by *French* pathological writers, to, respectively, designate *external* or peritoneal *enteritis;* inflammation of the *external* membrane of the *heart*,—*Pé-*

ricardite, F.;—of the *œsophagus*,—*Œsophagite externe* ou *cellulaire* ;—of the *stomach*, *Gastrite péritonéale* : and — of the *veins*,—*Phlébite externe* ou *cellulaire*. All these terms may be *latinized* by conversion of the final *e* into *is*,—and *germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

Exarthrème, ou Exarthrome, s. m., —ἐξάρθρημα, ἐξάρθρομα (ἐξαρθρέω, to put out of joint),—exarthrema, exarthroma, n. L., —ausrenken, luxiren, n. G.,—dislocation.

Exarthrose, s. f.,—ἐξάρθρωσις,—exarthrosis, f. L. Synon., as is also Exarticulation, s. f.,—exarticulatio, f. L.,—with Exarthrème.

Excarnation, s. f.,—excarnatio, f. L.: a method employed, in Anatomy, to isolate the blood-vessels, after injection, from the parts among which they are situated. The agents, in the process, are putrefaction, or immersion in an acid liquid.

Excavation, s. f.,—excavatio, f. L.: in Anatomy, a hollow or depression,—*enfoncement*, F.,—depressio, f. L.,—höhle, f. G., —existing on the surface of organs.

Excision, s. f.,—excisio, f. (*excidere*, to cut out), L.,—ausschliessung, f. G.: in Surgery, the removal of small tumours, or lacerated portions of the various organs, with a cutting-instrument.

Excitabilité, s. f.,—excitabilitas, f. L., —reizbarkeit, f. G.,—excitability: the property possessed, by organized bodies, of entering into action, under the influence of *excitant* or stimulating agents,—Excitants, s. m. pl.,—*excitantia*, L.

Excitateur, s. m.,—excitator, m. L.: in Physics, an instrument employed to discharge a Leyden jar, or other electrical apparatus, without exposing the operator to the consequences of the shock. Blainville applies the term, *faculté excitatrice*, to the power of *excitement* possessed by the nervous substance.

Excitation, s. f.,—excitatio, f. L.,—erregung, f. G.: in Physiology and Pathology, the action of *excitants* upon the living body. *Excitation*, when exercised on a single organ, is *local; general*, when operating on the whole economy.

Excitement, s. m.,—incitamentum, n. L.,—reizung, f. G.: according to Brown, the product of forces acting upon the *excitability*. See his *Works*, by Dr. W. C. Brown, 3 vol. London, 1834. Cullen employs the term to indicate a condition of the brain opposed to the hypothetical state of *collapse*. See *First Lines of the Practice of Physic*.

Excoriation, s. f.,—excoriatio, f. (*excoriare*, to remove the skin), L.—aufschärfung der haut, G. See Ecorchure.

Excréation, Exscréation, s. f.,—excreatio, exscreatio, f. L.,—ausraspern, ausspucken, n. G.,—the action of *spitting out*; *Ex.* Sanguinis *excreationes*, L.,—*spitting* of blood.

Excrément, s. m.,—excrementum, excretum, n., excretio, f. (*excernere*, to separate from), L.,—διαχώρημα,—auswurf, m. G.: a term employed in Physiology, to designate all matters evacuated, as superfluous, from the animal body, by the natural emunctories. Such are the intestinal discharges, familiarly known, in common language, as the feces, or *excrements*,—*Excréments*, pl. F.,—die *excremente*, auswürfe, G. Excrémenteux, Excrémentitiel, adj.,—excrementitius, L.,—excrementitious, relating to, or exhibiting the characters of, *excrement*: *Ex. Humeurs excrémentitieuses ; parties excrémentitielles*, F.

Excrémento-Excrémentitiel, adj., —excremento-excrementitialis, L.: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to animal fluids, destined to be partly re-absorbed into, and partly expelled from, the system.

Excréteur, Excrétoire, adj.,—excretorius, L.,—abführend, absondernd, G., —excretory: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to an *organ*,—*organe excrétoire*, F., —destined for the purposes of Excrétion, s. f.,—excretio, f. L.,—absonderung, f. G.; or to a *vessel*,—*absonderungs*gefäss, n. G.,—which conveys the fluid, prepared by such organ, from the body. The term, *Excretion*, is, also, familiarly employed, as a synonym of *Excrement*, to designate the *excreted matter* itself.

Excroissance, s. f.,—excrescentia, f. (*excrescere*, to grow out), L.,—auswuchs, m. G.,—excrescence: in Surgical Pathology, a *prominent tumour*, developed on the various organs or tissues, especially the skin, mucous membranes, and ulcerated surfaces. They exhibit great diversities of volume, form, and structure. See Crete, Condylome, Hemorrhoïde, Polype, and Verrue.

Excussion, s. f.,—excussio, f. (*excutire*, to dislodge), L.,—agitation, commotion.—*Excutia* ventriculi, L.,—*brosse de l'estomac*, F.—magenbürste, f. G.,—a stomach-brush.

Exelcose, s. f.,—ἐξέλκωσις,—exelcosis, f. L.,—schwären, n. G.,—ulceration.

Exérèse, s. f.,—ἐξαίρεσις (ἐξαιρέω, to remove, to take out),—exæresis, f. L.,—herausnehmen, n. G.: in Surgery, the generic name of all operations which have, for their object, the *removal*, from the body, of morbid or superfluous parts; as amputation, evulsion, excision, and extraction.

Exfoliation, s. f.,—exfoliatio, f. (*ex*, from, *folium*, a leaf,) desquamatio, f. L.,—ablätterung, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, the detachment, or elimination, of dead portions of bone, cartilage, fascia, or tendon: ordinarily restricted, however, to separation of the *bony* structure. Exfoli-

ATIF, adj.,—desquamatorius,——das *abblättern* befördernd, G.,—calculated to promote *exfoliation ;* as, in Materia Medica, an *exfoliative* remedy,—*médicament exfoliatif*, F. ; in Surgery, *trépan exfol.*,—an instrument destined to effect, or accelerate, *exfoliation.*

EXHALAISON, s. f.,—exhalatio, f. L.,—ausdünstung, f. G.,—exhalation : the emanation which rises from organized or inorganic bodies, in a state of *gas* or *vapour.*

EXHALANT, adj.,—exhalans, L.,—exhaling : an epithet applied, in General Anatomy, to a set of *vessels*,—*vaisseaux exhalants*, F.,—which constitute, according to Bichât, a distinct system,—*système exhalant.* They originate from the capillary arterial system ; are distributed to all the tissues of the economy ; and, exercising the function of EXHALATION, s. f.,—exhalatio, f. L.,—ἀναθυμίασις,—abdämpfung, f. G.,—pour out a peculiar fluid on the surfaces of the mucous and serous membranes, and skin. Bichât distinguishes them into three Orders, the *exterior*, *interior*, and *nutritive.* EXHALATOIRE, adj.,—exhalatory : an epithet applied to the *product*,—*fluide exhalat.*, F.,—of the process of *exhalation.*

EXINANITION, s. f.,—exinanitio, f. L.,—erniedrigung, f. G.—weakness, exhaustion.

EXOCHE, s. f. (ἐξοχή, a prominence),—exochas, n. L.,—eine weiche afterbeule, G.,—a soft tumour developed on the exterior of the anus. Die schon festeren *afterbeulen* nennt man *condylomata*, G. See CONDYLOME.

EXOCYSTE, s. f.,—exocystis, f. (ἔξω, outside, κύστις, the bladder), L.,—blasenvorfall, m. G.,—*eversion*, or *prolapsus*, of the urinary *bladder.* EXOMÈTRE, s. f.,—exometra (*same*, and μήτρα, the womb), L.,—*eversion*,—*renversement*, F.,—of the *uterus.*

EXOGÈNES, s. m., pl. (ἔξω, without, γένναω, to engender) : a term conferred, by Decandolle, on those *plants*,—*Exogena*, L.,—whose vessels are disposed round a cellular case : so that the more newly-produced are in the circumference, and the older in the centre,—see ENDOGÈNE. Of this nature are all the woody dicotyledonous plants. They are termed, by Richard, EXORRHIZES.

EXOINE, s. f. : in Juridical Medicine, a certificate of excuse for non-appearance, or of exemption from the performance of some duty imposed on an individual, in the civil or criminal courts. Such certificate is ordinarily given by a physician or surgeon ; and, when demanded by the constituted authorities, is named *juridical*,—*juridique*, F. ; when by the individual summoned, *private*,—*officieuse* ou *privée.* This term, of uncertain origin, is probably derived from the *Latin* verb, *exonerare*, to exonerate.

EXOMPHALE, s. f.,—ἐξόμφαλον,—exomphalus, m. L.,—nabelbruch, m. G.,—umbilical hernia.

EXONEIROSE, s. f.,—exoneirosis, f. L.,—an awkward compound of the *Greek* preposition, ἐξ, and ὄνειρος, a dream,—*pollution nocturne*, F.,—emissio seminis nocturna, L.,—die nachtliche samenergiessung, G.

EXOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—exophthalmia, f. (ἔξω, outside, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye), L.,—augenvorfall, m. G.,—exophthalmy : *protrusion* of the *eye-ball* from the socket,—der *vorfall* des *augapfels* aus den augenhöhle,—in consequence of disease, or of a tumour developed at the bottom, or in the vicinity, of the orbit. Hence it differs from *Procidentia oculi*,—ordinarily the effect of wound or accident, and frequently admitting of replacement of the organ. The term, EXORBITISME, s. m.,—exorbitismus, m. L.,—employed, by Percy, as synon. with *Exophthalmie*, will obviously, from its derivation (*ex*, out of, *orbitus*, the orbit), comprehend *protrusion* of the *eye-ball*, both from disease and accident. EXÓPHTHALMOS, adj.,—having *prominent eyes.*

EXORRHIZE, adj. (ἔξω, outside, ῥίζα, the root) : an epithet applied, in Botany, to certain plants,—*Exorrhizes*, F.,—plantæ *exorrhizæ*, L.,——die *exorrhizen*, G.,—furnished with seeds,—semina *exorrhiza*, L.,—in which the *radicles* are already *developed.* Hence opposed, in signification, to ENDORRHIZE.

EXOSTOSE, s. f.,—ἐξόστωσις,—exostosis, f. L.,—knochenauswuchs, m. G. : in Surgical Pathology, an *osseous tumour* developed on the surface, or in the cavity, of a bone. *French* writers, distinguish three varieties of the disease,—l'*ex. eburnée*,—resembling *ivory* in aspect and consistence ; the *lamellated*,—*laminée ;* and *spongy*,—*spongieuse.*

EXOSMOSE, s. f.,—exosmosis, f. (ἔξω, outward, ὠσμὸς, impulse), L. : a physico-organic or vital action ; by virtue of which, minute hollow organs *empty* themselves of their contained fluids. See ENDOSMOSE.

EXOTIQUE, adj.,——ἐξωτικὸς,——exoticus, L.,—ausländisch, exötisch, G.,—exotic : an epithet applied, in Natural History and Materia Medica, to animals, plants, and medicinal agents, the products of *foreign* lands. EXOTICADENIE, s. f.,—exoticadenia, f. L.,—aversion — ; EXOTICOMANIE, s. f.,—exoticomania, f. L.,—excessive *predilection*—for *exotic* remedies and methods of cure,—die übermässige *vorliebe* für *fremde* arzneien, *fremde* curen, usw., G.

EXPANSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—expansibilitas, f. L.,—ausdehnsamkeit, f. G.,—expansibility : in Physics, and Physiology, the property enjoyed by certain bodies, and organs, of occupying an increased space, from separation of their constituent molecules. EXPANSIBLE, adj., expansibilis,——aus-

dehnsam,—endowed with *expansibility*.—EXPANSION, s. f.,—expansio, f. L.,—ausdehnung, f. G.,—the state of dilatation of an *expansible* body: also, in Anatomy, the prolongation of an organ or structure; as *Exp. aponévrotique* ou *fibreuse*, F.,—an aponeurotic or fibrous *sheet*.

EXPECTANTISME, s. m.: an expression, employed by the moderns, to designate the mania for *expectant* medicine,—*Médecine expectante*, F.,—evinced by some physicians; who, proposing Hippocrates for their model, restrict their practice to the observation of disease, without any effort to arrest its progress. EXPECTATION, s. f.,—expectatio, f. L.,—the practice of *expectant* medicine. See AGISSANT.

EXPECTORANT, s. m. and adj.,—expectorans (*ex*, out of, *pectus*, the breast), L.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to *agents*,—*expectorans*, F.,—remedia *expectorantia*, L.,—*brust*mittel, G.,—which promote EXPECTORATION, s. f.,—expectoratio, f. L.,—auswurf, m. G.,—the act whereby mucus and other fluids, accumulating on the surface of the bronchial membrane, are brought up from the respiratory passages, into the mouth. The term, *expectoration*, is also applied to the *fluids*, themselves, *expectorated*.

EXPERIENCE, s. f.,—experientia, f. L.,—ἐμπειρία,—erfahrung, f. G.: in common language, the knowledge of things acquired by long practice: in Medicine and Science, a term synon. with

EXPERIMENT, s. m.,—experimentum, n. L.,—δοκιμασία,—probe, f.,—versuch, m. G.: in Physiology, the vivisection of animals, undertaken with a view of making discoveries in the structure or functions of the various organs: in Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence, a trial made upon man or other animal, with a new pharmaceutical agent, or unknown alimentary substance, in order to determine its operation or properties. EXPERIMENTATEUR, s. m.,—experimentator, m. L.,—versuchmacher, m. G.,—an experimentalist.

EXPERT, s. m.: in Forensic Medicine, a physician, or surgeon, charged with the drawing up of a juridical report.

EXPIRATEUR, adj.,—*expirationi* inserviens, L.,—expiratory: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those *muscles*,—*m. expirateurs*, F.,—which, by contracting the parietes of the thorax, accomplish EXPIRATION, s. f.,—expiratio, f. L.,—ἐκπνοή,—ausathmung, f. G.,—seu aëris inspirati et in pulmonibus contenti, per asperam arteriam, os et nares *expulsio*, L. The muscles, interested in this process, are principally the Intercostales, Triangulares sterni, Serrati postici inferiores, Obliqui and Recti abdominis, Sacro-lumbales, and Quadrati lumborum.

EXPLORATION, s. f.,—exploratio, f. L.,—σκέψις,—ausforschung, untersuchung, f. G.: in Medicine, the act of *investigating* the condition of the animal body,—especially of the abdominal and thoracic organs, by the eye, hand, and stethoscope,—and attentively noting all the phenomena of disease which they may exhibit.

EXPRESSION, s. f.,—expressio, f. (*exprimere*, to press out), L.,—ἔκπιεσμός,—auspressen, n. G.: in Pharmacy, an operation which consists in separating, by *pressure*, the fluid interposed between the particles of a body: in Physiognomy, the character,—ausdruck, m. G.,—in which impressions received from without, are depicted on the whole exterior, and especially on the countenance, of the human subject.

EXPULSIF, adj.,—expellens, expulsorius, (*expellere*, to drive out), L.,—austreibend, G.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to a *bandage*,—*b. expulsive*, F.,—which has for its object, the *expulsion* of the contents of an abscess, or other morbid collection of fluid: in Physiology and Obstetrics, to the efforts made by the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, to *expel* from the hollow organs of the belly or pelvis, especially the womb, their superfluous or irritating contents.

EXSANGUE, EXSANGUINE, adj.,—exsanguis (*ex*, priv., *sanguis*, blood), L.,—blutlos, G.: an epithet applied to individuals who have naturally *little blood*, or sustained great *losses* from profuse blood-letting or hæmorrhage.

EXSICCATION, s. f.—exsiccatio, f. L.—Synon. with DESSICCATION.

EXSPUITION, s. f.,—exspuitio, f. L.,—πτύσις, πτυσμός,—ausspeyen, n. G.: the act of clearing the mouth and fauces from the fluids accumulated therein.

EXSTROPHIE, s. f.,—ἐκστροφὴ (ἐκστρέφω, to turn inside out),—exstrophia, f. L.,—umkehrung, f. G.: in Pathology, *extroversion* of the hollow organs, and, especially of the bladder,—*exstr. de la vessie*, F.;—a congenital malformation, not uncommon.

EXSUDATION,—s. f.,—exsudatio, f. L.,—ausschwitzen, n. G.: the *escape* of a fluid from its ordinary reservoir in the living body, and condensation on the exterior, or on the surface of the internal cavities, in minute drops resembling *sweat*.

EXTASE, s. f.—ἔκτασις,—ectasis, f. L.,—ektase, f. G.,—extacy: in Physiology, a condition of the brain during which the individual, exclusively occupied by one train of thought, and absorbed in the contemplation of one object, becomes insensible to the influence of all surrounding objects and impressions.

EXTEMPORANÉ, adj.,—extemporaneus, L.,—unvorbereitet, G.: an epithet applied to any medicinal agent, compounded according to written prescription, not by

formula. Such medicines are also termed, in *French*, *médicaments magistraux*, to distinguish them from the ready-made or *officinal* preparations,—*méd. officinaux*.

Extenseur, s. m. and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *muscles*,—*m. extenseurs*, F.,—musculi *extensores*, L.,—*ausstreckende* muskeln, G.,—destined to *extend*, or straighten, the limb, or organ, to which their moveable extremity is attached. The following are the principal *extensor muscles* of man: 1. *M. extens. commun des doigts* (epicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun, Ch.), F.,—*ext.* communis digitorum, L.,—gemeinschaftlicher *ausstrecker* der finger, G.; passing from the outer humeral condyle, from the internal surface of the fascia, and the inter-muscular aponeurotic septum, to be attached, by four flat tendons, to the posterior surface of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the four fingers.

2. *Ext. propre* (epicondylo-sus-phalangettien, Ch.), *du petit doigt*,—*ext.* proprius minimi digiti, vel auricularis, —eigener *ausstr.* des kleinen fingers; passing through a separate depression of the radius, and ring of the annular ligament, to the little finger: regarded, by *British* anatomists, as the internal portion of the preceding.

3. *Court ext.* (cubito-sus-phalangien, Ch.), *du pouce*,—*ext.* brevis pollicis manûs, see Court;—from the posterior part of the ulna, the interosseous ligament and radius,—its tendon passing through the same groove as that of *Ext.* ossis metacarpi (*Abducteur long*,—cubito-sus-métacarpien, Ch.—*du pouce*, of *French* Anatomists), to the posterior surface of the first proper phalanx of the thumb.

4. *Long ext. du pouce* (Cubito-sus-phalangettien, Ch.),—*Ext.* longus,—major—pollicis,—langer *ausstr.* des daumens;—from the posterior part of the ulna, and interosseous ligament, to the posterior superior part of the 2nd or extreme phalanx of the thumb. This is, properly, the *Ext. secundi* internodii pollicis, of *British* Anatomists; the *Ext. tertii* internodii, of those who incorrectly regard the thumb as possessing *three* phalanges.

5. *Ext. propre de l'index* (Cubito-sus-phalangettien, Ch.),—Indicator,—*ausstr.* des zeigefingers;—from the posterior part of the ulna, and interosseous ligament, to the posterior part of the fore-finger, with the tendon of the *Ext.* communis. A muscle peculiar to man?

6. *Ext. propre du gros orteil* (Péronéo-sus-phalangettien du pouce, Ch.),—*Ext.* proprius longus pollicis pedis,—langer *ausstr.* der grossen zehen;—from the anterior and middle third of the fibula, to the posterior extremity of the superior surface of the 2nd phalanx of the great toe.

7. *Ext. commun des orteils* (Péronéo-sus-phalangettien commun, Ch.),—*Ext.* longus digitorum pedis,—langer *ausstr.* der zehen;—from the head of the tibia, and anterior angle of the fibula, by four tendons, to the posterior extremities of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the four lesser toes.

8. *Court ext. commun des orteils*, ou *Pédieux* (Calcanéo-sus-phalangettien commun, Ch.),—*Ext.* brevis digitorum pedis,—see Court;—from the anterior superior part of the os calcis, from os cuboides and astragalus, by four tendons uniting with those of the *long extensor*, to 1st phalanx of the great toe, and upper surface of all the phalanges of the three succeeding toes.

For a description of the *extensor muscles* of the *leg*, see Droit *antérieur de la cuisse*, and Triceps *fémoral*; of the *foot*,—Jumeaux, Soléaire, Plantaire *grêle*;—of the *fore-arm*,—Triceps *brachial*;—of the *vertebral column*,—Long-Dorsal, Sacro-Lumbaire, Transversaire Epineux.

Extensibilité, s. f.,—extensibilitas, f. L.,—ausdenbarkeit, f. G.,—extensibility: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, of elongating, when subjected to the simultaneous operation of two forces, acting in an opposite direction.

Extension, s. f.,—extensio, f. L.,—ausdehnung, f. G.: in Physics, the *extent* of a body in one of its three dimensions: in Physiology, the *straightening* of a limb, or organ, previously bent, by the action of *extensor* muscles: in Surgery, an operation whereby the articular surfaces of a dislocated limb, or the fragments of a broken bone, are reduced into their natural site.

Exténuation, s. f.,—extenuatio, f. L. See Amaigrissement, and Atrophie.

Extérieur, s. m., and adj.,—exterior: an epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or surfaces, *externally* situated; as the *exterior* of an organ,—*ex. d'un organe*, F.; the *exterior* surface of a human skull,—superficies *ext.* cranii humani, L.,—*äussere* schädelflache eines männlichen schädels, G.

Externe, adj.,—externus, L.: an epithet synon. with the preceding in its adjective application; and directly opposed to *internal*,—see Interne. *External* diseases,—*maladies externes*, F.,—morbi *externi*, L.,—constitute the especial objects of Surgical Pathology.

Extinction, s. f.,—extinctio, f. L.,—σβέσις,—auslöchung, f. G.: in Chemistry, *extinction* of lime,—*ext. de la chaux*, F.,—consists in its reduction to the state of hydrate, by the gradual aspersion of water; —of mercury,—*extinctio* hydrargyri, L.,—in trituration with other substances until all the metallic globules have disappeared. In Physiology and Pathology, *extinction* of life,—*ext. de la vie*, F.,—is synon. with Mort;—of the voice,—*de voix*,—with incomplete *Aphonia*.

EXTIRPATION, s. f.,—extirpatio, f. (*extirpare*, to root out), L.,—ausrottung, f. G. : in Surgical Pathology, the *complete removal*,—ausschnieden, n. G.,—of a morbid structure developed in healthy parts; excision of the *whole* of a diseased organ.

EXTOZOAIRE, s. m., and adj. (ἐκτὸς, outside, ζῶον, an animal) : an epithet, or term, applied, in Zoology, to those *animals*, *Extozoaires*, F.,—extozoaria, L.,—which, like the flea and louse, infest the *exterior* of the bodies of others. Hence directly opposed, in signification, to ENTOZOAIRE.

EXTRACTIF, s. m., and adj.,—extractive : in Chemistry, a solid substance, soluble in water and alcohol; and formerly classed among the immediate principles of organized bodies: more recently looked upon as formed by divers combinations of an acid, colouring matter, and an azoted body.

EXTRACTION, s. f.,—extractio, f. (*extrahere*, to draw out, to extract), L.,—ἐξέλκυσμὸς,—ausziehung, f. G. : in Chemistry, the act of *separating* a simple or compound substance from a body of which it forms a part : in Surgery, an operation by which foreign or diseased bodies, or organs, are *removed* from the interior by the natural or artificial openings : as a bone from the œsophagus; a tooth from the jaw; or an urinary concretion from the bladder.

EXTRAIT, s. m.,—extractum, n. L. : in Pharmacy, the product, hard or soft, of the evaporation of a fluid obtained either by the expression of animal or vegetable substances, or by their subjection to the action of alcohol or of water : as the *Extractum* Angelicæ,—Angelikwurzel*extract*, of the *German*—, and *Extr.* de Cantharidibus alcohole paratum, of the *Paris*—*Pharmacopœa*. For an account of the various *Extracts* employed in *French* and *German* Pharmacy, see *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, p. 172, 383; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Zweiter Band. Zweiter Abschnitt, p. 221.

EXTRAVASATION, s. f.,—extravasatio, f. L.,—austretung, f. G. : in Pathology, the *escape* of the animal fluids, especially blood and serum, *from* their containing *vessels* (*extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel); and consequent infiltration, or effusion, into the meshes of the surrounding tissue, or an adjacent cavity. EXTRAVASÉ, adj.,—effusus : *ausgetretenes* blut, G.,—*extravasated* blood.

EXTRÉMITÉ, s. f.,—extremitas, f. L. : in ordinary language, the part, or period of time, forming the *termination*, or *extreme point*,—das äusserste, äusserste ende, G.,—of any object or condition : as the *extremity* of an instrument; or the *last moments* of life : *le malade est à l'extrémité*, F.,—the patient is *dying*. In Anatomy, employed as a synonym of MEMBRE.

EXTRINSÈQUE, adj.,—extrinsecus, L.,—äusserlich, G.,—extrinsic : in Anatomy, an epithet applied to the *external* muscles,—*m. extrinsèques*, F.,—of certain organs, as the ear, tongue, and larynx; in order to distinguish them from those,—*mus. intrinsèques*,—which are situated in the interior, or enter into the composition, of such organs. In Pathology, *maladies extrinsèques*,—*external* diseases.

EXTROVERSION, s. f.,—extroversio, f. L. See EXSTROPHIE.

EXTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—extumescentia, f. (*extumescere*, to swell out), L.,—swelling, tumefaction.

EXUBÈRE, adj.,—exuber (*ex*, from, *ubera*, a teat), L.,—weaned from breast or dug.

EXULCÉRATION, s. f.,—exulceratio, f. L.,—superficial or incipient ulceration.

EXUSTION, s. f.,—exustio, f. L. Synon. with CAUTÉRISATION.

EXUTOIRE, s. m.,—exutorium, n. L.,—exutory : an artificial ulceration of the skin; kept up by mechanical or irritating agents, as issue-peas, seton-strings, and stimulant unguents; in order to divert to the surface, the morbid action seated in a more important structure or organ.

F.

FABAGELLE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Zygophyllum* (*Decandria, monogyn.*; *Zygophylleæ*), L.—die Bohnenkaper, G.,—Bean-Caper;—comprehending several species. One of these, *Z. fabago*,—*f. commune*, F.,—a native of Syria, has an *acrid* and bitter taste; and is accounted *vermifuge*. The recently-expressed *juice* of another, *Z. simplex*, is employed, by the *Arabians*, to remove opacities of the cornea.

FACE, s. f. : in Anatomy and Zoology, the anterior portion of the head of the *Mammifera*,—le *visage*, F.,—facies, f., vultus, m., os, n. L.,—πρόσωπον,—antlitz, angesicht, n. G.;—destitute of hair, in man, and characterized by the presence of the greater number of the organs of sense,—anterior capitis pars, non capillata, continens *oculos*, *nasum*, *os*, *labia*, mentum, genas, frontem, tempora et *aures*, L. The *face* of *Birds* comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; —of *Insects*, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax. In Botany, under the designation of *face*,—pagina, f. L.—fläche, f. G.,—are comprized both *surfaces* of a flat leaf: also, in common language, any given portion of an a-

nimal or vegetable body, or organ: as la *face antérieure de la vessie*, F.,—the anterior *surface* of the bladder; la *f. supérieure d' une feuille*,—the superior *surface* of a leaf.

Pathologically considered, the human *countenance* exhibits innumerable diversities of form, expression, colour, volume, and motion; the importance of which will be correctly appreciated, by the medical Physiognomist, in the discrimination and prognosis of various diseases. The term, *Face hippocratique*, F.,—*facies* hippocratica, L.,—das hippokratische *gesicht*, G.,—so named, from having been first described by the illustrious *Greek*,—quoniam *Hippocrates*, primus, hanc *faciem* inter lethalia morborum acutorum signa recensuit—is, also, employed to designate that profound alteration of the human *visage;* which, at once recognized by the experienced eye, is, almost invariably, the precursor of death; especially when occurring towards the close of acute diseases.

Facette, s. f.: a term employed to designate, in Anatomy, a small circumscribed portion of the surface,—*petite face*, F.,—facies parva, L.,—ein kleines angesicht, G.,—of a bone; as the articular surface,—*face articulaire*, F.,—of the *os pisiforme:* in Mineralogy, the *minute faces* of crystals. In Zoology, the compound eyes of *Insects*, formed by an innumerable assemblage of eyelets,—each receiving a filament of the optic nerve,—are named *facette*-eyes,—*yeux à facettes*, F.,—netzaugen, G.

Facial, adj.,—facialis, L.,—belonging, or relating, to the *face*: *Exs.* 1. L'*angle facial*, F.,—*facial* angle,—formed by two ideal lines; one of which, passing through the meatus auditorius, terminates at the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw: while the other,—die *facial*linie, G.,—*facial* line,—directed upwards from the latter, touches the most prominent point of the forehead. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. ii., Art. *Angle*. 2. *Artère faciale, labiale*, ou *maxillaire externe* (palato-labiale, Ch.),—*facial* or external maxillary artery,—äussere kieferarterie, G.,—a branch of the external carotid (itself, denominated l'artère *faciale*, by Chaussier); passes over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the *masseter* muscle, and distributes its ramifications to the *face* and palate: 3. *Veine faciale* (palato-labiale, Ch.),—the *facial* vein,—runs obliquely across the *face;* receives branches corresponding to those of the artery; and terminates in the internal jugular vein.—4. *Nerf facial*,—portio dura paris septimi,—*antlitz*nerve,—*facial* nerve; which, arising from the lower and lateral part of the pons Varolii, quits the cranium by the internal auditory foramen; enters the aquæductus Fallopii; and receives a twig from the Vidian nerve: and, having supplied filaments to the muscles of the internal ear, and sent off the *chorda tympani*, emerges by the stylo-mastoid foramen; perforates the parotid gland; and is distributed, in three principal divisions, to the muscles of the *face*. The *bones* which—fourteen in number, exclusive of the teeth,—constitute the frame-work of the *face*, are, also, termed the *facial* bones,—die *facial*knochen, G.: and the numerous *muscles* which confer the wonderful mobility, and countless varieties of character and expression, upon the human countenance,—the *facial* muscles,—musculi *faciales*, L.

Factice, adj.—factitius (*facere*, to make), L.,—künstlich, G.: an epithet applied to all chemical, *made* in imitation of natural, productions: as *Eaux minérales factices* ou *artificielles*, F.,—*factitious* or *artificial* mineral waters. See Eau.

Faculté, s. f.,—facultas, f. L.,—δύναμις,—vermögen, n. G.,—faculty: in Physiology, the *power* of executing any act or function; inherent in a body, and continuing as long as the disposition of the parts, which confers such power, is maintained. The assemblage of the intellectual *faculties*, constitutes the intellect,—*entendement*, F. By the *French* writers, the terms, *Facultés*—and *proprietés vitales*, are employed as perfectly synonymous.

Fagarier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Fagara*, (*Tetrandria, monogyn.; Terebintaceæ*), L.—der Fagara, G. The *bark, leaves*, and *capsules*, of one of the species, *F. piperita*,—*f. poivré*, F.,—growing in Japan, possess the flavour of pepper; and are employed, by the natives, as a *condiment*.

Fagoue, s. m.,—brustdrüse, f. G.,—sweetbread: a popular designation of the *thymus gland;* termed also, *riz de veau*.

Faiblesse, s. f.,—weakness: defect of energy. Faible, adj.,—feeble: an epithet applied, in ordinary and pathological language, to individuals, organs, or functions, which exhibit signs of *defective energy*.

Faim, s. f.,—fames, esuries, esuritio, f. L.,—λιμὸς, πεῖνα,—hunger, G. and E.: in Physiology, an uneasy sensation consequent on want of food; the desire of introducing solid aliment into the stomach when the organ has been, for some time, empty. *F. bovine*,—*canine*,—*de loup*, F. See Boulimie, and Canin.

Faine, s. f.,—buchmast, f. G.,—beechmast: the fruit of the common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*,—le *hêtre*, F.,—der buchenbaum, G.: from which a pure *edible oil* is obtained, by expression; and an *alimentary farina*, susceptible of conversion into bread.

Faisan, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Phasianus* (*Gallinacées*, Cuv.; *Gallinæ*, Linn.), L.,—der Fasan, G.,—Pheasant; containing several species. Of these, the

common *pheasant*,—*Ph. colchicus*,—le *fais. vulgaire*, F.,—φασιάνος,—der gemeine *fasan*, G.,—and the domestic fowl,—*Ph. gallus*,—le *coq*,—(ὁ ἀλέκτωρ, καὶ ἡ ἀλεκτορὶς,—cock and hen),—der haushahn,—of Indian origin, and comprehending numerous varieties, are the principal. The *flesh* of both species affords a grateful and highly nutritious *aliment*. The young, especially in a state of domestication, are subject to a destructive malady, termed *Gapes*, resulting from the irritation of an entozoary animal,—*Fasciola trachea*, Montagu,—*Distoma trachea*, Rudolphi; which, attaching itself to the membrane of the windpipe, induces suffocation. Tobacco-fumigations are said to be its specific remedy. See Montagu, *Ornithological Dictionary*, *Supplement*, Art. *Pheasant*; or Rennie's *Edition*, p. 370. The assumption of the male plumage and the spur by the hen-birds of these species, on cessation of the generative functions, constitutes an interesting and curious physiological fact; to which a parallel may be observed in the beard developed on the chin of the human female, in the decline of life. See the *Wernerian Transactions*, v. iii, p. 183. The *Pheasant* has derived its designations, generic and specific, from *Phasis*, a river of *Colchis*, the modern Mingrelia: whence this valuable bird was first brought into Europe, by the Argonauts, on their return from the celebrated expedition into Asia.

Faisceau, s. m.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *little bundle*,—fasciculus, fascellus, m. L.,—or assemblage of fibres, either aponeurotic, muscular, or nervous; as respectively distinguished by the corresponding adjectives, *aponévrotique*, *musculaire*, *nerveuse*, F.: in Botany, an *assemblage*,—büschel, m. G.,—of closely arranged *flowers*, the short and straight pedicles of which issue from the same point, and attain nearly the same level, as in *Dianthus barbatus*; a *packet* of *leaves* enclosed in a common sheath, as in *Larix*; or of stamens connected by their filaments, as in polyadelphous plants.

Falciforme, adj.,—falciformis, falcatus, L.,—δρεπανοειδὴς,—sichelförmig, G.,—falciform: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those parts of the body, which resemble, in figure, a *scythe* or *sickle*,—falx, falcis, m. L.,—*faux*, f. F.,—δρεπάνη,—sichel, f. G.: as 1. the *falciform* ligament of the liver,—*ligam. falciforme*, ou Faux, du *foie*: 2. the *falciform* production, or process, of the dura mater,—*repli falciforme de la dure-mère*, ou *grande faux cérébrale*,—processus *falciformis*, vel *falx*, cerebri,—der *sichelförmige* fortsatz der harten hirnhaut: 3. the *falciform* sinuses of the dura mater,—*sinus falciformes de la dure-mère*,—superior and inferior, commonly termed longitudinal sinuses: 4. the *falciform* fold of the crural fascia,—*expansion falciforme de l'aponévrose fascia lata*; attached, by its superior extremity, to the crural arch; and, with an opening for the transit of the *vena saphena*, forming the anterior boundary of the crural canal. In Zoology and Botany, employed for the specific designation of certain animals and plants, whose parts, or organs, as the *wing* of *Anas falcaria*, among *Birds*; and of *Platypterix falcataria*, among *Lepidopterous Insects*; the *fin* of *Monodactylus falciformis*, among *Fishes*; and the *leaves* of *Mesembryanthemum falciforme*, and *legumes* of *Astragalus falciformis*, among *Plants*, exhibit such resemblance.

Falsification, s. f. Synon. with Adultération.

Famille, s. f.,—familia, f. L.,—familie, f. G.,—family: in Natural History, a group of genera connected by common characters; and exhibiting a close affinity in organization: as the modern *Family* of the *Falconidæ*, comprizing the various genera which formerly constituted the great Linnæan genus, *Falco*, among *Birds*; and the *Family* of the *Umbelliferæ*, among Pentandrous *Plants*.

Fanon, s. m.: in Surgery, a splint,—ferula, f., thorulus stramineus, L.,—of peculiar figure, employed in fracture of the lower limbs, to preserve the extremities of the bone in contact. There are two varieties of this instrument,—le *f. vrai*, et *faux*, F.: the *latter* merely a fold of linen introduced between the *former* and the fractured limb. The *drap-fanon* is a piece of folded linen placed below the limb, and enveloping the *real fanon*, or lateral splint. In Zoology, the term, *fanon*, is applied 1. to the *tuft of hair*,—cirrus, m. L.,—zote am pferdefuss, G.,—which grows behind the fetlock of the horse: 2. to the *fold of loose skin*,—palear, n. L.,—wamme, f. G.,—dewlap,—which hangs from the anterior inferior part of the neck, in the Cow and Sheep: and 3. to the *assemblage of horny plates*,—*whalebone*,—transversely fixed upon the palate of the *Balænæ* or *Edentate*—, hence termed, also, *Whalebone Whales*.

Fard, s. m.,—fucus, m. L.,—schminke, f. G.: a cosmetic preparation, consisting of divers substances, either *animal*, as carmine,—see Cochenille;—*vegetable*, as benzoin, and the colouring matter of *Carthamus*,—see Carthame; or *mineral*, as the sub-nitrate of bismuth,—Blanc *de fard*,—and the oxydes of lead, mercury, and tin: and employed principally, not exclusively, by women to improve the complexion, or soften the skin. They are, however, generally pernicious: and, by impairing the permeability, and consequently the functions, of the skin, sometimes induce cutaneous diseases.

FARINE, s. f.,—farina, f. L.,—ἄλευρον,—mehl, n. G.: the commonly white, soft, and tasteless powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of the *Gramineæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Cucurbitaceæ*. The *farina* of wheat,—to which the term, simply used, in common language, exclusively applies,—is composed of 74,5 starch; 12,5 gluten; 12 watery saccharine extract; and 1 resin. In the composition of bread and pastry, it is preferable to the *farina* of the other cereal plants. The *farina* of rice,—*far. de riz*,—is employed, by the *French*, in the preparation of potages;—of linseed,—*f. des graines de lin*,—in that of cataplasms. FARINACÉ adj.,—farinaceus,—farinaceous: an epithet applied to substances which possess the property, or exhibit the characters, of *farina*. Used, also, as the specific designation of certain plants which, like *Peziza farinacea*, are covered with a *mealy* powder: and, in this signification, synon. with

FARINEUX, adj.,—farinosus, L.,—mehlig, G.,—farinose: an epithet employed to designate 1. in Hygiene, those parts of plants which, like the perisperm of the *Gramineæ*, are reducible into *farina* by trituration: 2. in Botany and Zoology, the parts, or organs, of *Plants*, and of *Insects*; which, like the *branches* of *Loranthus*—, and *seeds* of *Phaseolus farinosus*, and the *petals* of *Primula farinosa*;—the *body* of the female of *Coccus farinosus*, and the *elytra* of *Melolontha farinosa*, are sprinkled with a white powder, resembling *farina*: 3. in Pathology, a species of herpetic eruption,—*Dartre farineuse*, F.,—characterized by desquamation of the epidermis, in the form of a whitish *farina*.

FASCIA, s. m.,—binde, f. G.: a term introduced from the *Latin* into the *French* and *English* languages, to designate certain *aponeuroses*; of which the following are the principal: 1. *F.*, ou *Aponévrose*, *iliaque*, F.,—*f.* iliaca, L.: an aponeurosis which proceeds from the tendon of the *Psoas parvus*, or the anterior surface of the *P. magnus*, when the former does not exist. It is attached, *externally*, to the internal labium of the crista ilii: *anteriorly* and *below*, to the crural arch; in one direction, sending off a process to the fascia transversalis; in the other, continuous with the deep-seated lamina of the *f.* lata: —*internally* and *behind*, to the superior aperture of the pelvis, and continuous with the pelvic aponeurosis. See PELVIEN.—It separates the *Psoæ* and *Iliacus internus* muscles, from the peritoneum. 2. *A. fascia lata*, *crurale*, ou *fémorale*,—die breite *binde*, G.: attached to the external margin of the crista ilii, to the sacrum, coccyx, ischium, and pubis: united, *below*, with the tendon of the *Triceps*; inserted into the external tuberosity of the tibia; and finally continuous with the fascia of the leg. It envelopes the muscles of the thigh, and sends down processes into the interstices between them. For an account of the *Muscle du fascia lata*, see TENSEUR.—3. *A. superficielle de l'abdomen* et *de la cuisse*, —*f.* superficialis: a thin aponeurosis; which, having invested the abdominal muscles and aponeuroses, passes in front of, and intimately adheres to, the crural arch; and sends off a membranous sheath which envelopes the spermatic chord, and contributes to the formation of the DARTOS. Below the crural arch, it exhibits distinct fibres, of a direction parallel to the bend of the thigh; is applied on the fascia lata; and inserted into the ascending ramus of the ischium, near the root of the corpus cavernosum. 4. *Fascia* transversalis: an aponeurosis which separates the *Transversalis* muscle from the peritoneum in the inguinal region. It arises from the posterior margin of the groove formed by the aponeurosis of the *Obliquus externus*; loses itself, *above*, in the cellular tissue which covers the internal surface of the *Transversalis*; is continuous, *interiorly*, with the external border of the *Rectus*, and with Gimbernat's ligament; and, *below*, proceeding from the aponeurosis of the *external oblique*, receives a strong process of the iliac fascia. About the centre of the crural arch, it is perforated with an oblong, vertically-directed, opening,—the orifice of the funnel-shaped canal which gives passage to the spermatic chord of the male, and round ligament of the female subject.

FASCICULE, s. m.: literally, a *little bundle*; and, consequently, synon., in Botany, with FAISCEAU: in Pharmacy, a quantity of herbs or roots which may be taken up with the *bent arm*,—an armful,—*brassée*, F.; according to others, a handful,—une *poignée*, F.,—χειροπληθής,—manipulus, L.,—eine handvolle, G. FASCICULÉ, adj.,—fasciculatus, L.,—büschelartig, büschelförmig, G.,—fasciculated, united in *bundles*; as, in Botany, the *leaves*, *flowers*, *filaments*, *spines*, *branches*, and *roots*, of divers plants.

FASCIÉ, adj.,—fasciatus, fasciolaris, fasciolatus, L.,—bandförmig, bandirt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *branches*, *peduncles*, and *petioles* of plants, when exhibiting a *malformation*,—FASCIATION, s. f.,—fasciatio, s. f.,—consequent on the soldering together of several of them, naturally distinct, in a *fillet-like* form; as sometimes seen in *Asparagus*: in Zoology, employed as the specific designation of animals; which, like *Blennius fasciatus*, among *Fishes*, and *Mactra fasciata*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca*, are marked, on the exterior, with a broad coloured line, or *band*.

FASCIOLE, s. f.: a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Fasciola*, L.; described, by Ru-

dolphi, under the title of *Distoma*,—see DISTOME; and arranged, by Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 262,—among the *Intestinaux Parenchymateux*, of his fourth great type, or division,—les *Zoophytes*. The following are the distinguishing characters of the genus: *Body* flattened or cylindrical, soft; without distinct articulations: *two orifices*; one terminal, the mouth; the other situated about the anterior third, on the ventral surface, of the animal; and probably connected with the organs of generation. It contains, according to Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 92, 362,—161 species; which inhabit the biliary ducts of Vertebrated Animals, especially *Fishes*, and *Birds*, and, sometimes, the trachea of the *latter*,—see FAISAN. One species, *F. hepatica*,—la *Douve du foie*,—*f. hépatique*, F.,—der leberwurm, leberegel, G.,—has been, occasionally, found in the human gall-bladder; but more frequently infests the biliary vessels and duodenum of the *Ruminantia*, of the horse, ass, pig, and hare. It is the cause of the *rot*,—POURRITURE,—in sheep. See *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle*, etc., v. i, p. 72, pl. 12, fig. vii, viii.

FATUITÉ, s. f. See FOLIE.

FAUNE, s. f.,—fauna, f. L.: in Natural History, a work containing a description of all the *animals*,—as a *Flora*, of the *plants*,—indigenous in any particular country or district. Thus Turton's *British Fauna*, comprehends an outline of the *Zoology* of the *British* islands; and Low's *Fauna Orcadensis*, of that of the *Orkneys*, as far as each was known at the period of publication. Sometimes, the term has been incorrectly applied to delineations of one Class, or even Order, of the Animal Kingdom. Thus, the *Fauna Etrusca*, of Rossi, is exclusively devoted to an account of the *Insects* of Tuscany; and Paykul's *Fauna Suecica*, to that of the *Coleoptera* of Sweden. The *Faune des Médecins*,—a hitherto unfinished work of Hippolyte Cloquet,—on the other hand, includes a description of all those *animals*, without reference to their geographical distribution; which, from the dietetic or medicinal qualities of themselves or their products, or the injuries inflicted by them on the human body, are entitled to the especial notice of the *medical* philosopher.

FAUSSE: the feminine gender of the *French* adjective, FAUX;—an epithet conferring the designation of *false* or *spurious* upon any object to which it may be applied: as, in Anatomy, 1. the *false* ribs,—les *fausses côtes*,—see CÔTE; 2. *fausse suture*,—see HARMONIE; 3. *fausses vertèbres*,—a term given, by some Anatomists, to the osseous pieces which constitute, by their union, the sacrum and coccyx: in Morbid Anatomy, *fausse membrane*,—see PSEUDO-MEMBRANE: in Surgery, *fausse route*,—*falsa via*, L.,—the *false* passage made into the parts adjacent to the urethra, by unskilful introduction of bougie, catheter, or sound: in Obstetrics, 1. *fausse couche*,—syn. with AVORTEMENT; 2. *fausse grossesse*,—a term for abdominal tumefaction accompanied by all the phenomena of pregnancy, and ordinarily consequent on the presence of coagula, hydatids, or a mole or some analogous production,—*fausse conception*, F.,—within the cavity of the uterus: in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1. *fausse Angusture*,—see BRUCÉE; 2. — *Cannelle*,—the bark of *Laurus cassia*; 3. — *écorce de Winter*, the product of *Drymis winterana*, vel — *punctuata*,—see CANNELLE; 4. *fausse Emulsion*,—see EMULSION.

FAUX, s. f.,—falx, f. L.,—sichel, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers *membranous processes* which exhibit the figure of a *scythe* or *sickle*. Of these, the principal are 1. *Faux du cerveau* (*repli longitudinal de la méninge*, Ch.),—*falx* cerebri, L.: a process of the dura mater,—see FALCIFORME,—lodged in the groove which separates the two hemispheres of the brain,—la *scissure interlobaire du cerveau*, F.: attached, *anteriorly*, to the crista galli: adherent, *above*, by its convex border, which contains the superior longitudinal sinus, to the inner surface of the cranium: its inferior concave border, enclosing the inferior longitudinal sinus, quite free: and *posteriorly*, where it enfolds the straight sinus—torcular Herophili,—resting on the tentorium cerebelli: 2. *F.* (septum median, Ch.) *du cervelet*,—*falx* cerebelli,—die *sichel* des kleinen gehirns, G.: a triangular process of dura mater, extending from the centre of the tentorium, along the middle spine of the os occipitis, to the lateral parts of the foramen magnum; and separating the two lobes of the cerebellum. 3. *Grande f. du péritoine*, ou *f. de la veine ombilicale*: a *falciform* process of membrane sustained by the umbilical vein, and extending from the umbilicus to the inferior surface of the liver. 4. *Petites f. du péritoine*: a term applied to the lateral ligaments of the liver, and the elevations of peritoneum formed by the umbilical arteries.

FAUX, adj.,—falsus, spurius, L.,—ψευδὴς,—falsch, G.,—false, spurious: an epithet applied, in the Medical Sciences, Zoology, and Botany, to the conditions of an organ, or objects, not really possessing, or possessing only in a low degree, the genuine characters of those which they simulate or resemble. Thus, in Pathology, *slight* or *sub-acute* inflammation of the lungs is termed, by the *French*, *fausse péripneumonie*,—peripneumonia *notha*, L.—die *falsche* lungenentzündung, G.; — of the pleura,

fausse pleurésie ; and certain forms of aneurism,—ANÉVRISME *faux:* in Obstetrics, a mole, coagulum of blood, or other unorganized and inanimate mass, occupying the site of the ovum in utero,—*faux germe*, —germen *spurium*, L.,—see FAUSSE : in Materia Medica, the *Iris pseudacorus*,—*faux* ACORE ; and the tonic and febrifuge bark of *Malpighia mourella*,—*faux Simarouba*. In Zoology, the cutaneous appendage which, filled with fat, and destitute of osseous rays, exists in certain *fishes*, and forms the posterior dorsal fin of *Salmo salar*, has obtained the designation of *fausse nageoire ;* and the posterior membranous feet of caterpillars, that of *fausses pattes ;* in order to distinguish them from the six anterior, true, or scaly feet,—*pattes écailleuses*, F.,—of these animals : and, in Botany, the abortive ovaries, frequently observed in the male and neuter flowers of the *Syngenesiæ*, are named *faux ovaires*.

FAVEUX, adj.,—favosus *(favus)* L.,—wabenartig, bienenzellig, G. : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a species of *Tinea*,—*Porrigo favosa*, Willan,—in which the effused mucus assumes some resemblance to a *honey-comb*. Synon. with FAVIFORME.

FÉBRICITANT, adj.,—febricitans *(febricitare*, to be sick of a fever), febriens, L.—feverish, suffering from *fever*.

FÉBRIFUGE, adj. *(febris*, fever, *fugare*, to drive away), L.,—fieber vertriebend, G. : an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to those *remedies*,—*Fébrifuges*, F.,—*febrifuga*, L.,—die *fieber*mittel, G.,—which possess the property of *subduing febrile* excitement. See ANTI-PYRÉTIQUE.

FÉBRILE, adj.,—febrilis, L.,—πυρετικὸς, —fieberisch, fieberhaft, G.,—caused by, or connected with, *fever :* as *Mouvement fébrile*, F.,—a *febrile* commotion ; *pouls fébrile*, a *feverish* pulse ; *gateau fébrile*,—aguecake, of vulgar *English*,—a tumefaction of the spleen, liver, or mesenteric glands, consequent on an attack of *intermittent fever*.

FÉCES, s. f.,—fæces (pl. of *fæx*, dregs or lees of wine), L. : a term applied, in Pharmacy, to the *sediment*,—bodensatz, m. G., —deposited by a turbid liquid, when left at rest : in Physiology, synon. with fecal evacuations,—*matières fécales*, F.,—materiæ *fæcales*, L. ; and, consequently, with EXCRÉMENT.

FÉCUNDATION, s. f.,—fecundatio, f. L., —befruchtung, f. G. : in Physiology, the action whereby, in organized beings, the germ, contained in the organs of the female, receives from those of the male, the vivifying principle requisite for its development.

FÉCUNDITÉ, s. f.,—fecunditas, f. L.,—fruchtbarkeit, f. G. : the faculty of reproduction, possessed by organized bodies.

FÉCULE, s. f.,—fæcula, f. L.,—literally *small dregs or lees :* in Chemistry, an immediate principle of vegetables, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. It exists in various plants. When extracted from wheat or barley, it is named, AMIDON, in *French ;*—of which the term, *fécule amylacée*, is employed as a synonym :—*sago*, —see SAGOU,—when furnished by the *Cycas circinalis ;*—*salep*,—by the *Orchis morio*. The designation, *fécule*, is also applied to the *meal* of the root of the arum, bryony, potatoe, and *Jatropha manihot ;* and that of *f. verte*, to CHLOROPHYLLE.

FÉCULENT, adj.,—fæculentus, L. : an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to fluids rendered turbid by *fecula*, or *chlorophylle :* in Physiology, to matters possessing the odour, or characters, of *feces*.

FÉCULITÉ, s. f. : a generic name given, by Desvaux, to all the immediate principles of vegetables : which, as AMIDINE, INULINE, and ULMINE, are pulverulent, unalterable by exposure to air, destitute of taste and odour, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether : but soluble in warm water, and forming with it, a kind of jelly.

FEMELLE, s. f., and adj.,—femella, f., femineus, L.,—weibchen, n., weiblich, G., —female : a term, or epithet, applied, in Zoology, to that individual of a species with two sexes, which produces young : in Botany, to *flowers*,—*fleurs femelles*, F.,—*weibliche* blüthen, G. ; which, destitute of the male organ or stamen, are exclusively furnished with *pistils ;* and to a plant, spike, or catkin, when producing only *female* flowers. Τὸ θῆλυ,—the *female* sex.

FEMME, s, f.,—femina, mulier, f. L.,—γυνὴ,—weib, n. G.,—woman : the *female* of the human species. See Moreau, *Histoire Naturelle de la Femme*, vol. 2, Paris, 1803.

FÉMORAL, adj.,—femoralis : an epithet employed to designate, in Anatomy and Pathology, any part, organ, or morbid affection, which is connected with, or situated in, the *thigh*,—femur, n. L.,—μηρὸς,—schenkel, m. G. ; as *Artére fémorale*,—*hernie fémorale :* and, thus employed, perfectly synon. with CRURAL. The following compounds of the adjective have been introduced, by Chaussier, into the reformed system of anatomical nomenclature : 1. FÉMORO-CALCANIEN, adj.,—femoro-calcaneus, L.,—as designative of the *Plantaris muscle ;* from its attachment to the external condyle of the *femur*, and the *os calcis :* 2. FÉMORO-POPLITÉ,—femoro-popliteus, —of the branches of the *femoral artery*, ordinarily known as the perforating arteries, —les *artères perforantes*, F.,—of the *thigh :* 3. FÉMORO-POPLITI-TIBIAL,—femoro-popliti-tibialis ;—of the *Popliteus muscle ;*—from its attachments to the external condyle of the *femur*, and head of the *tibia*,

and its passage across the *ham:* and 4. Fémoro-tibial,—femoro-tibialis,—of the *knee-joint;* as resulting from the articulation of the *femur* with the *tibia.* For a description of the *Muscle fémoral,* see Crural, and Triceps—; of the *Biceps fémoral,* Biceps—*de la cuisse:*—of the *Pubio-, Sous-pubio-,* and *Ischio-fémoral,* see Adducteur: of the *Ilio-aponévrosi-fémoral,*—Tenseur:—of the *femoral* bone,—Fémur.

In Zoology, employed to distinguish parts, or organs, which are inserted, like the *plumes fémorales* of *Birds,* into the *thigh;* or as the specific designation of *Insects* furnished, like *Ceratopogon femoratus,* and *Pedinus femoralis,* with *thighs* of extraordinary volume or configuration.

Fémur, s. m.,—n. L.,—μηρὸς,—schenkel, oberschenkel, m. G.,—thigh,—see Cuisse: in Human and Comparative Anatomy, the first and superior division of the inferior or posterior, or, more correctly speaking, pelvic or sacral limb of man, and all the other biped and quadruped *Vertebrata.* In the human subject, it is composed of A. one large, long, and cylindrical *bone,—Os de la cuisse,* ou *du fémur,* F.,—os *femoris,* L.,—*oberschenkel*bein, G.,—*femoral* or *thigh*-bone,—exhibiting a *body,* marked, posteriorly, with a *rough line,—ligne âpre,*—linea aspera,—rauhe linie; and two *extremities,*—a *superior* or *pelvic,* articulated by its spherical *head* and *neck,*—la *tête* et le *col,* F.,—caput et collum, L.,—with the deep socket,—Acetabule,—of the os inominatum, and furnished with two other large *processes,*—le *grand* et le *petit trochanter,* (trochanter et trochantin, Ch.)—trochanter major et minor,—grosser und kleiner rollhügel,—for the attachment of muscles; and an *inferior* or *tibial,* articulated with the tibia, by the two *condyles,—condyle externe* et *interne,* F.,—which present, respectively, an *external* and an *internal tuberosity,* and are separated, posteriorly, by a deep cavity,—fossa condylorum posterior, L.,—grube zwischen den gelenkhügeln, G.,—wherein the *crucial ligaments* are inserted. B. Numerous *Muscles,* for the most part, bound down, and separated, by a strong *Aponeurosis,*—see Fascia *lata;* and susceptible of the following division, according to their attachments: 1. those which pass from the trunk or pelvis, to be *inserted into the thigh-bone;—Psoas magnus, Iliacus internus,* three *Adductores femoris, Pectinæus,* three *Glutei, Pyriformis,* two *Obturatores,—internus* et *externus,*—two *Gemelli,* and *Quadratus femoris:* 2. those which, *originating from the thigh,* obtain, either through the medium of the *patella,* or directly, an insertion into the leg-bones;—the *Cruræus,* and two *Vasti,—externus* et *internus,—Biceps flexor cruris, Semi-membranosus,* and *Popliteus*—(the *Gastrocnemius externus,* and *Plantaris,* although attached to the *os femoris,* constituting muscles of the leg, rather than of the thigh): and 3. those which, while forming a portion of the thigh, and, hence, strictly designable as femoral muscles, have *no attachment to the thigh-bone itself;—Tensor vaginæ femoris, Sartorius, Rectus femoris, Gracilis,* and *Semi-tendinosus.* C. the *Ligaments,*—see Ligament,—capsular and round,—capsular, crucial, and lateral,—by which the head, and condyles, of the thigh-bone, are attached, respectively, to those of the pelvis, and leg. D. the *Blood-vessels:* of these, the principal are the femoral and the gluteal *arteries,*—see Fessier; and two *veins,*—one *deep-seated,*—see Crural,—the other *cutaneous,*—Saphène. E. the *Lymphatic absorbents,* with their apparatus of inguinal *glands,*—see Ganglion. F. the *Nerves,* principally the anterior and posterior crural,—see Sciatique: and G. the cellular membrane, adipose structure, and common integument enveloping the whole.

Fenetre, s. f.,—fenestra, f. L.,—θυρὶς,—literally, a *window:* a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *orifices* situated in the internal paries of the cavity of the tympanum: one,—*f. ovale* ou *vestibulaire,* F.,—*fenestra* ovalis, L.,—eirundes *fenster,* G.,—covered by the base of the stapes, and corresponding to the cavity of the vestibule; the other,—*f. ronde* ou *cochleaire,—fenestra* rotunda,—rundes *fenster,* oder loch,—closed by a delicate transparent membrane, and communicating with the internal spire of the cochlea.

Fenetré, Fenestré, adj.,—fenestratus, L.,—θυριδωτὸς,—fensterartig, gefenstert, G.: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *plasters* and *compresses,* which are *perforated with openings,* as an edifice with *windows.* The *perforated* adhesive plaster,—*l'emplâtre agglutinatif fenêtré,* F.,—serves to restrict, within a given limit, the action of caustic, in the formation of an issue.—In Botany, and Zoology, employed as the specific designation of *plants,* and *animals,* whose parts, or organs, are *perforated,* like the *cotyledon* of *Menispermum fenestratum,* the *leaf* of *Dracontium pertusum,* and *silicule* of *Cochlearia fenestrata,* with minute *orifices* or *slits;* or exhibit, like the *wing* of *Anthrax fenestrella,* transparent spots simulating *foramina.*

Fenouil, s. m.: in Botany, formerly a species, belonging to the genus, *Anethum,*—see Anet: now transferred, by Smith, to *Meum;* and taken, by Hooker, as the type of a new genus, *Fœniculum,* L.,—der Fenchel, G.,—Fennel. The *seeds,*—die *fenchel*samen, G.,—of the common fennel,—*Anethum*—, *Meum fœniculum, F. vulgare,*—μάραθρον,—are aromatic, *stimulant,* and *diuretic. French* and *German Officinal Preparations:* an *Essential Oil,* and *Distilled*

Water,—Oleum—, et Aqua stillatitia de Seminibus,—Feniculi, *Ph. Gall.*,—Fenchelöl, und Fenchelwasser, G. *German:* a *Compound Powder*,—Zusammengesetztes Fenchelpulver. *F. d'eau*,—see PHELLANDRE.

FENTE, s. f.,—fissura, f. L.,—ῥαγὰς,—spalte, f. G.,—cleft or fissure: a term applied, in Anatomy, to A. the long and slender openings, or *slits*, which naturally traverse the whole substance of a bone: as 1. *F. ethmoïdale*, F.; situated at the anterior part of the cribriform lamella of the ethmoid bone: 2. — *sphénoïdale*, ou *orbitaire supérieure*,—between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid: 3. — *sphéno-maxillaire*, ou *orbit. inférieure*; formed by the sphenoid, superior maxillary, malar and palate bones: and 4. — *glénoïdale*, ou *scissure de Glaser*,—*fissura* Glasseri, L.,—die Glasserche *spalte*, G.,—which transmits the chorda tympani, and anterior muscle of the malleus: B. any narrow *slit* separating the two portions of a soft part. In Surgical Pathology, the *slender fracture*, most frequently occurring in the cranial bones, is termed *fente*; and the epithet, CAPILLAIRE, when added, denotes its excessive tenuity. FENDU, adj.,—fissus,—gespalten,—cleft, divided: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants which exhibit a *mesial division*, with nearly-approaching borders: as the *calyx*,—*calice fendu*, F.,—of *Lampsana rhagadiola*; the *sheath*,—*gaine fendue*,—of the *Gramineæ*; and the *lip*,—*lèvre fendue*,—of the labiate corolla of *Salvia bicolor*. In Zoology, the *wings* of *Insects*, when exhibiting deep marginal *clefts*, are termed *ailes fendues*; and the *feet* of *Birds*, with the *toes quite unconnected* to the base, *pieds fendus*.

FENU-GREC, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Trigonella*,—see TRIGONELLE. The *seeds* of fenugreek, —*T. fœnum græcum*,—das griechische heu, bockshorn, G.,—a native of southern France, are bitter and mucilaginous.

FER, s. m.,—ferrum, n. L.,—σίδηρος,—eisen, n. G.,—iron: a well-known and widely-diffused metal,—*Mars*, of the Alchemists; existing naturally, in combination with oxygen, sulphur, arsenic and other simple bodies. Specific gravity, 7,788. It is seldom *medicinally* employed in a pure state: although the *filings*,—*Limaille de fer*, F.,—Limatura ferri, L.,—Gepulvertes eisen, Präparirte eisenfeile, G.,—when acted upon by acid contained in the primæ viæ, evidently exert a *tonic* operation. The following are the principal *French* and *German Officinal* and *Pharmaceutical Preparations*: 1. A *Malate*,—Malas Ferri, *Ph. Gall.*,—of which,—Aepfelsaures Eisen, —the *Germans* have a *Tincture*,—Aepfelsaure Eisentinctur; and an *Extract*,—Eisenhaltiges QuittenExtract,—Extr. Martis cydoniatum, L.: 2. A *Simple Muriate*, —Murias—Protochloruretum—Ferri,—Salzsaures Eisenoxyd,—Peroxyd des Eisens; of which the *French* have an *Æthereal Alcoholic*, and the *Germans*, an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—Tinct. Ætherea Alcoolica de Muriate Ferri,—Salzsaure Eisentinctur: 3. a *Muriate of Ammonia and Iron*,—Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri,—Eisenoxydhaltiges Salzsaures Ammonium: 4. a *Sulphate*, —Sulphas Ferri viridis,—Schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul, Grünes Schwefelsaures Eisen: 5. a *Tartrate of Potass and Iron*,—Tartras Potassæ et Ferri,—Eisenweinstein, Eisenoxydhaltiges Weinsteinsaures Kali; of which the *French* have a T. Potassæ et Ferri liquidus, olim Tinctura Martis tartarisata, and the *Germans*, an *analogous preparation*, and *Troches*, Tabellæ de Ferro, *Ph. Gall.*,—Eisenweinsteinkugeln, G.: 5. a *Brown Oxyde*,—Oxydum Ferri fuscum, Braunrothes Kohlensaures Eisenoxyd, Kohlensaures Eisen (Carbonas Ferri), Eröffnender Eisensafran (Crocus Martis aperiens): and a *Wine*,—Vinum chalybeatum,—Eisenwein, Stahlwein.

The *Germans* have, in addition, an *Acetate of Iron*,—Essigsaures Eisen,—and an *Ethereal Tincture* of it,—Aetherische Essigsaure Eisentinctur; a *Phosphate*, and *Prussiate*,—Phosphorsaures und Blausaures Eisen; each the basis of a *liquid preparation*, respectively entitled Schobeltscher Phosphorsaurer Eisenliquor, and Blutrothe Anthrazothionsaure Eisen-Oxyd-Tinctur.

FERINE, adj.,—ferinus, L.: an epithet which, in conjunction with the *French* substantive *toux*, signifies a *dry* and *obstinate* cough,—stickhusten, G.

FERMENT, s. m.,—fermentum, n. L.,—ζύμη,—gährungstoff, m. G.,—leaven: in Chemistry, an insoluble precipitate, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote; and obtained from the juice of saccharine fruits, as the grape, gooseberry, and cherry, after their subjection to the vinous fermentation. It enjoys the property of exciting *fermentation* in solutions of pure sugar. The gluten, separated from the cereal grains, and especially that of wheat, exhibits a close analogy, and is, by some, considered identical, with it,—see LÉVURE. Like the animal substances, it yields, when exposed to heat, an ammoniacal product. In Humoural Pathology, an imaginary principle introduced into, or developed in, the animal economy; which, by exciting *fermentation*, deteriorates the humours, and gives rise to various diseases.

FERMENTATION, s. f.,—fermentatio, f. L.,—ζύμωσις,—gährung, f. G.: an interior and spontaneous movement developed in bodies; the products of which are sub-

stances not previously existing. Three kinds of *fermentation* are ordinarily recognized: the *alcoholic*, or *vinous*,—*alcoolique*, *spiritueuse*, *vineuse*, F.; the *acid* or *acetous*, —*acide*, *acéteuse*, *acétique*; and the *putrid* or *ammoniacal*,—*putride*, *putréfactive*, ou *ammoniacale*. The product of the *first* is alcohol, carbonic acid gas, and a peculiar principle, consisting of decomposed leaven; of the *second*, acetic acid; —of the *last*, an infectious principle,—see PUTRÉFACTION. By some Chemists, two other varieties of *fermentation* are admitted: the *panary*,—see PANAIRE,—composed of the *alcoholic* and *acid*; and the *saccharine*, in the progress of which, sugar is developed. FERMENTESCIBLE, adj.,—*fermentationi* obnoxius,—ζυμωτικὸς,—gährungsfähig: possessing *fermentative* properties,—combining the conditions requisite for the development of the process of *fermentation*.

FERRAMENS, s. m., pl.,—ferramenta, n. L.,—eisenwerke, n.G.: a popular designation of surgical *instruments*, and, especially, those employed in difficult parturition.

FERRUGINEUX, adj.,—ferrugineus, ferruginosus, L.,—ferrugineous: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to bodies containing *iron*,—eisenhaltig, G.; as a *chalybeate* mineral water,—*Eau minérale ferrugineuse*, F.: in Botany, and Zoology, to *plants*, and *animals* exhibiting the colour of *rust of iron*, —eisenrostbraun, rostfarbig, G.; as *Polyporus ferreus*, among the *Fungi*, and *Carabus ferruginosus*,—*Coleopterous Insects*. Σιδηρίτης γῆ,—*iron* ore; — λίθος,—the loadstone.

FERTILITÉ, s. f.,—fertilitas, f. L.,—εὐφορία,—fruchtbarkeit, f. G.: the quality of *productiveness*. FERTILE, adj.,—fertilis,—εὔφορος, πολυφόρος,—fruchtbar,—productive: *Ex. Fleur fertile*, F.,—flos *fertilis*, L.,—a flower containing *both male and female organs*; *étamines fertiles*,—stamens, with anthers *full of pollen*.

FÉRULE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ferula* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L., —das Ruthenkraut, G.,—Giant-Fennel; comprehending many exotic species: one of which,—*F. assa-fœtida*,—*Persica*, yields the well-known *gum-resin*, ASSA FŒTIDA. The *Ammoniacum*,—AMMONIAQUE,—has been erroneously described, by some writers, as the product of another. The *F. communis* is the νάρθηξ, of *Greek* Botanists.

FESSE, s. f.,—γλουτὸς, πυγὴ,—clunis, m. and f.,—nates, f. pl., L.,—hintertheil, die hinterbacken, G.,—buttock, or buttocks: in Anatomy, two rounded eminences, situated at the posterior inferior part of the trunk; and principally constituted by the greater and two lesser gluteal muscles, and by the adipose structure situated between the former and the skin.

FESSIER, adj.,—glutæus, L.,—gluteal: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts which belong to, or enter into the composition of, the *buttocks*. Of these, the principal are A. the *Gluteal Muscles*,—*Muscles fessiers*, F.,—πυγαὶ,—Musculi *glutæi*, L.,—die *Gesäss*muskeln, G.; three in number: 1. *Muscle grand fessier* (sacro-fémoral, Ch.), F.,—glutæus magnus,—maximus, L.,—grosser gesässmuskel, G.; extending from the posterior part of the external labium of the crista ilii, from part of the external surface of the ilium, from the posterior surfaces of the sacrum, coccyx, and the great sacro-sciatic ligament, to a rough impression which is observed between the trochanter major, and linea aspera, of the thigh: 2. — *moyen fessier* (grand ilio-trochantérien, Ch.),—glutæus medius,—mittlere gesässmuskel;—from all the outer lip of the crista ilii as far as the posterior tuberosity, from the dorsum of the bone between the crest and semicircular ridge, from the rough space situated between the anterior superior and inferior spinous processes, and the inside of a fascia which covers its anterior part, to the superior border of the great trochanter: 3. — *petit fessier* (petit ilio-trochantérien, Ch.),—glutæus minimus,—kleinster gesässmuskel; —from the semicircular ridge of the ilium, and the space comprized between it and the margin of the acetabulum, to the summit of the great trochanter. B. the *Gluteal Artery* and *Vein*: 1. *Artère fessière*, ou *iliaque postérieure*, F.,—arteria *glutæa*, L., —the largest branch of the internal iliac or hypogastric; quits the pelvis by the superior part of the great sciatic notch; and, upon reaching the posterior region of that cavity, divides into a *superficial* and a *deep-seated* branch; the *latter* subdividing into three secondary branches, which are distributed to the gluteal and adjacent muscles, and anastomoze with the sciatic and external and internal circumflex arteries: 2. *Veine fessière*,—vena *glutæa*; exhibiting the same disposition as the correspondent artery. C. The *Gluteal Nerve*, —*Nerf fessier*,—a large branch of the lumbo-sacral; which issues from the pelvis, by the sciatic notch, above the *Pyriformis*, and is principally distributed to the lumbar muscles.

FÉTIDITÉ, s. f.: the quality of exhaling *fetid* vapours, or a *fetid* odour,—δυσωδία.—Syn. with *Puanteur*. FÉTIDE, adj.,—fœtidus,—δυσώδης,—stinkend, G.,—fetid, stinking: an epithet applied to substances which exhale an *unpleasant odour*, either under friction or exposure to fire, as, in Mineralogy, the *fetid* Sulphate of Barytes, —*Baryte Sulfatée fétide*; or spontaneously, as, in Pharmacy and Botany, *Assa fœtida*, and its various preparations; and *Helleborus fœtidus*, and *Iris fœtidissima*,—*Stinkende* nieswurz, und *Stinkende* schwerdlilie, G.

Feu, s. f.,—πῦρ,—ignis, m. L.,—feuer, n. G.,—fire: in Chemistry, a phenomenon which takes place when heat and light are simultaneously developed. The term is, also, sometimes applied to the cause of the phenomenon,—the matter of heat, or caloric. *Feu follet,—ignis* fatuus,—irrlicht, G.,—Will of the wisp. — *Persique,*—see Zona. — *potentiel,*—potential Cautery, —see Potentiel. — *sacré,* ou *Saint-Antoine.* Syn. with Erysipèle. — *sauvage, —volage,—ignis* sylvestris,—volaticus, L.: a cutaneous eruption which attacks the lips and face, principally of children; referred, by some, to *Herpes:* also, a transient redness observed on the face and neck of hysterical and irregularly menstruating females. *Feux au visage:* the popular designation of all *cutaneous eruptions* developed on the face.

Feuille, s. f.,—folium, n. L.,—φύλλον, —blatt, n. G.,—leaf: in Botany, a membranous, more or less fleshy, and ordinarily green, expansion, which springs from the neck of the root,—*Collet,* F.,—stem, or branches, of plants; and constitutes an organ of absorption and exhalation. For a description of the numerous varieties of *leaf,* see *Catechismus der Botanik,* Erstes Bändchen, p. 138. The *simple leaf,—Feuille simple,* F.,—*folium* simplex, L.,—einfaches *blatt,* G.,—is that whose disk, continuous in its whole extent, exhibits no lateral incision extending to the median nervure. The *compound,—f. composée,—folium* compositum,—das zusammengesetzte *blatt,*— is formed, on the contrary, of parts articulated on a common petiole. *Feuille florale,* —see Bractée: *feuilles séminales,* see Cotyledon. *Feuille de figuier:* in Anatomy, an assemblage of grooves ramifying on the cerebral surface of the parietal bone; and destined to receive the branches of the arteria meningea media.

Feuillé, adj.,—foliatus, L.,—blättrig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a a plant, or the parts, or organs, of a plant, bearing *leaves.* Feuillu, adj.,—foliosus,— blättreich:—to a plant bearing *many leaves,* either generally, as *Cytisus foliosus;* or only at the summit, as *Elytraria frondosa.*

Feuillet, s. m.: in Comparative Anatomy, the *third stomach,*—der dritte magen, G.,—of the *Ruminantia;* echinus, centipellio, omasum, of *Latin* —, psalter, calender, falten- oder, blättermagen, of *German* —, and manyplies, of *British* writers.

Fève, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Vicia,*—see Vesce. The *seed* of the garden-bean,—*V. faba,*—(*F. vulgaris,* De Candolle),—*fève de marais,* F.,— yields a nutritious *aliment.* Its *meal* constitutes one of the four resolutive *farinæ* of the Ancients. *F. de Saint-Ignace,—faba* Sancti Ignatii, L.,—Ignatius*bohne,* G.: the fruit of *Ignatia amara,* intensely bitter, and containing strychnine: has been employed in the treatment of paralysis, and fever. — *de Tonqua,*—tonquin *bean:* the seed obtained from the legume of *Coumarouna—Dipteryx—odorata,* a native of Guiana; and used in perfuming snuff.

Fibre, s. f.,—fibra, f.,—villus, m. L.,— ἶς,—faser, f. G.: in Anatomy and Botany, the designation of an organic filament; which, varying in its nature and disposition, enters into the composition of all the animal and vegetable tissues. The simple or elementary *fibre* of the ancients is purely chimerical. Succeeding writers have recognized many different kinds: but four distinct species only are admitted, and described, by Chaussier: 1. the *Laminar* or *Cellular,—F. lamineuse, laminaire,* ou *cellulaire;* broad, plane, slightly extensible, and, in the natural state, evincing little sensibility; apparently formed of concrete gelatine, and constituting the *cellular* tissue: 2. the *Albugineous,*—f. *albuginée;* white, linear, cylindrical, tenacious, shining, elastic, and slightly extensible; essentially composed of gelatine with a certain proportion of albumen; and forming the *fibrous* system,—see Albuginé, and Fibreux,—of Bichat: 3. the *Nervous,—nerveuse* ou *nervale;* linear, cylindrical, soft, inelastic, highly sensible; consisting of a whitish pulp which is enveloped and penetrated by a very delicate cellular membrane; and constituting the *nervous* tissue: and 4. the *Muscular* or *fleshy,—musculaire, motrice* ou *charnue;* linear, flattened, soft, tomentose, more or less red in most animals, elastic and contractile during life; composed principally of fibrine, with a small admixture of albumen and gelatine; and forming the tissue of the *muscles.*

Fibreux, adj.,—fibrosus, L.,—faserig, G.,—fibrous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the various organs formed by the albugineous *fibre,*—see Fibre,—of Chaussier; and constituting the *fibrous* system,—*Système fibreux,*—of Bichat. This system comprehends, especially, the periosteum and perichondrium, the articular capsules and ligaments, the tendons, certain fibrous membranes as the fasciæ, dura mater, pericardium, sclerotica of the eye, tunica albuginea testis, and external covering of the spleen: in Botany, a *fruit,—f. fibreux,* F.,—the parenchyma of which is copiously traversed by *tenacious filaments;* and a *root,—racine fibreuse,*— composed, like that of *Allium cepa,* of long, distinct, and simple filaments.

In Pathological Anatomy, the epithets *Fibreux Accidentel,* are applied to the *fibrous tissue* developed in various organs, *in consequence of disease.* It is formed, like the natural structure, of an assemblage of white

fibres, firm, breaking with difficulty, much more flexible than cartilage, but less yielding than the cellular tissue. Laennec has referred to four species, all the varieties of form which this structure may exhibit: 1. the *Accidental fibrous* membranes; 2. isolated *fibrous* bodies; 3. amorphous and irregular *fibrous* productions; and 4. the *fibrous* degeneration of organs.

Fibrille, s. f.,—fibrilla, f. L.,—fäserchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a *minute fibre:* in Botany, the capillary ramification of a minutely divided root; also, the delicate filament which, issuing from the thallus of the lichen, serves to attach the plant to the bark, earth, or stone, upon which it grows. Fibrillaire, adj.,—fibrillaris,—relating to *fibrils: Ex. Contractilité fibrillaire:* in Physiology, syn. with Tonicité.

Fibrine, s. f.,—fibrina, f. L.,—faserstoff, m. G.: an immediate principle of animal bodies, composed of azote, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon. It exists in the chyle, coagulum of the blood, and in the muscles of which it constitutes the basis. Fibrineux, adj.,—fibrinosus,—fibrinous: an epithet applied, in Pathological Anatomy, to certain *concretions* which are composed, or exhibit the characters, of *fibrine.*

Fibro-Cartilage, s. m.,—fibro-cartilago, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to organs which, in their composition, exhibit an admixture of the *fibrous* and *cartilaginous tissues.* Bichat has erroneously designated *fibro-cartilages,* parts which, as the nose, ear, epiglottis, and eye-lid, are simply cartilages invested with a thick perichondrium. By Béclard, the different *fibro-cartilages* have been distinguished into 1. *Fibro-cartilages temporaires,* ou—*d'ossification;* as those which, in the fœtus, are destined to form the patella, and other sesamoid bones: 2. — *d'incrustation;* which exist wherever considerable friction takes place between a bone or tendon and the periosteum, as in the pulleys of the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula: and 3. — *inter-articulaires;* as those which occur in the articulations of the knee, clavicle, lower jaw, and vertebræ. The *fibro-cartilaginous* productions, which *adventitiously* form in the animal organs, in consequence of disease, are designated, by *French* Pathologists, *Fibro-Cartilages Accidentels.*—This structure,—le *tissu fibro-cartilagineux accidentel,*—exhibits itself in three principal forms, respectively distinguished, by Laennec, as *Fibro-cartilages d'union;* — *d' articulation;* and *dégénération fibro-cartilagineuse des organes.* Fibro-Cartilagineux, adj.,—fibro-cartilaginosus,—fibro-cartilaginous: belonging, or relating, to *fibro-cartilage.*

Fibro-Muqueux, adj.,—fibro-mucosus, L.,—fibro-mucous: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by Bichat, to *fibrous* membranes when intimately connected with others, of a *mucous* structure; as the pituitary—, and the *fibro-mucous* membrane of the urethra. In like manner, the adjective, Fibro-Sereux, F.,—fibro-serosus, L.,—fibro-serous,—is employed to designate divers membranes; which, like the dura mater, pericardium, and tunica albuginea testis, exhibit a combination of the *fibrous* and *serous* structures.

Fic, s. m.,—ficus, m. L.: in Pathology, a fleshy, commonly reddish and soft, sometimes hard and scirrhous, *fig-shaped* excrescence,—*feig*warze, f. G.,—attached, by its slender pedicle, to the eye-lids, chin, or tongue, the anus or organs of generation. When occupying the latter situations, the *fig-excrescence* is, ordinarily, syphilitic.

Ficaire, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Ranunculus,*—see Rénoncule. By some *French* and *British* writers, this common spring-plant,—*R. ficaria,* Linn.,—l'*herbe aux hémorrhoïdes,* ou la *petite éclaire,* F.,—feigwarzenkraut, oder kleines schölkraut, G.—pilewort Crowfoot, or lesser Celandine,—has, from the varying number of its calyx-leaves and petals, been formed into a distinct genus, *Ficaria,* containing only one species,—*F. ranunculoides,* Decandolle;—*verna,* Hudson. Smith and Hooker retain it among the *Ranunculi.* The *leaves* are accounted *anti-scorbutic,* and, as such, *eaten* in the north. The *root, acrid,* bitter, and nauseous, possesses, when bruised, highly *irritating,* and even *vesicant* properties. It was formerly much employed in scrofula and *piles.* From the *latter* application, probably first suggested by the figure of the roots, the popular designation of the plant in the European languages, has obviously been derived.

Ficoïde, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Mesembryanthemum* (*Icosandria, pentagyn.*), L.,—die Mittagsblume, G.,—Fig-Marigold; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the Ficoïdes, s. m., pl.,—*Ficoideæ,* L.,—and comprehending numerous species, for the most part, natives of South Africa. The *fruit* of *M. edule* is employed, in *diet,* by the *Hottentots.*

Fiel, s. m.,—fel, n., bilis, f. L.,—χολὴ,—bile or gall: in Physiology and Chemistry, the fluid secreted by the liver,—see Bile; of which the gall-bladder,—*Vesicule de fiel,* F.,—see Cholecyste,—when existing, constitutes the receptacle. *F. de bœuf,—fel* bovinum, L.,—ox-*gall:* a pharmaceutical remedy, formerly much employed as an *Extract,—Extrait de fiel*— F.,—Extractum fellis bovini, *Ph. Gall.,*—Eingedickte Ochsengalle, Rindgalle, G.,—in gastric affections accompanied by a deficiency of the biliary secretion. *F. de terre:* in Botany, the popular designation of

the Lesser Centaury,—*Erythræa Centaurium;* and of Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.*

Fièvre, s. f.,—febris, f. L.,—πύρεξια, πυρετὸς,—fieber, n. G.,—fever. The various definitions, theories, and nosological arrangements, of *Fever*, which, within the present and preceding century, have successively prevailed in the schools of Britain and of Europe, are generally known. By the older writers, all fevers were primarily distinguished into the *Idiopathic*,——*Essentielles* ou *Idiopathiques*, F.,——and the *Symptomatic*,——*Symptomatiques.* Sauvages was the first to impugn the correctness of this distribution. His views and opinions have been adopted, and enforced, by succeeding pathologists, of varied talent and authority. Among these Broussais stands pre-eminent. Denying the existence of idiopathic fever, he refers to gastro-enteritis, all the different forms of febrile affection. By the majority of practical physicians, however, the ancient division is still retained. *Idiopathic Fever* may assume either the continued, intermittent, or remittent type; and receives its designation accordingly: thus constituting the *continued fever*,—la *fièvre continue*, F.,—*febris* continua, L.,—das anhaltende *fieber*, G.,—; the *intermittent*,—*intermittente*,—intermittens,——das wechsel-*fieber*, —; and the *remittent*,—*remittente*,—remittens,—nachlassendes oder remittirendes,—of *British* and *Continental* writers. The principal forms, or varieties, of *intermittent fever*, are 1. the *quotidian*,—la *fièvre quotidienne*, F.,—*febris* quotidiana, L.,—das tägliche *fieber*, G.; 2. the *tertian*,—la *tierce*,—tertiana,—das dreitägige; and 3. the *quartan*,—la *quarte*,—quartana,—das viertägige. Fever is, moreover, termed *anomalous*, *atypical*, or *irregular*,—see Anomale, and Atypique,—when exhibiting no determinate type, and pursuing no regular course:—*ephemeral*,—see Ephémère,—when lasting only one day. Fever, also, sometimes derives its distinctive appellation from the peculiar scene of its development or ravages; as *Jail-* and *Camp-fever*,—febris carcerum, et castrorum, L.,—das kerker- und lagerfieber, G.

By the accomplished and philosophic Pinel, the Class, *Fevers*, is distributed into six Orders; and his arrangement has been generally adopted by the physicians of the Continent. These Orders are 1. the *Inflammatory*,—Angioténiques, ou *inflammatoires*, F.; 2. the *Bilious* or *Gastric*,—*Bilieuses* ou *gastriques*,—Méningo-Gastriques; 3. the *Mucous*,—*muqueuses* ou *pituiteuses*,—Adéno-Méningées; 4. the *Adynamic* or *Putrid*,—Adynamiques; 5. *Malignant* or *Ataxic*,—Ataxiques; and 6. the *Pestilential* or *Adeno-nervous*,—Adéno-Nerveuses. The author of the Article, *Fièvre*, in the *Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine*, p. 287, expresses an opinion that "the *first* of these fevers, termed, also, *Synocha*,"—see Synoche,—"is only a slight inflammation of one of the points of the digestive or respiratory membrane, of the skin, encephalon, lung, uterus, synovial or muscular systems, or other part, or parts, of the body; the *second*, a gastritis, gastro-enteritis, or gastro-hepatitis; the *third*, a gastro-enteritis with an excess of the mucous secretion, and, frequently, irritation of the encephalon; the *fourth*, termed, also, *Asthenic*,"—see Asthénique,—"sometimes, a violent gastro-enteritis, or other intense inflammation of an important organ, according as there exist, or otherwise, signs of putridity, indicated by fetid evacuations; the *fifth*,—*nervous* or *typhoid*,"—see Typhoïde,—"irritation of the encephalon, frequently consequent on gastro-enteritis or other inflammation; and the *sixth*,—Loimique ou Peste,—only the last, in a highly aggravated form, and, for most part, complicated with bubo or carbuncle." To these Orders, Chomel contends that another,—*Simple fever*,——*fièvre simple*, F.,—*febris* simplex, L.,—einfaches *fieber*, G.,—should be added. This "is characterized by simultaneous disturbance of all the functions; and by absence of the symptoms peculiar to inflammatory, bilious, mucous, adynamic, and nervous fevers." See *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine*, etc., v. i., p. 752. The symptoms of all these different fevers may present themselves in the continued, intermittent, or remittent type; or be so combined, or complicated, as to constitute almost innumerable varieties. For an account of them, consult the articles, *Fièvre*, in the *French Dictionaries* above quoted; and in the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales:* and for a luminous and comprehensive history of the subject, the *Elementa Pyretologiæ Methodicæ*, by Selle; the 1st vol. of *Nosographie Philosophique*, by Pinel; and the Art., *Fever*, in Part iii, of Copland's *Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Fiévreux, adj.,—febriculosus, L.,—πυρετοφόρος, πυρεπώδης,—das *fieber* verursachend, G.,—feverish, causing, or favouring the development of, *fever;* as *aliments* —, *pays fiévreux*, F. Sometimes applied to *patients*,—*malades fiévreux*,—attacked with *fever;* and then nearly syn. with Fébrile.

Figue, s. f.,—σῦκον,—carica, f. L.,—feige, f. G.,—fig: in Materia Medica, the fruit of a species of plant, belonging to the genus *Ficus (Polygamia, dioec.; Urticeæ)*, L.,—Figuier, s. m.,—der Feigenbaum, G.,—Fig-tree; which comprehends numerous species. The *fruit* of the common fig-tree,—*F. carica*,—συκέη,—a native of Asia, long since naturalized in Europe, affords, espe-

cially when dried, a wholesome and nutritious *aliment;* and is the basis of an emollient decoction. Sometimes employed, also, in cataplasms. The *wood* of another species,—*F. sycomorus*,—cultivated, in Egypt, for its *edible fruit*, is said to be imperishable. In Botany, the term, *Figue*, is employed, by De Candolle, to designate a *fruit;* which, like that of *Ficus carica*, is composed of numerous *cariopses*, united in a fleshy and succulent involucrum.

Figure, s. f.: a term, in ordinary language, synon. with Face and Visage.—Figuré, adj.: in Surgery, the distinctive epithet of a *compressive bandage* applied to the head, after incision of the facial vein: la *bandage royale*, of some *French* surgeons.

Filaire, s. f.: a genus of *Entozoary Worms*,—*Filaria*, L.; so designated from the *thread-like* figure (*filum*, L., thread) of the animals which compose it; and comprehending, according to Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 3, 204,—sixty-seven species. The principal of these,—*F. Medinensis*, Rudolphi, — *dracunculus*, Bremser, —*Dragonneau, veine de Médine, ver de Guinée*,—*de Médine*, F.,—δρακόντιον μικρὸν,—fadenwurm, Medinawurm, G.,——Guinea-worm,—common on the coasts of the Persian gulf, in Egypt, the East and West Indies, and especially *Guinea*, attains the length of several feet; and, burying itself in the cellular tissue, and intermuscular crevices of the human body, most commonly around the ancle or in divers parts of the lower limb, gives rise to boils, inflammations, and other painful and sometimes formidable consequences. The process of extraction requires great caution, to prevent rupture of the worm; and occasionally occupies some weeks. It is effected by winding successive portions of the animal, as it is gradually drawn from the place of retreat, around a roll of pasteboard, or other cylindrical body. By Baron Larrey, the *Guinea-worm* has been erroneously described as a string of cellular tissue stricken with death, in the midst of a boil or anthrax, of peculiar nature. No doubt of its independent vitality is, however, entertained by the best helmintho-logical observers. Formerly looked upon as a species of its Hair-worm,—Haarwurm, G.,—it was referred to the genus *Gordius*, where it is still retained by Blumenbach, under the title of *G. Medinensis*. See Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Thierischen und Mineral. Gifte*, p. 87; Cloquet, *Faune des Méd.*, vol. v., p. 135; and *Cours Complet d'Histoire Naturelle Médicale*, etc., p. 70.

Filament, s. m.,—filamentum, n. L.: in Anatomy, a term syn. with Fibrille; as *filam. cellulaire,—nerveux*, F.,—a *minute* cellular or nervous *fibre:* in Pathology, applied to the glairy mucous *threads*,—*filets glaireux* ou *muqueux;* which, sometimes deposited by the urine, in cases of disease, result from a peculiar secretion of the membrane of the urinary passages: in Botany, the delicate *shaft*,—pediculus, m. L.,—träger des staubfadens, G.,—which supports the anther,—see Filet. Filamenteux, adj.,——filamentosus,——fadenförmig,—filamentous, composed of, resembling, or furnished with, *filaments*.

Filet, s. m.: a term, in Anatomy, syn. with Frein,—frænum, n. L.; as 1. *Filet de la langue*, F.,—*frænum, frænulum* linguæ, L.,—zungen*band*, n. G.,—the *bridle* of the tongue; the operation of dividing which, when inserted so far towards the apex, as to restrict the proper motion, of the organ, and prevent suction in children, is termed *operation du filet*, F.: 2. *filet* ou *frein des lèvres —frænum* labiorum,—a *band* formed by the mucous membrane of the mouth; situated on the median line; and attaching the upper and lower lips to the corresponding jaw-bone or gum: and 3. *fil.* ou *fr. du prépuce*, ou *de la verge,—frænulum* preputii vel penis,—vorhauts*bändchen*, n. G.,—a *fold of membrane*, connecting the prepuce to the inferior part of the glans penis. In Botany, a synonym of Filament; as *Filet des étamines*, the *shaft* of the stamens. When this is deficient, as in the early states of the flower of *Hippuris vulgaris*, the anther is said to be sessile.

Filiforme, adj.,—filiformis, L.,—fadenförmig, fadenlich, G.,—filiform, thread-like: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, Botany, and Zoology, to designate parts, or organs, of animals and of plants, which resemble, in figure or tenuity, a *thread*,—filum, L.: as the minute and *delicate bodies*, —*Papilles filiformes*, F.,—which, resulting from an expansion of the filaments of the lingual nerve, invest the anterior part of the human tongue: 2. the *leaf* of *Hymenatherum filifolium*, the *branches* of *Dolichos* —, and *stem* of *Thymus filiformis*, among *Plants;* and 3. the *antennæ* of *Midas filata*, the *abdomen* of *Asilus filiformis*, and the *palpi* of the *Apidæ*, among *Insects*.

Filtration, s. f.,—filtratio, percolatio, f. L.,—filtrirung, durchseihung, f. G.: a process, in Pharmacy, which has for its object, the clarification of a fluid from any feculent, earthy, or other insoluble matters, too light for precipitation, which may be suspended in it. The instrument employed for this purpose, is termed Filtre, s. m.,—filtrum, n. L.,—seiher, m. G.,—filter; and ordinarily composed of bibulous or *filtering* paper,——charta bibula, L.,—*papier Joseph*, F.,—*filtrir*papier, G.,——linen, sponge, a column of sand, of pulverized charcoal, or pounded glass, so arranged in a funnel, as to retain, on its surface or in its pores, the substances by which

the fluid, subjected to the operation, was previously rendered turbid or impure.—Filtrer, v. a.,—filtrare,—percolare, filtriren,—to pass through a *filter*. *Filtrir-becken*, n. G.,—a *filtering* basin: *Filtrir-stein*, m. G.,—a *filtering*-stone.

Fiole, s. f.,—phiala, f. L.,—φιαλὶς, φίαλιον,—phiole, f., fläschchen, n. G.,—phial: a *small glass vessel*, employed in Chemistry and Pharmacy. Those used by the apothecary, are termed, *Fioles à médecine*, F.

Fissure, s. f.,—fissura, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy and Surgery, syn. with Fente: in Pathology, employed to designate certain lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. These *fissures*, or *cracks*, most commonly occur on the hands and feet, in the groin, at the angles of the eye, the commissures of the lips, at the anus or about the origin of the mucous membranes: frequently, on the thighs, buttocks, and genital organs of children, from irritation of the fecal mattters. Occupying the latter situations in the adult, they are often of syphilitic character; and then especially distinguished by the term, Rhagade. The *fissure*, implicating the lower intestine,—*f.* ou *gerçure de l'anus*,—requires for its cure, according to Professor Boyer, a surgical operation.

Fistule, s. f.,—σύριγξ,—fistula, f. L.,—fistel, röhrwunde, f., röhr- oder hohlgeschwür, n. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, more or less narrow, deep-seated, and sinuous; and ordinarily communicating with either, 1. a natural cavity, as that of the serous or synovial membranes, or the respiratory passages: or 2. an excretory duct, or secretory gland, or the reservoirs of the various secreted fluids. *Fistulæ* are, accordingly, distributed into *two* groups. They, also, receive a distinctive appellation from the parts in which they are situated, or the peculiar fluids transmitted by them. Thus, *fistula* of the *lower gut*, is termed, in *French*, *f. de l'anus*, ou *stercorale*,—*Latin*, *fistula* ani,—*German*, gesäss*fistel*; — of the *urethra*,—*urinaire*, F.,—*f.* urethræ, L.,—*f.* der harnröhre, G.,—of the *lacrymal sac*,—*lacrymale*,—*f.* lacrymalis,—thränen*fistel*: and the lesion receives the epithet *aërial*, *biliary*, *serous*, or *synovial*,—*aërienne*, *biliaire*, *séreuse*, *synoviale*, F.,—according as it gives passage to the *air* in respiration, to *bile*, *serum*, or *synovia*.

Fistulæ are said to be *complete*,—*complètes*, F.,—when possessing both an external and internal orifice;—*incomplete* or *blind*,—*incomplètes* ou *borgnes*,—when one orifice only exists. The *incomplete*, again, are termed *external* or *internal*, according as such orifice is externally or internally situated. They are, moreover, distinguished into the *simple*, *compound*, and *complicated*. The parietes of the fistula acquire a membranous covering, of apparently mucous structure, supplied with exhaling and absorbent vessels; but destitute of mucous follicles; and, in cases of long standing, the orifice becomes invested with epidermis. Fistuleux, adj.,—fistulosus,—συριγγώδης,—röhrig,—fistulous: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to all the varieties of *lesion*, above-described: in Botany, to the *organs* of *plants*; which, of cylindrical figure, exhibit a longitudinal cavity in the centre; as the *stem* of *Œnanthe fistulosa*; the *leaf* of *Allium fistulosum*; *spadix* of *Arum dracunculus*; and *pod* of *Cassia fistula*.

Fixe, adj.,—fixus, L.,—fest, G.,—fixed: an epithet susceptible of divers applications in the Sciences: as, in Astronomy, to those *stars*,—*étoiles fixes*, L.,—which, unlike the other luminous bodies, termed planets, appear to observe, invariably, the same relative distances: in Physics, to a *colour*,—*couleur fixe*,—which remains the same in whatever aspect the body, exhibiting it, be viewed: in Chemistry, to bodies (feuerbeständig, feuerfest, G.) *not volatizable* at any ordinary temperature to which they can be exposed; as *Alcali fixe*, F.,—a *fixed* alcali; *huile fixe*,—a *fixed* oil. It is, also, employed to designate, synonymously with Permanent, those *gases* which, like azote, hydrogen, and oxygen, are irreducible, by the employment of cold, compression, or a combination of both, to the liquid or solid state. Fixité, s. f.,—fixitas, f. L.,—feuerbeständigkeit, f. G.,—fixidity: the property, possessed by certain bodies, of not being dissipated, or volatilized, by exposure to the influence of heat, or any other known agent or process.

Flabellation, s. f.,—flabellatio, f. L.,—fanning: agitation of the air by means of a *fan*,—flabellum, n. L.,—*éventail*, m. F.,—fächer, wedel, m. G. Flabellifolié, adj.—flabellifolius, L.,—fächerblättrig, G.,—fan-leaved: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate, specifically, plants whose *leaves*, like those of *Oxalis flabellifolia*, are disposed in the figure of a *fan*. Flabelliforme, adj.,—flabelliformis,—fächerförmig, wedelförmig,—flabelliform: as, in Botany, the *fan-shaped leaf* of *Euryops* —; and, in Zoology, the *branches*,—*rameaux*, F.,—of *Spongia flabelliformis*.

Flaccidité, s. f.,—flacciditas, f. L.,—schlaffheit, f. G.,—flaccidity: in Pathology, flabbiness,—want of resistance to pressure,—of the organic tissues. *Erschlaffung* der fibern, G.,—*flaccidity* of the fibres.

Flamboise, s. f. See Feu *volage*.

Flamme, s. f., F. and G.,—flamma, f. L.,—φλὸξ,—flame: in Chemistry, a light, glowing, luminous, and variously-coloured areola, developed on the surface of a burning body. It results from ignition of the com-

bustible gases produced by decomposition of such body. *Fl. vitale*, F.,—*flammula* vitalis, L.,—the vital *flame*, or principle of life. *Flamme* ou *flammette*,—phlebotomum (a surgeon's lancet), n. L.,—lasseisen, n. —lanzette für thiere, G.,—fleam: in Veterinary Surgery, an instrument used for venesection.

Flanc, s. m.,—flank: in Zoology, that portion of the lateral region of the body—ilion, ilia, n. L.,—flanke, f. G.,—of man and the other *Mammifera*, which extends from the pelvis to the false ribs: in Geognosy, that part of a mountain,—latus, n.,—seite, f. G.,—comprized between the summit and the base.

Flasque, adj.,—flaccidus, L.,—schlaff, schlotterig, schwach, G.,—flaccid; an epithet employed, in Pathology to designate a *flabby*, unresisting state of the animal tissues,—see Flaccidité: in Botany, plants whose organs, like the *pileus* of *Agaricus flaccidus*, are of a *flimsy* or *flabby* texture.

Flatulence, s. f.,—flatulentia, f. L.,—blähung, blähsucht, wind im liebe, G.,—flatulence, flatulency: in Pathology, excessive accumulation of *gas*—flatus, m. L., —in the stomach and bowels; emission of the intestinal gases per os vel anum. Syn. with Flatuosité, s. f. Flatueux, adj., —flatuosus,—blähend, blähsuchtig, windig: an epithet applied to *substances*, *subjects*, or *morbid conditions*, inducing, suffering from, or connected with, *flatulence:* as *Alimens flatueux*, F.,—*flatulent* food; *malade flatueux*,—a *flatulent* patient. Of *flatulent* diseases,—*maladies flatueuses*, F.,—Sauvages has constituted an Order, under the title of Pneumatoses.

Fléchisseur, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate those *muscles*,—musculi *flexores*, L.,—*bieg*muskeln, G.,—whose office it is to accomplish the *flexion* of the parts, or organs, into which their moveable extremity is inserted. These muscles, in man, may be distinguished into A. those of the *superior* or *atlantal* —; and B. those of the *inferior* or *sacral extremity*. Thus arranged, they are, principally, the following:

A. 1. *Fléchisseur sublime* ou *superficielle des doigts* (épiptroklo-phalanginien commun, Ch.), F.,—*Flexor* digitorum sublimis perforatus, L.,—oberflächlicher *beuger* der finger, G.: attached, *above*, to the internal condyle of the humerus, the coronoid process of the ulna, and anterior margin of the radius;—*below*, by four tendons slit for the transit of the tendons of the *Flexor* profundus, to the 2nd phalanges—*phalangines*, F.,—of the four fingers. 2. — *profond des doigts* (cubito-phalangettien, Ch.),—*Flex.* profundus perforans,—tiefer *beuger* der finger:—*above*, to the anterior surface of the ulna and interosseous ligament;—*below*, by four tendons which perforate those of the preceding, to the third or extreme phalanges,—*phalangettes*, F.,—of the four fingers. 3.—*grand* ou *long* (radio-phalangettien, Ch.) *du pouce*,—*Flex.* longus pollicis manûs,—langer *beuger* des daumens;—*above*, to the superior anterior surface of the radius, and the interosseous ligament;—*below*, to the anterior surface of the extreme phalanx of the thumb. 4. — *court* (carpo-phalangien, Ch.) *du pouce*,—*Flex.* brevis pollicis manûs,—kurzer *beuger* des daumens, consisting of two portions: *a*, the *external*;—*above*, to the inside of the annular ligament of the wrist, anterior surface of the os trapezium and trapezoides, and root of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger;—*below*, to the external sesamoid bone which is connected, by ligament, to the root of the first phalanx—*phalange*,—of the thumb; and *b*. *internal*;—*above*, to the os magnum and unciforme, and root of the 3rd metacarpal bone;—*below*, to the internal sesamoid bone. 5. — *court* (partie du carpo-phalangien, Ch.) *du petit doigt*,—*Flex.* parvus minimi digiti manûs,—*beuger* des kleinen fingers;—*above*, to the anterior annular ligament, and os unciforme;—*below*, to the base of the 1st phalanx,—*phalange*, F.,—of the little finger. By some anatomists, as Chaussier, considered to be part of the Adductor minimi digiti. See Adducteur, and Carpo-Phalanginien.

B. 1. *Fléchisseur*, *grand* ou *long*, *commun des orteils* (tibio-phalangettien, Ch.), F.,—*Flexor* longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans, L.,—langer zehen*beuger*, G.; attached, *above*, to the posterior surface of the tibia;—*below*, by four tendons which perforate the slit tendons of the *Flexor* brevis, to the base of the last or extreme phalanx—*phalangette*, F.,—of the four lesser toes. 2. — *long du gros orteil* (péronéo-sous-phalangettien du pouce, Ch.),—*Flex.* longus hallucis,—pollicis pedis,—langer *beuger* der grossen zehe;—*above*, to the posterior surfaces of the fibula and interosseous ligament;—*below*, to the inferior part of the extreme phalanx of the great toe. 3. — *court commun des orteils* (calcanéo-sous-phalanginien, Ch.),—*Flex.* brevis digitorum pedis,—kurzer *beuger* der zehen; extending from the posterior inferior portion of the os calcis, to the inferior surface of the 2nd phalanx,—*phalangine*,—of the four lesser toes. 4. *Accessoire du long fléch. commun des orteils*, *chair carrée de la plante du pied*,—massa carnea Sylvii, see Accessoire. 5. — *court du gros orteil* (tarso-sous-phalangettien du premier orteil, Ch.) —*Flex.* brevis pollicis pedis,—kurzer *beuger* der grossen zehe;—from the anterior inferior part of the os calcis, and external cuneiform bone,—inseparably connected with the Abductor and Adductor pollicis

—by two tendons into the sesamoid bone, and base of the first phalanx—*phalange*,—of the great toe. 6. — *court* (tarso-phalangien, Ch.) *du petit doigt*,—*Flex.* brevis minimi digiti pedis,—kurzer *beuger* der kleinen zehe ;—from the os cuboides, and base of the 5th metatarsal bone, to the posterior part of the 1st phalanx of the little toe.

For an account of the other *flexor muscles* of the *atlantal* and *sacral* extremities, see BICEPS, CUBITAL, HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, RADIAL ; DEMI-MEMBRANEUX, et -TENDINEUX, ILIAQUE, PSOAS. Those of the *head*, *spine*, and *trunk*,—*m. fléchisseurs de la tête*,—*du rachis*,—*du tronc*, F.,—have been described under their more ordinary *French* designations.

FLEUR, s. f.,—flos, m. L.,—ἄνθος,—blume, blüthe, f. G.,—flower : in Botany, the assemblage of the organs of reproduction in plants ; especially constituted by the stamen and pistil. The calyx, corolla, nectary, or PERIGONE, are merely accessory parts. The *flower* is said to be *complete*,—see COMPLET,—when comprizing all these organs ;—*incomplete*, when one, or more, is deficient :—*male*, when furnished with stamens only ;—*female*,—see FEMELLE,—with pistils :—*hermaphrodite*, with both :—*acalycine*,—*acalicin*, F.,—kelchlos, G.,—when destitute of *calyx* :—*apetalous*,—see APÉTALE,— — of *petals* or corolla.

In Chemistry and Pharmacy, divers substances, the products of sublimation, have been termed *flowers* by the ancients ; and the absurd designation is still retained in medical language : as 1. *Fl. d'antimoine*, F.,—*flores* antimonii, L. ; 2. — *de benjoïn*,—*flores* benzoïni, L.,—benzöe*blumen*, G. ; and 3. — *de zinc*,—*flores* zinci,—zink*blumen* : the *first*, a protoxide of antimony, obtained by calcination of the metal in contact with air ; the *second*, benzoic acid,—*acide benzoïque*,—acidum benzoicum per sublimationem, *Ph. Gall.*,—see BENZOÏQUE ; and the *third*, protoxide of zinc,—*oxyde de zinc*,—oxydum zinci,—zinkkalk, weisses zinkoxyd. In popular language, the menstrual discharge of females is termed *Fleurs*,—in *English*, *flowers*.

FLEURAISON, FLORAISON, s. f. : in Botany, 1. the act, or condition, of *flowering*,—ἄνθησις,—anthesis, florescentia, f. L.,—blumenentfaltung, f., blüthenstand, m. G., —synon. with EFFLORESCENCE : 2. the period,—blüthezeit, n. G.,—at, or during, which the *flowers* of plants are *evolved*.

FLEURON, s. m., FLEURETTE, s. f.,—flosculus, m. L.,—blümchen, n. G.,—floret : in Botany, a term employed to designate the *minute flowers* which constitute an aggregate or compound flower ; as that of *Scabiosa*, and the *Syngenesiæ*.

FLEXIBILITÉ, s. f.,—flexibilitas, f. (*flectere*, to bend), L.,—beugsamkeit, biegsamkeit, f. G.,—flexibility : in Physics, the property, possessed by certain bodies, of *bending*, or yielding, without rupture, to the powers acting upon them. FLEXIBILIS, adj.,—flexibilis, flexilis,—καμπτὸς,—beugsam, biegsam,—susceptible of *bending* without fracture : as, in Botany, the *flexible stem* of *Isothecium flexile*, or of *Solidago flexicaulis*. FLEXION, s. f.,—flexio, f. L., —κάμπη,—biegung, f. G. : in Physiology, 1. the action of the *flexor* muscles,—see FLÉCHISSEUR : 2. the condition of a limb, or organ, *bent* by them.

FLOCON, s. m.,—floccus, m. L.,—χροχὶς, —flocke, f. G.,—flake : a term literally signifying a *lock of wool*, or other light substance ; but employed, in Chemistry, to designate certain precipitates which collect under the form of *flakes*. In Pathology, the *light bodies*, which float before the eye in certain diseases, of cerebral origin or complication, are termed, *flocons*, F.,—*flocculi*, L.,—see CARPHOLOGIE : in Zoology, the *tuft of hair* which terminates the tail of divers *Mammifera* ; as the Lion and Ass. FLOCONNEUX, adj.,—floccosus, flocculosus,—resembling *flakes* : *Précipité floconneux*, F.,—a *flaky* precipitate.

FLORAL, adj.,—floralis, L.,—pertaining to —, growing in, or upon, a *flower*,—flos, L. ; as the *coverings*,—*enveloppes florales*, F., —which immediately envelope the sexual organs of plants ; the *floral leaves*,—*feuilles florales*,—see BRACTÉE ; and the *glandular bodies*,—*glandes florales*,—with which the *flowers* of divers plants are provided.

FLORE, s. f.,—flora, f. L. : in Botany, a descriptive catalogue, 1. of the *plants*,—see FAUNE,—indigenous in any given country or district ; as the admirable *English Flora*, by Smith ; the *British Flora*, by Hooker ; *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, by Greville ; and *Flora Londinensis*, by Curtis : 2. — of the various *plants* employed in any particular branch of the arts or sciences ; as the *Flore du Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, 8vo., Paris : 3. — of the divers fossilized productions of a country, originally belonging to the *vegetable* kingdom ; as the *Fossil Flora of Great Britain*, by Lindley and Hutton, 8vo. London, 1832.

FLORULE, s. f.,—florula, f. L : in Botany, the *minute* isolated *flower* of a CEPHALANTHE, or spike. Syn. with FLEURON, and FLOSCULE.

FLOSCULEUX, adj. ; an epithet, in Botany, applied to an aggregate or compound flower formed wholly of *florets*,—*Fleur flosculeuse*, F.,—flos *flosculosus*, L.

FLUATE, s. m.,—fluas, n. L. : the former designation of a genus of salts, now termed HYDROPHTHORATE.

FLUEURS, (vulgarly, FLEURS) *blanches*, s. f. pl.,—fluor albus, L.,—the whites,—see LEUCORRHÉE.

Fluctuation, s. f.,—fluctuatio, f. (*fluctuare*, to fluctuate), L.,—schwanken, n. G.: in Pathology, the *movement* of a fluid, ordinarily distinguishable by pressure, or percussion, of the parietes of the cavity in which it is contained.

Fluide, adj.,—fluidus, L.,—flüssig, G.,—fluid: an epithet employed, in Physics, to designate all bodies, the integrant molecules of which cohere so imperfectly, as to yield to the slightest pressure, and glide over each other with the greatest facility. *Fluids* are commonly divided into *liquids* or *incompressible fluids*, and the *aëriform* or *compressible*. The *latter* are also known by the name of *elastic fluid* or *gas*. See Gaz.

Fluidification, s. f.: reduction of a substance to the state of aggregation,—Fluidité, s. f.,—fluiditas, f. L.,—flüssigkeit, f. G.,—fluidity,—of a *liquid* body.

Fluo-Borate, s. m.,—fluo-boras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—flussboraxsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *fluo-boric acid*,—*acide fluoborique*, ou *phthoro-borique*, F.,—acidum *fluo-boricum*, L.,—*flussboraxsäure*, G.,—itself a compound of fluorine and boron,—with divers salifiable bases.

Fluor, s. m.,—fluor, m., fluorium, n. L.,—fluorine, f. G.: in Chemistry, the designation of a simple body admitted, rather by analogy than experiment, as the basis of *fluoric acid*,—*Acide fluorique*, ou *hydropthorique*, F.,—acidum *fluoricum*, L.,—*flusssäure*, G. Never yet obtained in an isolated form. By many chemists, termed Phthore.

Fluorure, s. m.,—fluoruretum, n. L.: the combination of *fluorine* with another simple body. See Phthorure.

Fluviatile, adj.,—fluvialis, fluviatilis, L.,—ποτάμιος: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to specifically designate animals and plants; which, as *Perca fluviatilis*, among *Fishes*; *Astacus fluviatilis*,—see Ecrevisse,—among the *Crustacea*; and *Equisetum fluviatile*, among the *Cryptogamous plants*, inhabit, or grow in, the waters of a *river*,—fluvium, L.

Flux, s. m.,—fluxus, m. (*fluere*, to flow), L.: in Geography, the tide,—æstus maris, L.: in Chemistry, the designation of several highly fusible substances employed, like sub-borate of soda, in the *fusion* of bodies less fusible than themselves: in Physiology,—of a natural evacuation, as the menstrual *flux*—see Menstruel,—of women: in Pathology,—of a morbid affection, characterized by an extraordinary evacuation of the animal fluids: as *Fl. bilieux*,—see Choléra; — *hémorrhoïdal*,—see Hémorrhoïdal; — *de sang*,—see Dysenterie: in Nosology, an assemblage of diseases,—the *Fluxes*, constituting the Profluvia, of Cullen,—so characterized.

Fluxion, s. f.,—fluxio, f., affluxus, m. (*fluere*, to flow), L.,—fluss, m. G.: in Pathology, the *afflux*, or determination, of blood towards any part of the body; consequent on inflammation or irritation; as *Fl. catarrhale*,—see Catarrhe; — *dentaire*,—Odontalgie; — *goutteuse*,—Goutte; — du *poitrine*,—Péripneumonie, et Pleurésie: also, in common language, a painful affection of the cheek, or other part, without suppuration of the cellular tissue constituting its seat.

Fœtus, s. m., F. and L.,—κύημα,—frucht, liebesfrucht, f. G.: the *unborn* young of animals. The term, *embryo*,—see Embryon,—is ordinarily applied to the animal germ till the expiration of the third month of pregnancy. Fœtal, adj.,—fœtalis, pertaining to the *fœtus*: as *Circulation fœtale*, F.,—the *fœtal* circulation; *surface fœtale du placenta*,—the *fœtal*,—opposed, in signification and in site, to the uterine—surface of the placenta.

Foie, s. m.,—ἧπαρ,—hepar, jecur, n. L.,—leber, n. G.,—liver: in Human and Comparative Anatomy, a large abdominal gland, the organ of the biliary secretion; existing, under divers modifications of form and structure, in all the animal series, from Man to the Molluscum. The *liver* exhibits the peculiarity of receiving, by a distinct apparatus of veins,—see Veine Porte,—all the returning blood from the chylopoietic organs. The purposes of this disposition are unknown. Venous blood is not essentially requisite for the secretion of bile: since this fluid exists in the *Mollusca* where the vena-portal system is deficient; and has been found in the gall-bladder of a human subject in whom the vena portarum passed to the vena cava, without entering the liver.—And, again, the large quantity of blood, supplied to the organ by the hepatic artery,—see Hépatique,—would seem to be more than sufficient for the mere purposes of its nutrition.

In ancient Chemistry and Pharmacy, the term, *Foie*, was applied to divers substances composed principally of sulphur, and exhibiting an imaginary resemblance, in colour, to the *liver* of animals: as *F. d' antimoine*, F.,—*hepar* antimonii, L.,—spiessglanz*leber*, G.,—*liver* of antimony,—the *hyposulfantimonite potassique*, of modern *French* chemists; and — *de soufre*,—*hepar* sulphuris,—schwefel*leber*,—now termed sulphuret of potass,—see Sulfure.

Foliacé, adj.,—foliaceus, L.,—blattartig, G.,—foliaceous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, to designate certain *leaf-like* parts, or organs, of Animals and Plants: as 1. the fimbriated extremity,—ornamentum *foliaceum*, L.,—of the Fallopian tube,—see Trompe: 2.

the laterally dilated tibia of some *Insects*, as *Euglossa cordata*: and 3. the cotyledons of *Tilia europæa*. Foliaire, adj.,—foliaris, L.,—blattständig, G.,—belonging to, or growing on, a *leaf*: as the *prickles*,—*épines*, F.,—of *Carduus marianus*; and *glands* of *Drosera*. *Vrilles foliaires*: tendrils resulting, as in *Methonica superba*, from prolongation of the *leaf*.

Folie, s. f.: a term ordinarily synon. with *mental alienation*; but expressive, in its more correct application, of disorder, diminution, abolition, or perversion, of the intellectual and affective faculties.—See Anoie, Démence, Idiotisme, Manie; and Spurzheim's *Observations sur la Folie*, 8vo., Paris, 1818.

Foliforme, adj.,—foliformis, L.,—foliform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *leaf*,—*folium*, L.: as the *stipules* of divers of the *Leguminosæ*. Folipare, adj.,—foliparis: an epithet applied to *buds* which *produce* only *leaves*.

Foliole, s. m.,—foliolum, n. L.,—blättchen, n. G.,—leaflet: 1. in Botany, a *small leaf*, attached, with others, to a common petiole; and entering into the structure of a compound leaf,—see Feuille: 2. one of the sepals,—kelchblattern, G.,—see Sépale,—of a polyphyllous calyx, or of the pieces of an involucre.

Follette: the popular *French* designation of an epidemic bronchitis; which, frequently complicated with Pneumonia, prevailed in Europe, in the 17th century.

Follicule, s. m.,—folliculus, m. L.,—follicle: a term employed, in Anatomy, 1. as synon. with Bourse *muqueuse*, and Crypte; 2. as a designation of the receptacle of the bile,—*folliculus* fellis, L.,—see Cholécyste: in Pathology, of a minute cyst,—see Kyste: in Botany,—of a capsular, dehiscent, membranous, univalve, elongated fruit,—balgkapsel, m. G.;—opening by a longitudinal suture, like the *fruit* of *Nerium splendens*, and the *Apocyneæ*: in Materia Medica,—of the *pod*,—see Gousse,—of Senna: in Zoology,—of the *cocoon*,—see Cocon,—of certain *Lepidoptera*. Folliculaire, adj.,—follicularis,—follicular, pertaining to *follicles*.

Fomentation, s. f.,—fomentatio, f., fomentum, n., fotus, m. L.,—bähung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, the application of a warm fluid to any part of the body, by means of flannel, sponge, or folded linen.

Fonction, s. f.,—functio, f. (*fungor*, to execute an office), L.,—verrichtung, f. G.,—function: in Physiology, the designation of the action of an organ, or system of organs. The various *functions* of bodies may be distributed into 1. those which relate to the preservation of the individual; and 2. those which serve for the maintenance of the species. Some of these, as absorption, circulation, respiration, exhalation, secretion, and nutrition, among the *former*, and fecundation, among the *latter*, are possessed, in common, by animals and plants: others, as the sensations, intellectual faculties, locomotion and voice, parturition and lactation, generally peculiar to the subjects of the animal kingdom.

Fondant, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies* which are *supposed* to possess the property of removing obstructions by the *liquefaction* of inspissated or coagulated fluids,—see Désobstruant: in Chemistry,—to *agents* which favour the *fusion* of fusible bodies,—see Flux.

Fongate, ou Fungate, s. m.,—fungas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—pilzsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar *acid*,—*acide fongique*, F.,—acidum *fungicum*, L.,—*fungus*säure, *pilz*säure, G.,—which exists in divers of the *Fungi*,—with salifiable bases.

Fongiforme, Fongoïde, adj.,—fungiformis, fungoides, L.,—fungiform, fungoid, exhibiting the figure of a *fungus*: *Ex. Papilles fongiformes*, F.,—the rounded, white, pediculated *papillæ*, disseminated on the apex and borders of the tongue.

Fongine, ou Fungine, s. f.,—fungina, f. L.,—fungin: in Chemistry, a peculiar whitish, soft, insipid, and highly inflammable substance; composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote; and constituting the basis of all the *Fungi*.

Fongosité, s. f.,—fungositas, f. L.,—schwammigkeit, f. G.,—fungosity: in Pathology, the designation of a *fungous excrescence*,—*Excroissance fongueuse*, F.,—*schwammiger* auswuchs, G.,—developed on the surface of wounds and ulcers. Fongeux, adj.,——fungosus,——schwammig,—fungous: exhibiting the characters of animal *fungosity*, or vegetable *fungus*.

Fongus, s. m.,—fungus, m. L.: in Pathology, a soft, spongy, and *fungiform* tumour; developed on the membranes, or other structure, of the living body; and frequently exhibiting, like *Fungus hæmatodes*,—*f. hématoïde*, F.,—blut*schwamm*, G.,—a malignant character.

Fontanelle, s. f.,—fontanella, f., fonticulum, n. L.,—blättchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a space filled up by cartilaginous membrane, at certain angles of the cranial bones of the fœtus and new-born child. Six *fontanelles* are commonly enumerated: 1. the *Great* or *Sincipital*,—la *grande* ou *sincipitale*, F.,—situated at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures; and popularly termed, in *French*, la *Fontaine*: 2. the *Lesser* or *Bregmatic*,—la *petite* ou *bregmatique*;—at the point where the posterior superior angle of the parietal—ultimately unites with the superior angle of the oc-

cipital—bone: 3. and 4. the two *Sphenoid,—sphénoïdales;* existing in the temporal fossæ: and 5. and 6. the *mastoid,—mastoïdiennes;*—at the union of the parietal, occipital, and temporal bones.

Fonticule, s. m.,—fonticulus, m., fontanella, f. L.,—fontanell, n. G.,—issue: ulcusculum arte chirurgicâ, in sanâ corporis parte excitatum, L. Vide Exutoire. *Issues* are divided, by Schwilgue, into two classes; the *caustic*, or *pea-issue,—F. à pois*, F.,—see Cautère,—and *seton,—f. à séton.*

Force, s. f.,—δύναμις, κράτος,—vis, potentia, energia, f. L.,—kraft, f. G.,—force, power: in Natural Philosophy, according to some writers, the interior, but unknown cause of every change, and phenomenon, observed in nature. Others define it as "every power which determines an action." The time is, probably, not distant when the nervous energy and vital *powers*, of the Physiologist, the attraction and gravitation, the affinity and cohesion, of the Natural Philosopher and the Chemist,—all the varied phenomena ef mere animal and vegetable life, light, caloric, electricity, and magnetism,—will prove to be the modified operations of one common principle, as stupendous in its effects, as simple and universal in its nature and existence.

Forceps, s. m. F. and L.: an instrument employed, by the Obstetric practitioner, in difficult parturition. The separate branches, of which it consists, are, from the peculiarity of their construction, termed *male* and *female,—branche male* et *femelle*, F. Also, the designation of an instrument used, by the Anatomist and Surgeon, in taking hold of, or extracting, parts of the animal body difficult of seizure by the fingers.

Formiate, s. m.,—formias, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—ameisensaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar acid,—the *formic,—acide formique*, F.,—acidum *formicum*, L.,—*ameisen*säure, G.,—so named as yielded by the *ant,—formica*, L.,—with salifiable bases. *Formic* ether,—*éther formique,—ameisen*äther,—was discovered, by Afzelius, in 1777.

Formication, ou Fourmillement, s. f.,—formicatio, f.: sensatio in quâdam corporis parte, ac si *formicæ* super eam decurrerent, L.,—das gefuhl wie wenn *ameisen* über die haut laufen, G. Formicant, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a weak and irregular *pulse,—pouls formicant*, F.,—pulsus *formicans*, L.,—producing a sensation like that caused by the progression of an *ant—formica*, L.—beneath the finger.

Formulaire, s. m.,—formularium, n., codex medicamentarius, L.,—formular, n. G.: in Materia Medica, a collection of medical prescriptions or *formulæ*,—Formules, s. f. pl.,—medicinische formeln oder recepte, G. Formuler, v. a.,—*écrire une formule*, F.,—to write a prescription.

Fortifiant, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Materia Medica, to tonic and strengthening remedies,—remedia roborantia, L.

Fosse, s. f.,—fossa, f. L.,—grube, f. G., pit or depression: in Anatomy, a cavity differing in depth; the orifice invariably wider than the fundus. It exists in many organs. The *fossæ* of the bones are termed *simple*, when belonging exclusively to one bone; as the *parietal,—fosses pariétales*, F.:—*compound*, when several bones contribute to their formation; as the *temporal depressions,—f. temporales*, F.,—*fossæ* temporales, L.,—die schläfen*gruben*, G. The principal cavity of the soft parts,—*Fossa* magna, est pudendi muliebris cavitas interior, sive rima magna, L.—die öffnung der weibliche schaam, G. In common language, a grave,—sepulchrum, n. L.,—grab, n. G.—*F. d'aissance*, F.—the *foss*, or *pit*, of a privy.

Fossette, s. f.,—*petite fosse*, F.,—scrobiculus, m. L.,—βόθριον,—grübchen, n. G.,—a *little pit*, or depression: as 1. *Fos. angulaire du quatrième ventricule*, F.,—an anatomical designation applied, by Chaussier, to the *Calamus scriptorius*,—see Calamus; 2. — *des joues*,—γελάσινος,—gelasinus, L.,—the dimple seen on the human cheek, in laughter; 3. — *du menton*,—of the chin; 4. — *du cœur*,—*scrobiculus* cordis,—see Anticarde. In Surgery, a term synon. with Bothrion: in Zoology, the *depression* existing in the hinge of a *bivalve shell.*

Fossile, adj.,—fossilis, L.: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to designate organized bodies, whose solid parts, after long deposition in the earth, have preserved, unimpaired, their original structure. See Cuvier, *Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles*, etc., 4to., Paris, 1822—24; and Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, 4to. and folio, 1833. *Fossilien*, s. f. pl. G.,—*fossil* bodies. *Versteinerte* schalthiere,—*fossil* Testacea. See, also, Flore.

Fougère, s. f. See Ptéride, and Polypode. Fougères, pl.,—*Filices*, L.,—die Farnkräuter, G.,—the Ferns: in Botany, a Natural Family of Plants, constituting an Order in the Class, *Cryptogamia*, of Linnæus,—see Smith's *English Flora*, v. iv, p. 375;—and in the Class, *Acotyledoneæ*, of Jussieu.

Fourchette, s. f.,—furcula, f. L.,—gabel, f. G.,—literally, a *fork:* a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. the posterior commissure of the labia pudendi; 2. the xyphoid cartilage of the human sternum, sometimes presenting a bifid figure: in Comparative Anatomy, 1. the second clavicle, or *fork*-bone,—*gabel*bein, n. G.,—of Birds; 2. the V-shaped elevation, situated in the central and posterior

part of the horse's foot: in Surgery, a *fork-like* instrument, destined to elevate the tongue in the operation of dividing the frænum.

Fourmi, s. f.: in Entomology, a genus of Insects, *Formica (Hymenoptera, Formicidæ*, Steph.), L.,—Μύρμηξ,—die Ameise, G.,—the Ant; comprizing, in the system of Linnæus, numerous species, which, by later naturalists, have been distributed into several distinct genera. *Ants* furnish the *formic acid*,—see Formiate; and were formerly employed in the composition of *irritating* cataplasms. Fourmilière, s. f., —formicarum nidus,—cubile, L.,—ameisennest, n., ameisenhaufe, m. G.,—ants' nest, ant-hill. Fourmillement,—see Formication.

Fourneau, s. m.,—fornax, f., caminus, m. L.,—κάμινος, κλίβανος,—ofen, m. G.,—furnace: an apparatus for elevating the temperature of bodies which require to be heated. It consists, essentially, of the ash-hole,—*cendrier*, m. F.,—and the grate, —see Foyer; and is farther designated, according to its peculiar construction and purpose, *F. évaporatoire*,—*de coupelle*,—*de réverbère*,—*de forge*, et — *de fusion*.

Foyer, s. m.,—focus, m. L.,—ἑστία: in Physics, the point of concentration—brennpunkt, m. G.,—of the luminous or calorific rays, reflected by a concave mirror, or refracted by a lens: in Chemistry, that part of a furnace—see Fourneau,—destined for the reception of the combustible matter, or fuel: in Pathology, the precise seat,—see Siége,—of a disease. In Surgical Pathology, employed as a synonym of *Abscess:* in common language, a hearth, or fire-place.

Fracture, s. f.,—fractura, f. (*frangere*, to break), L.,—κάταγμα, κλάσις,—bruch, beinbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, effected, in a bone, by the infliction of mechanical violence beyond the natural extensibility of its structure, or the force of cohesion of its constituent molecules. Occurring in the long bones, it may be *transverse*, *longitudinal*, or *oblique*. *Fracture* is, moreover, said to be comminuted,—*comminutive*, F.,—when the bone, broken into numerous fragments, is driven in among the soft parts; *simple*, when the bone is exclusively implicated; *compound*, or *complicated*,—*composée*, ou *compliquée*,—when accompanied by wound of the integuments and contusion of the surrounding parts; or the existence of a serious lesion, as rupture of an important blood-vessel or nervous trunk.

Fragilité, s. f.,—fragilitas, f. (*same*), L.,—κραυρότης,—zerbrechlichkeit, f. G.,—fragility, brittleness: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, such as glass, of *breaking readily*, from percussion. In Pathology, an extraordinary susceptibility of *fracture*, connected with a peculiar condition, of the osseous system, is termed *Fragilité des os*, F.,—*fragilitas* ossium, L. Fragile, adj.,—fragilis,—κραῦρος,—zerbrechlich,—brittle: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate, *specifically*, animals whose organs, as the *tail* of *Anguis* — and *shell* of *Janthina fragilis*—; and, *generally*, those parts of a plant which, like the *stem* of *Sonchus oleraceus*,—*break* on the slightest flexion.

Fragment, s. m.,—fragmentum, n. L., —κλάσμα,—bruchstuck, n. G.: a term employed, in Surgical Pathology, to designate the portions of a fractured bone.—Pieces, completely separated from the body of a bone, are named *splinters*,—see Esquille.

Fragon, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Ruscus (Dioecia, monodelph.; Smilaceæ)*, L.—The *root* of one species,—le *petit houx*, F., —*R. aculeatus*,—der stachlige mausdorn, G.,—prickly butcher's-broom,—a small European evergreen, is *excitant*, *aperient*, and *diuretic*.

Fraisier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Fragaria (Icosandria, polygn.; Rosaceæ)*, L., —die Erdbeerpflanze, das Erdbeerkraut, G.,—Strawberry-plant; containing but few species: the *fruit* of which,—*fraise*, F.,—erdbeere, G.,—affords a cooling and delicious *aliment*. The *root* of the wood-strawberry,—*F. vesca*,—is said to be *tonic*, and slightly *diuretic*.

Framboisier, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus *Rubus*,—see Ronce. The *fruit*,—*framboise*, f. F.,—himbeere, G.,—of *R. idæus*,—die himbeerstrauch,—is *acidulous* and *refreshing*.

Franche-Mulle, s.f. See Caillette.

Frein, s. m.,—frænum, n. L.: in Anatomy, a fold of membrane by which an organ is attached to adjacent parts: as 1. *Fr. de la langue*, F.; 2. — *des lèvres*,; 3. — *de la verge*,—see Filet: 4. — *du clitoris*,—*frænulum* clitoridis,—a slight membranous fold, formed by a junction of the internal branches of the superior extremity of the nymphæ; 5. *Freins de la valvule de Bauhin*,—a term applied, by Morgagni, to the two prominent lines formed by the junction of the extremities of the two lips of the ilio-cœcal valve. See Iléo-Cœcal.

Frémissement, s. m.,—fremitus, m. L.,—schauder, m., zitternde bewegung, f. G.: in Physics, 1. the commencement of the agitation exhibited by a fluid, during ebullition; 2. the vibratory movement of the integral molecules of certain bodies,—and, especially, sonorous bodies,—consisting in a series of vibrations which are communicated to the atmosphere and produce sound: in Pathology, an oscillating, rapid, irregular, and involuntary commotion of the mus-

cular system, syn. with FRISSONNEMENT. *F. cataire*, F.,—*fremitus* felinus, L.: a peculiar tremulous sensation felt, on application of the hand to the precordial region, in lesions of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart, as ossification of the mitral valve. Laennec has so designated it from its resemblance to the pur uttered by the cat, under the influence of pleasurable emotions.

FRENE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Fraxinus (Polygamia, dioec.; Jasmineæ)*, L.,—der Eschenbaum, G.,—the Ash; comprehending many species. The common ash,—*F. excelsior*,—le *fr. commun*,—die gemeine esche,—has been named, from the *febrifuge* properties attributed to its *bark*, the *Cinchona of Europe*. Two other species yield the common *manna*,—see MANNE.

FRIABILITÉ, s. f.,—friabilitas, f. L.,—ψαθυρότης,—zerreiblichkeit, f. G.,—friability: in Physics, the property possessed, by certain bodies, of reduction into minute fragments, or coarse powder, under the influence of a slight shock. FRIABLE, adj., F. and E.—friabilis,—ψαθυρὸς,—zerreiblich.

FRICTION, s. f.,—frictio, f. (*fricare*, to rub), L.,—τρίψις, ἀνάτριψις,—reiben, einreiben, n. G.: in Hygiene, and Therapeutics, the act of *rubbing* any part of the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or piece of flannel, or linen; with unguents, liniments, or oils. In the *former* case, the process is termed *dry rubbing*,—*frictio* sicca, L.; in the *latter*, *moist*,—*f.* humida.

FRIGORIFIQUE, adj.,—frigorificus, L.,—ψύγματος,—kaltend, G.,——frigorific, producing *cold*. A *frigorific* mixture,—*mélange frigorifique*, F.,—as that of ice, or snow, with hydrochlorate of soda, or of lime, lowers the temperature of bodies plunged into it, by liquifying at the expence of the caloric which it abstracts from them.

FRIGORIQUE, s. m.,—frigoricum, n. L.: an imponderable fluid, hypothetically admitted, by some Philosophers, to explain the production and phenomena of *cold*. Its existence is now no longer acknowledged.

FRISSON, s. m.,—ῥῖγος,—rigor, m. L.—schauer, m. G.—shivering: in Pathology, a sudden and transient contraction of the skin and superficial muscular fibres, attended with a sense of cold. FRISSONNEMENT, s. m.,—horripilatio, f. L.,—leichter schauer, G.,—slight shivering.

FROID, s. m.,—frigus, n. L.,—ψῦχος,—kalte, f. G.,—cold: in Physiology, a sensation produced by abstraction of caloric from the animal organs; and painful in proportion to its intensity. The term expresses only a relative idea: absolute cold does not exist. See FRIGORIQUE. FROID, adj.,—frigidus,——ψυχρὸς,——kalt,—cold: a *cold* bath,—balneum *frigidum*, L.; *cold* poultices,—*kalte* umschlage, G.

FROMAGE, s. m.,—τυρὸς,—caseum, n. L.,—kase, m. G.,—cheese: an *alimentary* substance prepared with the caseous and buttery parts of milk. The caseous oxyde constitutes the basis of all cheeses, and nearly the whole of every cheese of inferior quality. *Cheese* is indebted, for its grateful sapidity, to the presence of a large quantity of caseate of ammonia.

FROMENT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Triticum (Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—der Weizen, G.,—Wheat; comprehending, among others, the two valuable species,—*T. æstivum*, et *spelta*,—*blé* et *épeautre*, F. The *root* of *T. repens*.,—das hundgrass, of the *Germans*,—see CHIENDENT,—is *medicinally* employed, as saccharine and mucilaginous, by the *French*.

FRONDE, s. f.,—frons, m. L.,—wedel, m. G.,—frond: in Botany, a term applied by Linnæus, to the *stem* of the *Palmæ* and *Filices*; by others, to the *foliage* of the *former*, and the *leaf* of the *latter*: by Link, to the *foliaceous expansion* of the *Hepaticæ*. In Surgery, a bandage, employed principally in wounds, and diseases, of the nose and chin, and especially fracture or dislocation of the lower jaw. In the latter case, it is termed, also, *Mentonnière*.

FRONT, s. m.,—frons, m. L.,—μέτωπον,—stirn, m. G.,—forehead: in Anatomy and Zoology, that portion of the face comprized, in Man and the *Mammifera*, between the temples, the orbitar borders, and the hairy scalp, or the summit of the head: in Birds, that portion of the head extending from beak to vertex: in Insects, the anterior superior region of the head situated between the mouth, antennæ, eyes, and occiput.

FRONTAL, adj.,—frontalis, belonging, or relating, to the *forehead*, frons: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts, and organs, so circumstanced: as 1. an *Artery*,—*Artère frontale*, F.,—arteria *frontalis*, L.,—*stirn*arterie, G.,—a branch of the ophthalmic, distributed on the *forehead*: 2. two *Eminences*,—*bosses frontales*,—see BOSSE,—situated, one on each side of the external surface of the *frontal* bone: 3. a *Crest*,—*crête frontale*, *épine frontale interne*,—crista *frontalis*,—*stirn*leiste,—placed at the inferior extremity of the *frontal* groove, and giving attachment to the falx cerebri, see CRETE, and FAUX: 4. an *external Spine*,—*épine frontale externe* ou *nasale*,—see EPINE: 5. a *Muscle*,—*m. frontal*,—musculus *frontalis*,—*stirn*muskel,—the anterior belly of the *Occipito-frontalis* is so designated by Winslow and Soemmering: 6. a *Nerve*,—*nerf frontal* (n. palpébro-frontal, Ch.),—nervus *frontalis*,—*stirn*nerve; given off by the ophthalmic, and dividing into two branches; one of which issues from the orbit by the supra-orbitary foramen; the

other, between the internal orbitary—and the cartilaginous pulley of the superior oblique muscle: 7. a *Bone*,—l'*os frontal*,—see CORONAL; the anterior and convex part of which is designated the *frontal* portion of the *frontal* bone,—der *stirn*theil des *stirn*beins, G.: 8. two *Cavities*,—sinus *frontaux*, F.,— — *frontales*, L.,—*stirn*höhlen, G.,—hollowed in the substance of the adult bone, anteriorly to the ethmoid fissure; separated from each other, by a transverse septum; and communicating, below, with the anterior ethmoid cells: 9. a *Suture*,—*sut. frontale*,—sutura *frontalis*; uniting the two pieces of which the bone is originally composed: and 10. a *Vein*,—*veine frontale*,—vena *frontalis*,—*stirn*vene,—one of the branches of the FACIAL.

FRONTAL, s. m.,—frontale, n. L.: a topical remedy,—τὸ μέτωπιον,—or bandage,—stirnband, G.,—for the *forehead*.

FRONTO-CONCHIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied, in Anatomy, to the *Superior*, vel *Attollens*, *auris*, muscle,—see AURICULAIRE; as extending from the *frontal* bone to the anterior superior angle of the *conchal* cartilage.

FRONTO-ETHMOÏDAL, adj.,—fronto-ethmoidalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the foramen cœcum,—see AVEUGLE; as belonging alike to the *frontal* and *ethmoid* bones.

FRONTO-NASAL, adj.,——fronto-nasalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to one of the *facial muscles*,—see PYRAMIDAL; as extending from the *frontal* to the *nasal* bones.

FRONTO-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—fronto-parietalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *suture* of the cranium, ordinarily designated *Coronal*; as resulting from articulation of the *frontal*—with the two *parietal* bones.

FROTTEMENT, s. m.,—fricatio, f., frictus, affrictus, m. L.,—abreibung, f., *reiben* zweyer körper an einander, G.: in Physics, *friction* of two bodies against each other; the resistance to motion, resulting from the inequalities of surface which two bodies, applied to each other, mutually present.

FRUCTIFICATION, s. f.,—fructificatio, f. L.,—befruchtung, f. G.: in Botany, the collection of phenomena which accompany the formation of the *fruit*, from the first moment of appearance to full maturity.—The organs of *fructification*,—*les organes de fructification*, F.,—of a plant are the sexual organs. Among the parts of *fructification*,—partes *fructificationis*, L.,—*befruchtungs*theile, G.,—are commonly enumerated, in addition to the stamen and pistil, the corolla, calyx, germen, seed and receptacle.

FRUGIVORE, adj.,——frugivorus (*frux*, fruit, *vorare*, to devour), L.,—fruchtfressend, G.,—frugivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which *feed* upon *fruits*.

FRUIT, s. m.,—fructus, m. L.,—καρπὸς, frucht, f. G.: in Botany, a term applied to the fecundated ovary of plants; and, by an extension of the signification, to the assemblage of such ovaries supported on a common stalk. FRUCTIFÈRE, adj.,—fructifer, fructiferus (*fructus*,—and *ferre*, to bear), L.,—fruchttragend, G.,—fructiferous, *bearing fruit*,

FRUSTRANÉ, adj.,—frustraneus, L.: an epithet employed, by Linnæus, to designate an Order of his Class, *Syngenesia*; comprehending those genera of plants, the central florets of the calathide of which, like those of the *Centaurea*, are hermaphrodite: while the marginal are destitute, alike, of stamen and pistil; and, consequently, appear to exist in vain,—*frustrà*, L.

FRUTICULEUX, adj.,—fruticulosus (*frutex*, a shrub), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose size is below that of a *shrub*. FRUTIQUEUX, adj.,—fruticosus, L.,—strauchartig, G.,—to those exhibiting the stature of a *shrub*,—*arbrisseau*, F. See ARBRE.

FUGACE, adj.,——fugax, L.,——φυγὰς,—schnell verganglich, G.,—fugacious: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate morbid symptoms, or phenomena, of *short duration*; as *Frisson*—, *rougeur fugace*, F.,—a *transient* shivering, an *evanescent* redness: in Botany, synon. with CADUC.

FULIGINEUX, adj.,—fuliginosus, L.,—λιγνυώδης,—russig, russfärbig, G.,—fuliginous, sooty, exhibiting the characters, or colour, of *soot*,—*fuligo*, L.; as the teeth, gums, tongue and lips, in adynamic and putrid fevers; or certain plants, in the natural state, as *Clavaria fuliginea*.

FULMINANT, adj.,—fulminans (*fulmen*, thunder), L.,—knallend, G.: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to every preparation, or compound, which possesses the property of *detonation*, FULMINATION, s. f.,—fulminatio, f. L.,—under the influence of heat, trituration, compression, or percussion. The principal *fulminating* preparations are those of silver and gold,—l'*argent* et *l'or fulminant*, F.,—das *knall*silber und *knall*gold, G. *Knall*pulver,—*fulminating* powder.

FULMINATE, s. m.,—fulminas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—knallsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *fulminic* acid,—*Acide fulminique*, F.,—acidum *fulminicum*, L.,—*knall*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid enjoys, as its name imports, the property of *decomposing with violence*, from elevation of temperature or percussion. It has never yet been separated from its basis. Its composition is, consequently, unknown.

FUMÉE, s. f.,—fumus, n. L.,—καπνὸς,—

rauch, m. G.,—smoke: in Chemistry, a vapour, varying greatly in its density and nature. It may be the product, 1. of one of the constituent principles of a compound body: thus, when a genuine balsam is exposed to heat, benzoic acid is disengaged in the form of *smoke*:—2. of the volatilization of a solid body, as oxyde of arsenic, diffused, by heat, through the atmosphere:—3. of the decomposition of certain substances, as coal and wood, by the agency of fire. The smoke of the *former* is an admixture of ashes and coal in minute division; which, from deficiency of oxygen, or other cause, have escaped decomposition in the flame:—of the *latter*, a mixture of oil, water, and acetic acid, in a state of *vapour*.

Fumeterre, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Fumaria (Diadelphia, hexandr.; Papaveraceæ)*, L.,—der Erdrauch, G.,—Fumitory. One common European species,—*F. officinalis*,—la *f. commune*,—is bitter and *tonic*. An *Extract* and *Syrup* of it are, as such, employed in *French*—and an *Extract*,—Erdrauchextract,—and *Fresh-expressed Juice*,—Frisch ausgepresster Erdrauchsaft,—in *German* practice. Fumarine, s. f.,—fumarina, f. L.: an organic alkali said to have been discovered, by Peschier, in *Fumaria officinalis*.

Fumigation, s.f.—fumigatio, f. (*fumus*, smoke), L.,—καπνισμὸς,—berauchern, n., beraucherung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, a process, which consists in the extrication, and diffusion, of a *vapour* within certain limits, for the purpose of either purifying the atmosphere from some noxious emanation, or miasma, with which it is tainted; or operating upon the surface of the human body. Chloride of lime constitutes one of the most powerful and commonly-employed of the disinfecting agents: and Sulphurous and Mercurial *fumigations* are effectively prescribed in obstinate cases of Scabies and Syphilis.

Fungate. See Fongate. Fungine. See Fongine.

Funicule, s. m.,—funiculus, m. L.,—keimgang, m. G.,—navel-string: a term, in Anatomy and Botany, synon. with umbilical cord. See Corde and Ombilical.

Furculaire, adj.,—furcularis, L.: an epithet applied, in Comparative Anatomy, to the *fork-bone*,—Fourchette, ou *Clavicule furculaire*,—of Birds.

Fureur, s. m.,—furor, m. L.: in Pathology, the highest grade of *Mania*. *F. utérine*, F.,—*furor* uterinus, L.,—mutter-*muth*, G. See Andromanie.

Furfuracé, adj.,—furfuraceus, L.,—πιτυροειδὴς,—kleiartig, kleienartig, G.,—furfuraceous: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate certain *cutaneous* affections,—as *Porrigo furfurans*, of Willan,—*teigne furfuracée*, of Alibert;—and, also, a sediment in the urine,—*kleienartiger* bodensatz im urin, G.,—which exhibit the appearance or character of *bran*,—*son*, F.,—*furfur*, L.,—πίτυρον,—kleie, G.: in Natural History,—objects which, as *Physcia furfuracea*, are covered with a *bran-like* powder.

Furoncle, s. m.,—furunculus, m. L.: in Pathology, a species of *phlegmon*, highly painful and essentially gangrenous; situated in the skin, and cellular tissue which occupies the areolæ of the dermis. Its progress is slow. After some days, the summit becomes perforated with several orifices which discharge, at first, a bloody pus, and, afterwards, a white filamentous and gangrenous substance,—eiterstock, G.,—see Bourbillon. *Carbuncle* and anthrax frequently result from irritation, or derangement, of the primæ viæ.

Fusain, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Euonymus (Pentandria, monogyn.; Rhamnoideæ)*, L.,—der Spindelbaum, G.,—Spindle-tree. The common species, *E. europæa*,—le *f. commun*, F.,—an European shrub, possesses, in all its parts, *emetic* and *cathartic* properties. The *powder* of the *acrid capsules* is topically employed for the destruction of Pediculus capitis.

Fusibilité, s. f.,—fusibilitas, f. L.,—schmelzbarkeit, f. G.: in Chemistry, the property, enjoyed by certain bodies, of uniting so intimately with caloric, as to assume the liquid form. Fusible, adj.,—fusiblis,—schmelzbar,—possessing the property of *fusibility*.

Fusiforme, adj..—fusiformis, L.,—spindelförmig, G.,—spindle-shaped: as, in Zoology, the *shell* of *Bulimus fusiformis*; in Botany, the *root* of *Daucus carota*.

Fusion, s.f.,—fusio, f. (*fundere*, to melt), L.,—χύσις,—schmelzung, f. G.: in Chemistry, a process which has, for its object, the transformation of solids into liquids, by exposure to the action of caloric.

G.

Gade, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Gadus (Malacoptérygiens, Subrachiens; Gadoïdes*, Cuv.), L.,—Cod; containing many marine and fresh-water species highly valued as articles of *diet*. Among these, the common cod,—*G. morrhua (Morhua vulgaris*, Fl.),—le *morue*, F.,—der kabelgau, G.; the burbot,—*G. lota* (*Molva lota*),—la *lotte*,—die quappe; and the whiting,—*G. Merlangus (Merl. vulgaris)*,—le *mer-*

lan,—der witling,—are entitled to especial notice. The genus, *Gadus*, has been distributed, by modern Naturalists, into several genera, belonging to the family of the GADOÏDES, s. m. pl.,—*Gadoidei*, L.

GAIAC, ou GAYAC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Guaiacum (Decandria, monogyn.; Rutaceæ)*, L.,—Lignum Vitæ Tree; comprehending few species. The principal of these,—*G. officinale*,—*g. à fleurs bleues*, F.,—guajakbaum, G.,—a native of the West Indies, yields a *medicinal wood*,—*bois de gaiac*,—lignum guaiaci,—guajak-, pokken-, franzosenholz; and a peculiar substance,—see GAIACINE,—once erroneously regarded as a resin or gum-resin, and still named Guaiacum-resin,—Guaiaci Resina, L.,—*gomme-résine de Gaiac*, F.,—Guajakharz, Guajakgumme, G. Both of these substances possess *stimulant*, *purgative*, *diuretic*, and *diaphoretic* qualities. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—Tinct. de Resinâ Guaiaci, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistige Guajaktinctur, G.; *Ingredients for Decoction*,—Species sudorificæ ad Decocta paranda,—Species zum Holztrank. *French*: a *Compound*— and *Compound Aperient Decoction*,—Decoctum de Guaiaco compositum, et — compos. et purgans. *German*: an *Ammoniated Tincture*, a *Tincture in Rum*, and *Tincture of the Wood*,—Flüchtige Guajaktinctur, Guajakauflosung in Taffia oder Rum, und Guajakholztinctur; an *Alcoholic* and a *Watery Extract*,—Geistiges und Wasseriges Guajakextract; and an *Empyreumatic Oil*,—Brenzliches Guajaköl.

GAIACINE, GAYACINE, s. f.,—guaiacina, f. L.: a brownish or reddish, acrid, slightly aromatic, and resin-like substance,—see GAIAC,—which transudes naturally from the trunk of the *Guaiacum officinale*.

GAILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Galium (Tetrandria, monogyn.; Rubiaceæ)*, L.,—das Labkraut, G.,—Bed-straw; comprizing many European species: the dried *leaves* of several of which possess the property of coagulating *milk*,—γάλα: hence, the generic name. The *juice* of the common cleavers,—*G. aparine*,—le *g. accrochant*,—is prescribed in diseases of the skin and lymphatic system; and the yellow bed-straw,—*G. verum*,—le *g. jaune*,—by some, regarded as *galactopoietic*.

GAINE, s. f., *etui*,—ἔλυτρον,—vagina, f. L.,—scheide, f. G.,—sheath: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain parts which are destined to *enclose*, and serve as *envelopes* to, other parts, or organs. Of these, the principal are 1. *G. de l'apophyse du styloïde*, F.,—the osseous projection which *surrounds* the base of the styloid process of the temporal bone: 2. — *de la veine porte*,—the cellular membrane which accompanies the divisions of the vena portarum into the substance of the liver: 3. — *aponévrotique*,—the fascia *enveloping* the muscles of a limb; also, the cellular expansions which *surround* the individual muscles, penetrate between their fibres, and *sheathe* the arteries: 4. — *tendineuse*,—the synovial membrane reflected over various tendons and the pulleys of bones: and 4. — *des vaisseaux spermatiques*,—the funnel-shaped process of the fascia transversalis, which receives, and accompanies to the testicle, the spermatic vessels. In Zoology, the horny tube which, in certain Insects, as the *Hemiptera* and *Diptera*, contains the setæ destined to operate as lancet and pump, in procuring, and conveying to the œsophagus, the fluids of the animals on which they feed. In Botany, that part of the leaf which, as in the *Gramineæ*, *sheathes* a portion of the stem, and apparently constitutes a substitute for the petiole.

GALACTACRASIE, s. f.,——glactacrasia, galactacratia, Kraus,—f. (γάλα, milk,—ἀκρατεία, incontinence), L. Synon. with GALACTIRRHÉE.

GALACTIQUE, adj.,—γαλακτικὸς,—galacticus, L.,—pertaining to *milk*. Syn. with LACTIQUE.

GALACTIRRHÉE, s. f.,—galactirrhœa, f. (γάλα, milk,—ῥέω, to flow), L.,—das *ausfliessen* der *milch*, G.,—*excessive secretion* of *milk*. Two species, or varieties, of this affection are distinguished by Pathologists. They differ essentially in their causes, symptoms, and the treatment which they require. These are the *Galactirrhœa* of nurses, and that of females who have long ceased to nurse.

GALACTOMÈTRE, s.m.,—galactometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, a measure), L.,—milchmesser, milchprüfer, m. G.: an instrument destined to determine the goodness of *milk* by the proportion of butter which it contains. GALACTOMÉTRIE, s. f.?—galactometria, f. L.,—milchmesskunst, f. G.,—the act, or art, of employing *such instrument*.

GALACTOPHAGE, adj.,—γαλακτοφάγος,—galactophagus, L.,—milchfressend, G. ?,—*feeding*, or *living*, upon *milk*.

GALACTOPHORE, adj.,—γαλακτοφόρος,—galactophorus, lactiferus, L.,—milchhaltig, G.,—lactiferous, *conveying milk*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the chyliferous or *lacteal* absorbents, on account of the *milk-like* colour of the fluid which they transmit: 2. — the excretory ducts of the female breast which *convey* the *milk* to the nipple. GALACTOPHORE, s. m: an instrument destined to facilitate the process of *lactation*, when the female nipple is too short for seizure by the infant's lips.

GALACTOPLANIE, s. f.,—galactoplania, f. (γάλα, milk, φλάνη, error, wandering a-

bout), galactometastasis, f. L.,—milchversetzung, f. G.,—*metastasis* of the *milk*.

GALACTOPLÉROSE, s. f.,—galactoplerosis, f. (*same*, and πλήρωσις, the act of filling up), L.,—milchüberfluss, f. G.,—an *overflowing—redundant secretion*—of *milk*.

GALACTOPOIÈSE, s. f.,—γαλακτοποιία,—galactopoiesis, f. L.,—milchbereitung, f. G.: in Physiology, the faculty possessed, by the mammary gland, of *secreting milk*. GALACTOPOIÉTIQUE, adj.,—γαλακτοποιητικὸς: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *substances*,—remedia *galactopoietica*, L.,—die *milchmachenden* mittel, G.,—which possess the property,—la *faculté galactopoiétique*, ou *galactose*, G.,—of *augmenting* the *secretion* of *milk*.

GALACTOPOSIE, s. f.,—γαλακτοποσία,—galactoposia, f. L.,—milchdrinken, n. G.: literally, *potation of milk*; but employed, as a term in Hygiene and Therapeutics, to designate a *milk-diet*,—*diète lactée*, ou *régime lacté*, F.,—γαλακτοτροφία,—galactotrophia, f. L.,—milchnahrung, f. G. GALACTOPOTE, adj. (γάλα, milk, πότης, a drinker): a term substantively used to designate an individual,——γαλακτοπότης,—lactipotor, L.—who *lives habitually* on *milk*.

GALACTOPYRE, s. f.,——galactopyra, f. (γάλα,—and πῦρ, fever), L.,—milchfieber, n. G.,—milk-fever.

GALACTOSE, s. f.,—γαλακτώσις,—galactosis, f. L.,—secretion of *milk*. See GALACTOPOIÈSE.

GALACTURIE, s.f.,—galacturia, f. (γάλα, milk, οὐρέω, to void urine), L.,—milchharnen, n., der *abgang milchähnlicher* flüssigkeit durch die *harnwege*, G.,—the *discharge* of a *milk-like* fluid by the *urinary passages*.

GALANGA (*grand*), s. m.: in Materia Medica, the *stimulant* and aromatic *root*,—galgantwurzel, G.,—of an Indian monandrous monogynous plant, *Maranta galanga*: of which, the *Germans* have a *Tincture*,——Galganttinctur. — (*petit*): according to some writers, a variety of the preceding;—to others, the pharmaceutical designation of the *root* of *Aponogeton monostachium*.

GALBANUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—χάλβανη,—galbanharz, mutterharz, G.: in Materia Medica, a strongly-scented and aromatic gum-resin, the product of *Bubon galbaniferum*. Its *medicinal* properties resemble those of the Assafœtida; but are less powerful. The *Germans* have a *Tincture*,—Mutterharztinctur; an *Ethereal Oil*,—Aetherisches Mutterharzöl; a *Simple Plaster*, and *Plaster with Saffron*,—Mutterharzpflaster, und Gesaffrantes Mutterharzpflaster,—of this substance.

GALBULE, s. m.,—galbulus, m. L.,—zapfenbeere, f. G.: a designation applied, in Botany, to the *cone* of the cypress,—cypressennuss, f. G.

GALE, s. f.,—ψώρα,—scabies, psora, f. L.,—krätze, f. G.,—itch: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; belonging to the 9th *Group*,—*Dermatoses Scabieuses*, of Alibert's arrangement, and the 5th Order, *Pustulæ*, of Willan's. Three species, *G. legitime*,—*fausse* ou *bâtarde*, et — *pécorine*,—*Scabies* exquisita, spuria, et pecorina, L.,—as affecting man, and some of the lower animals, are enumerated, and described, by Alibert,—see *Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*, p. 307; and illustrated by two splendid engravings, pl. lv, and lvi: and four species, *Sc.* papuliformis,—lymphatica,—purulenta, and — cachectica, by Bateman, the friend and disciple of Willan,—see his *Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 190, and *Delineations*, pl. xlv, and xlvi. All the species and varieties of *itch* are essentially contagious; and some of them occasionally complicated by the presence of a minute animal, belonging to the *Acari*,—see ACARE, and SARCOPTE.—By *French* pathological writers, the epithets, *scrofuleuse*, *syphilitique*, *scorbutique*, and *hérpetique*, are respectively employed to designate *Scabies*, when occurring in scrofulous, syphilitic, scorbutic, or herpetic subjects. See, also, Rayer, *Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin*, London, 1835.

GALE, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Myrica* (*Dioecia, tetrandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—le *Cirier*, F.,—der Wachsbaum, G.,—Candle-berry Myrtle. The only European species,—*m. gale*,—*g. odorant*, F.,—sweet gale,—was formerly employed as *tea*: and the *fruit* of another,—*M. cerifera*,—l'*arbre à cire*, F.,—yields, on decoction, a *wax*, convertible into candles, of pleasant odour.

GALEA, s.: a term introduced from the *Latin*; and employed to designate, in Anatomy, the Amnios membrane: in Pathology, cephalalgia involving the whole head: in Surgery, Galen's bandage,—*b. de Galen*, F.: in Botany, the superior petal,—galea, f. L.,—helm, m. G.,—of the labiate corolla.

GALÉANTHROPIE, s. f.,—galeanthropia, f. (γαλῆ, a cat, ἄνθρωπος, a man), L.,—katzensucht, f. G.: in Pathology, a maniacal affection; in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a *cat*. See CYNANTHROPIE, et LYCANTHROPIE.

GALÈNE, s. f.,—γαλήνη,—galena, f. L.,—bleiglanz, m. G.,—native sulphuret of lead.

GALÉNISME, s. m.,—galenism: in Medical Science, the doctrine of *Galen*. GALÉNIQUE, adj.,—pertaining to *galenism*: as Medicina *galenica*, L.,—die *galenische* arznei, G.,—*galenical* medicine; Remedia *galenica*,—die einfachen, meistens vegetabilischen arzneimittel, G.,—simple, and, for

the most part. vegetable remedies. Galeniste, s. m.: a partizan of the doctrines of *Galen*.

Galète, ou Galètte, s. f.: in Zoology, a large, vaulted, moveable membrane,—kinnladenhelm, m. G.;—which covers the jaws of the *Orthoptera*, and many Coleopterous and Neuropterous Insects.

Gallate, s. m.,—gallas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts—gallussaure salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *gallic acid* with salifiable bases. This crystallized substance,—*Acide gallique*, F.,—acidum *gallicum*, L.,—*gallus*säure, *galläpfel*säure, G.,—exists, invariably combined with tannin, in the *nut-gall*,—see Noix *de Galle*,—and many kinds of bark. Convertible, by the action of the nitric, into oxalic, acid.

Galle, s. f.,—galla, f. L.,—κήκις,—galläpfel, m., gallnuss, f. G.,—gall, gall-apple, gall-nut; an excrescence developed on the leaf, flower, petiole, branches, stem, and even root, of various plants. It results from the puncture of an insect, commonly belonging to the family of the *Cynipidæ*, or *Diplolepidæ*; which deposits its ovum in the wound. *Galle de commerce*, *Galles*, pl.,—see Noix *de galle*. *G. de Rosier*,—see Bédégar. *G. blanche*,—a *gall* late-gathered, and of inferior value: —*noire*,—one of the first gathered. The *gall* is, moreover, termed *spurious*,—*fausse*, F.,—when its cavity is open or imperfect;—*genuine*,—*vraie*,—when enclosed on all sides, and containing the larvæ of the insect:—*simple*,—when the internal cavity is single;—*compound*,—*composée*,—when it consists of numerous cells.

Gallinacés, s. m., pl.,—*Gallinaceæ*, *Gallinæ*, L.,—die Huhnerarten, G.: an Order, in Ornithology; of which the genus, *Gallus*, constitutes the type.

Galvanisme, s. m.,—galvanismus, m., L. and G.,—galvanism: a term applied, in Physics, to the electrical phenomena, manifested on the contact of heterogeneous, and especially metallic, bodies; in consequence of their first discovery by *Galvani*. Galvanique, adj.,—pertaining to *galvanism*: as electricitas *galvanica*, L.,—a term synon. with Galvanisme; *galvanische* erscheinungen, G.,—*galvanic* phenomena.

Galvano-Magnétisme, s. m.,—galvano-magnetismus, m. L.,—galvano-magnetism: a term, in Physics, synon. with Eléctro-Magnetisme.

Galvanomètre, s. m.,—galvanometrum, n. L.,—galvanometer, m. G. See Electromètre. Galvanoscope, s. m.,—galvanoscopium, n. L. See Electroscope.

Gammarologie, s. f.,—gammarologia, f. (*κάμμαρος*, a cray-fish, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.: in Zoology, a *Treatise* on the *Gammaridæ* vel *Gammarinæ*,—Gammarides, ou Gammariens, s. f., pl.,—a family of the *Crustacea*; of which the genus, *Gammarus*, constitutes the type.

Ganglion, s. m.,—*γάγγλιον*,—ganglion, n. L.,—knoten, m. G.: in Anatomy, a mass, or tubercle, varying in form, texture, hue, volume, and consistence; composed of an intricate net-work of nervous filaments or blood-vessels, united by cellular tissue, and enveloped in a common capsular membrane. They are distinguished into three kinds: the *glandiform*, *lymphatic*, and *nervous*,——see Glandiforme, Lymphatique, Nerveux. *Ganglion de Gasser*, F.,—*g.* Gasseri, L.,—der Gassersche *nervenknoten*, G.,—a semicircular swelling of the trifacial nerve,—see Trifacial,—previously to division into its three branches. — *de Meckel*,—see Sphéno-Palatin. — *de Vieussens*,—plexus cœliacus, L.,—see Cœliaque. — *de Cervelet; Ganglions grands inférieurs —; et grands supérieurs—du cerveau*: terms employed, by Gall, to respectively designate the *corp. rhomboideum*,—see Corps; the *thalami nerv. opticorum*; and *corpora striata*.

In Surgical Pathology, the *ganglion* is a hard, indolent, colourless, globular swelling,—*γάγγαλιον*,—überbein, m. G.,—variable in volume; situated in the course of an extensor tendon; and formed by a viscid albuminous fluid which is contained in a cyst sometimes isolated, but ordinarily communicating, by a slender pedicle, either with the sheath of the tendon, or with the synovial capsule of a neighbouring joint. The causes of its development are unknown.

Gangliforme, adj.,——*γαγγλιώδης*,——gangliformis, ganglioformis, L.,—knotenförmig, G.,—gangliform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *ganglion*; as certain nervous plexuses,—*plexus gangliformes*, F. and L.

Ganglionique, Ganglionnaire, adj.,—ganglionicus, ganglionnaris, L.,—ganglionic, provided with *ganglia*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to any *nerve* which, like the great sympathetic, exhibits *ganglia* in its course. This nerve,—see Trisplanchnique,—regarded as an assemblage of *ganglia* which, by their filaments of communication, constitute a common whole, is frequently distinguished by the name of the *ganglionic* system,——*Système ganglionique*, F. See Wutzer, *De Corp. Humani Gangliorum Fabricâ*, etc. Berolini, 4to, 1817.

Gangrène, s. f.,—*γάγγραινα*,—gangræna, f. L.,—brand, m. G.,—gangrene: in Pathology, the diminution, or extinction, of the phenomena of life, in a part or organ; terminating in putrefaction. *Gangrene* is distinguished, 1. into the *humid* or *moist*,—*G. humide*, F.,—*gangræna* humida, L.,—der heisse *brand*, F.; and the *dry*,—*sèche*,—sicca,—der trockne,—according as

the mortified portion is more or less impregnated with fluids: and—2. with reference to the peculiar causes from which it has originated: as *gangrene*, from excess of inflammation;—from organic lesion of the heart or larger blood-vessels;—from strangulation, circular or lateral compression;—from congelation;—from the operation of some deleterious principle, and from old age. The latter constitutes the *senile gangrene* of pathologists. Gangrené, adj.,—*gangrænâ* affectus, L.,—attacked, or stricken, with *gangrene*. Gangréneux, adj.,—γαγγραινικὸς,—gangrænosus,—brandig,—gangrenous, relating to, or exhibiting the characters of, *gangrene*. Γαγγραίνωσις,—gangrænosis, f. L.,—die bildung der heissen *brandes*, G.,—the state, or formation, of *gangrene*.

Gantelet, s. m.,—fascia digitalis,—handbinde, f. G.: in Surgery, a spiral bandage, enveloping the fingers and hand, after the manner of a *glove*.

Garance, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rubia* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.; Rubiaceæ*), L.,—die Farberrothe, G.,—Madder; the *root* of one European species of which,—*G. ordinaire*, F.,—*R. tinctorum*,—much employed as a red *dye*, is slightly *astringent* and *diuretic;* and ranked among the five *aperitive* roots. A red colour is imparted to the bones, milk, and urine, of animals feeding upon it.

Garde-Malade, s. m.: an individual whose occupation it is to watch over, and wait upon, the sick.

Garde-Robes, s. f., pl.: the popular designation of the *fœcal excrement*. *Aller à la garde-robe*, F.,—to go to stool.

Gargarisme, s. m.,—γαργαρισμὸς (γαργαρίζω, to wash the mouth or throat),—gargarismus, m. L.,—gurgeln, G.,—gargling: in Therapeutics, the act of *washing* the *mouth* and *fauces* with a *gargle:* also, in Pharmacy, the simple or medicated fluid,—gargarisma, n. L.,—gurgelmittel, gurgelwasser, n. G.,—gargle,—employed for this purpose, and operating as a topical bath, or lotion, on the parts.

Gargouillement, s. m.,—gerausch vom gurgeln, G.,—gurgling: in Pathology, the peculiar noise, produced, by the air, in traversing pulmonary excavations which contain softened tubercular matter. It has some analogy with that which results from the rumbling of gas,—knurren in leibe, G.,—in the intestinal canal, of which the expression is familiarly employed as a synonym;—or, rather, with the cooing of certain birds.

Garou, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of two species belonging to the genus, Daphne,—la *Lauréole*, of certain *French*—, der Kellerhals, oder der Seidelbast, of *German* writers. One of these, Mezereon,—*D. mezereum.*,—*d. bois-gentil*, *laurèole femelle*, F.,—gemeiner kellerhals, G.,—is a common European plant: the other,—flax-leaved Daphne,—*D. gnidium*,—*d. de Gnide*, *sain-bois*,—Italianischer kellerhals,—a native of South Europe. The *bark* of both species is indiscriminately employed, when soaked in vinegar, as an *epispastic* or *rubefacient;* and enters into the composition of an unguent,—*Pommade de Garou*, F.,—destined to excite the suppuration of artificial drains. See Roques, *Phytographie Médic*, v. i, pl. xli, xliii, p. 145, 148.

Garrot, s. m.: in Surgery, a small cylinder of wood, employed to tighten the circular band, by which the artery of a limb is compressed, in order to suspend the circulation of the blood in hæmorrhage from accident, amputation, or aneurism.

Garum, s. m.,—γάρον,—garum, n. L.: in Dietetics, a term employed, by the Ancients, to designate a *sauce* or *pickle*,—eine salzbruhe aus fisch, G.,—composed of the fluid which exudes from the body and ova of salted and half-putrid fish, and, afterwards, strongly aromatized. *Garum* derives its name,—ita vocatum a *Garo* pisce,—from a small fish,—γάρος,—described by Dioscorides and Pliny; and principally used in the preparation of this powerfully exciting condiment. See *Dioscoridæ Pharmacorum Simpl.*, Liber Sec., Cap. xxxiv.

Gaster, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, γαστὴρ; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate either the *belly* in general,—venter, m. L.,—bauch, m. G.,—or the *stomach*,—ventriculus,—magen,—see Estomac,—in particular.

Gastéralgie, ou Gastralgie, s. f.,—gasteralgia, f. (γαστὴρ,—ἄλγος, pain), *dolor ventriculi* seu *ventris*, L.,—magenschmerz, oder bauchschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *stomach* or *bowels*.

Gastérangiemphraxie, s. f.,—gasterangiemphraxis, f. (*same*,—ἄχω, to strangulate,—ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.: a term, in Pathology, proposed as designative of *obstruction* of the *pylorus*. Kraus, however, substitutes a spurious *Greek* compound of ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, for the verb ἄχω,—see *Medicinisches Lexicon*, p. 361; and, consequently, represents the term as signifying an *obstructed* or *congestive* state of the *blood-vessels* of the *stomach*,—der mageninfarct, die *überfüllung* der *blutgefässe* des *magens*.

Gastéropodes, s. m. pl.,—*Gasteropoda* (γαστὴρ, the belly, ποῦς, a foot), L.,—die Gasteropoden, G.: the designation, in Zoology, of an Order of the *Mollusca;* comprehending those animals which *creep* upon the *belly*, and have, ordinarily, like the *Helices* and *Lymneæ*, part of the body enclosed in an univalve shell, into which the whole may be retracted in time of necessity or danger.

GASTRÆUM, s. m. (*same*), F.,—n. L.,—bauchseite, f. G.: in Zoology, according to Illiger, the inferior surface of the body of the *Mammifera*, from larynx to anus.

GASTRICOLE, adj.,—gastricolus (*gaster*, the belly, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet applied, by Clark, to those *Œstridæ*, the larvæ of which *inhabit* the *intestines* of various animals. See *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. iii. p. 289.

GASTRICISME, s. m.,—gastricismus, m. L. and G.,—gastricism: a term, in Pathology, employed to designate *gastric* affections in general; and, especially, that medical theory which ascribes all, or nearly all, of the diseases of man to the accumulation of impurities,—*saburres*, F.,—in the *stomach* and *bowels*, and suggests their removal by emetic and purgative remedies,—die medicinische ansicht, welche alle oder die meisten krankheiten von unreinigkeiten im *magen* und *darmkanal* herleitet, und durch brech- oder purgirmittel zu heilen sucht, G. GASTRISME, s. m.,—γαστρισμὸς,—gastrismus, m. L.: the act of filling the *belly*; gluttony.

GASTRICITÉ, s. f.: a term whereby it is proposed to designate, concisely, *gastric derangement*, and the *group* of symptoms peculiar to *gastric* fever.

GASTRILOQUE, s. m. and adj.,—gastriloqus (*gaster*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak), L.: in Physiology, a term,—bauchredner, m. G.,—or epithet, synon. with ENGASTRIMYTHE, and VENTRILOQUE.

GASTRIQUE, adj.,—gastricus, L.,—gastrisch, G.,—gastric: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, belonging to the *stomach*,—zum *magen* gehörig, G. These are, 1. The *gastric Arteries*,—*Artères gastriques*, F.,—arteriæ *gastricæ*, L.,—die arterien des *magens*, G.; of which there are distinguished, a. the *superior*,—la *G. supérieure*, *gastro-hépatique*, ou *Coronaire stomachique*, F.,—obere *magen*-schlagader, G.,—given off by the cœliac trunk: b. the *inferior right*,—*inférieure droite*, ou *Gastro-Epiploïque droite*,—a branch of the hepatic: and c. the *inferior left*,—inférieure—ou *Gastro-Epiploïque gauche*,—supplied by the splenic. 2. The *Veins*,—*Veines gastriques*—which exhibit the same distribution as the arteries; and terminate in the vena portæ. 3. The *Nerves*,—*Nerfs gastriques*: a. the two cords constituting the terminations of the pneumo-gastric nerves, and descending upon the two surfaces of the *stomach*; and b. those twigs of the Trisplanchnic, which accompany the *gastric* blood-vessels. 4. A *Nervous Plexus*,—*pl. gastrique* ou *coronaire stomachique*,—or network; formed by the solar plexus; accompanying the coronary artery along the lesser curvature of, and distributing its branches to, the *stomach*. In Physiology, a *fluid*,—*suc gastrique*, F.,—succus *gastricus*, L.,—*magen*saft, G.,—of great notoriety, and reputed power, *said* to be secreted by the parietes of the *stomach*, and to perform the office of an universal solvent. In Pathology, morbid affections which directly involve, or are essentially connected with the state of, the *stomach*; as *gastric* inflammation,—see GASTRITE; and *gastric* fever,—*fièvre gastrique*.

GASTRITE, s. f.,—gastritis, inflammatio ventriculi, f. L.,—magenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *stomach*: in Pathology, a morbid affection presenting itself under divers forms: as 1. the *acute*,—la *g. aigue*, F.,—of which there are two varieties, the *superficial*, and *deep-seated*; and 2. the *chronic*,—la — *chronique*.

GASTRO-ADYNAMIQUE, GASTRO-ATAXIQUE, adj.,—gastro-adynamicus, gastro-ataxicus, L.: epithets in Pathology, applied, respectively, to *fevers*; in which the *gastric* are complicated with *adynamic* and *ataxic* symptoms.

GASTRO-ARACHNOÏDITE, s. f.,—gastro-arachnoiditis, f. L.: co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *arachnoid* membrane of the brain.

GASTRO-ARTHRITE, s. f.,—gastro-arthritis, f. L.: a term employed, by Broussais, to designate *Gout*; which, according to him, is only inflammation of the joints excited, or kept up, by *gastritis*.

GASTRO-BRONCHITE, s. f.,—gastro-bronchitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *bronchia*,—the catarrhal fever,—*fièvre catarrhale*, F.,—of the older writers; frequently exhibited in chronic pneumonia, and the last stage of pulmonary phthisis.

GASTROBROSE, s. f.,—gastrobrosis, f. (γαστὴρ, the stomach, βρῶσις, the act of gnawing), L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *perforation* of the *stomach*.

GASTROCÈLE, s. f. (*same*, and κήλη, an hernial swelling), F. and L.,—magenbruch, m. G.: *hernia*, formed by protrusion of the *stomach* through the superior part of the linea alba.

GASTRO-CÉPHALITE, s. f.,—gastrocephalitis, f. (*same*, and κεφαλὴ, the head), L.,—co-existent inflammation of the *stomach*, and the *substance* or *membranes* of the *brain*.

GASTRO-CHOLÉCYSTITE, s. f.,—gastrocholecystitis, f. (γαστὴρ, —χολὴ, bile,—κύστις, bladder), L.: inflammation of the *stomach*, and *gall-bladder*; a pathological condition rarely, if ever, existing without duodenitis.

GASTROCNÉMIENS, s. m. and adj. pl.,—gastrocnemii, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two large *muscles*,—die wadenmuskeln, G.,—see JUMEAUX,—situated on the *calf of the leg*,—γαστροκνημία.

GASTRO-COLIQUE, adj.,—gastro-colicus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to

designate organs, and blood-vessels, which are alike connected with, or distributed upon, the *stomach* and *colon* : as the *gastro-colic omentum*,—*magengrimmdarm*netz, n. G.,—see EPIPLOON ; and a venous trunk, —*Veine gastro-colique*,—formed by an union of the gastro-epiploic and right colic veins, and pouring its contents into the mesenteric.

GASTRO-COLITE, s. f.,—gastro-colitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ, —and the *large intestine*,—κῶλον.

GASTRO-CYSTITE, s. f.,—gastro-cystitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *urinary bladder*,—a complication frequently existing in low and nervous fevers.

GASTRO-DERMITE, s. f.,—gastro-dermitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and the *skin*,—δέρμις ; as exhibited in the febrile *exanthemata*.

GASTRO-DUODÉNAL, adj.,—gastro-duodenalis, L. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate *vessels* which belong, or are distributed, to the *stomach* and *duodenum* ; as an *Artery*,—*Artère gastro-duodénale*, F.,—*magenzwolffinger*schlagader, G. ; a branch of the hepatic ; and the corresponding *Vein*,—*Veine gastro-duodénale*,—which pours its blood into the vena portæ.

GASTRO-DUODÉNITE, s. f.,—gastro-duodenitis, f. L.,—co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *duodenum*. GASTRO-DUODÉNO-CHOLÉCYSTITE, s. f.,—inflammation of the *stomach*, *duodenum*, and *gall-bladder*,—a complication frequently occurring in gastro-bilious affections, in bilious, and the yellow—fever.

GASTRODYNIE, s. f.,—gastrodynia, f. (γαστὴρ, the stomach, ὀδύνη, pain), L. : a pathological term, syn. with GASTÉRALGIE.

GASTRO-ENCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—gastro-encephalitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach* and *brain*,—ἐγκέφαλον. See GASTRO-CÉPHALITE.

GASTRO-ENTÉRITE, s. f.,—gastro-enteritis, f. (γαστὴρ,—ἔντερον, the intestine), L. : simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *small intestine* ;—a pathological condition, from or with which, according to Broussais, all the idiopathic fevers, of authors, originate, or are essentially connected. GASTRO-ENTÉRO-COLITE, s. f.,—gastro-entero-colitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *stomach*, *small* and *large intestine*.

GASTRO-E'PIPLOÏQUE, adj.,—gastro-epiploicus, L. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers blood-vessels and organs, which belong alike to the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ,—and *omentum*,—ἐπίπλοον : as 1. two *Arteries*,—*Artères gastro-épiploïques*, F.—arteriæ *gastro-epiploicæ*, L. ; the *right*,—rechte *magennetz*-schlagader, G.,—supplied by the hepatic, and traversing from right to left, the greater arch of the stomach ; the *left*,—die linke,—by the splenic, from left to right : 2. *Lymphatic glands*,—*Ganglions gastro-épiploïques*,—situated near the greater curvature of the stomach, between the two anterior laminæ of the gastro-colic omentum : 3. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs gastro-épiploïques* ; the *right* furnished by the hepatic— ; the *left*, by the splenic plexus : and 4. two *Veins*,—*Veines gastro-épiploïques* ; the *right* terminating in the superior mesenteric ; the *left*, in the splenic vein.

GASTRO-E'PIPLOÏTE, s. f.,—gastro-epiploitis, f. L. : simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *omentum*,—ἐπίπλοον.

GASTRO-HÉPATIQUE, adj.,—gastro-hepaticus vel gastrepaticus, L. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate vessels, or organs, which belong to, or connect, the *stomach*—γαστὴρ, and the *liver*,—ἧπαρ : as *Artère gastro-hépatique*, F.,—*magenleber*schlagader, G.,—the term whereby Walter has distinguished the Coronary artery of the stomach,—see CORONAIRE ; and 2. the *gastro-hepatic omentum*,—*magenleber*netz, n. G.,—see EPIPLOON.

GASTRO-HÉPATITE, s. f.,—gastro-hepatitis, f. L. : simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *liver*.

GASTRO-HYSTÉROTOMIE, s. f.,—gastro-hysterotomia, f. (γαστὴρ, the belly,—ὑστέρα, the womb,—τομὴ, incision), L. : in Obstetrics, the *abdominal* Cæsarian operation. See CÉSARIEN.

GASTRO-INFLAMMATOIRE, adj. : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the complication of *gastric* with *inflammatory fever*.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL, adj. : an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *diseases*,—morbi *gastro-intestinales*, L.,—simultaneously implicating the *stomach* and *bowels*.

GASTRO-LARYNGITE, s. f.,—gastro-laryngitis, f. L. : co-existent inflammation of the *stomach* and *larynx* ; as seen in gastritis complicated with croup and laryngeal phthisis.

GASTRO-MÉNINGINITE, s. f.,—gastro-meninginitis, f. L. : inflammation of the *stomach* and *two interior membranes*,—see MÉNINGINE,—of the *brain*. Synon. with *Gastro-Méningite*.

GASTRO-MÉTRITE, s. f.,—gastro-metritis, f., (γαστὴρ, the stomach, μήτρα, the womb), L. : complicated inflammation of the *stomach* and *womb*.

GASTRO-MUQUEUX, adj.,—gastro-mucosus, L. : an epithet applied to *fevers*, in which *gastric* irritation is complicated with inordinate secretion of *mucus*.

GASTRO-NEPHRITE, s. f.,—gastro-nephritis, f. (γαστὴρ, the stomach, νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidney), L. : a complication of *gastritis* with *nephritis*.

GASTRONOMIE, s. f.,—gastronomia, f. (γαστὴρ,—νόμος, a rule), L.,—die hochere kochkunst, f. G.,—gastronomy : a *collection of rules*, or *treatise*, on the *art of cookery*.

Gastronome, s. m.,—gastronomus, m. L.,—a gourmand, one who loves *good cheer*.

Gastro-Œsophagite, s. f.,—gastro-œsophagitis, f. L.: simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ,—and *gullet*,—οἰσοφάγος: as frequently exhibited in low and putrid fevers; and, especially, in malignant Angina,

Gastropathie, s. f.,—gastropathia, f. (*same*, and πάθος, disease), L.,—magenleiden, n., magenkrankheit, f. G.,—*gastric* or *stomach disease*.

Gastro-Péricardite, s. f.,—gastro-pericarditis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *pericardium*.

Gastro-Péritonite, s. f.,—gastro-peritonitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *peritoneum*.

Gastro-Pharyngite, s. f.,—gastro-pharyngitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *stomach* and *pharynx*.

Gastro-Phrénique, adj.—gastro-phrenicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a process of peritoneum,—*ligament gastro-phrénique*, F.,—which descends from the inferior surface of the *diaphragm*,—φρένες,—to the *stomach*.

Gastro-Pleurésie, s. f.,—gastro-pleuritis, f. L.: complication of *gastritis* with *pleurisy*. Gastro-Pneumonie, s. f.: complication of the *same* with *pneumonia*; constituting the bilious pneumonia, of the older writers.

Gastro-Pylorique, adj.,—gastro-pyloricus, L.,—gastro-pyloric: an epithet employed, by some Anatomists, to designate the *pyloric artery*,—see Pylorique.

Gastroraphie, s. f.,—γαστροῤῥαφία,—gastroraphia, f. (γαστὴρ, the belly, ῥαφὴ, a suture), L.,—bauchnaht, f. G.: in Operative Surgery, the union, by *suture*, of penetrating wounds of the *abdomen*.

Gastrorrhagie, s. f.,—gastrorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—magenblutung, f. G.,—gastric hæmorrhage; *exudation* of *blood* from the internal surface of the *stomach*.

Gastroscopie, s. f.,—gastroscopia, f. (γαστὴρ, the belly, σκοπέω, to survey), L.: in Descriptive and Pathological Anatomy, *examination* of the *abdomen*,—die *untersuchung* des *unterleibes*, G.

Gastrose, s. f.,—gastrosis, f. L.: the name of the First Family, comprehending all the diseases of the *stomach*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Gastro-Splénique, adj.,—gastro-splenicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the organs, or blood-vessels, which connect, or are common to, the *stomach* and *spleen*: as the *gastro-splenic omentum*,—see Epiploon; and vasa brevia,—*Vaisseaux gastro-spléniques*, ou *courts*,—see Court.

Gastro-Splénite, s. f.,—gastro-splenitis, f. L.: in Pathology, a term whereby it has been proposed to designate intermittent *gastric* irritation with painful tumefaction of the *spleen*.

Gastrotomie, s. f.,—gastrotomia, f. (γαστὴρ, the belly, τομὴ, incision), L.,—bauchschnitt, m. G.,—gastrotomy: in Operative Surgery, 1. an *incision* of the *abdominal* parietes, for the extraction of a fœtus which has either escaped into the abdominal cavity through a rupture of the uterus, or has been accidentally developed there; or the removal of external or internal hernia, or abdominal tumour or concretion: 2. *incision* of the *stomach* itself, for the extraction of a foreign body introduced into this viscus, through the œsophagus.

Gastro-Uréthrite, s. f.,—gastro-urethritis, f. L.,—simultaneous inflammation of the *stomach* and *urethra*. See Uréthrite.

Gateau, s.m.,—kuchen, m. G.,—a cake. *G. fébrile*, F.,—*placenta* febrilis, L. See Fébrile.

Gattilier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Vitex*, L.,—der Keuschbaum, G.; of which the common Chaste-tree,—see Agnus-Castus,—forms the only *medicinal* species.

Gaz, s. m.,—gas, G. and E.: in Chemistry, a body, the constituent molecules of which have been sufficiently expanded by caloric, to assume the condition of an aëriform fluid. The various *gases* are distinguished into the *permanent* and *non-permanent*,—*permanens* et *non-permanens*, F.,—according as, like oxygen, hydrogen, and azote, they preserve their characteristic condition in all varieties of temperature; or are converted, like steam, by the action of cold, into a liquid, or solid, form.—The *non-permanent gases* are more correctly designated *vapours*. Gazéiforme, adj.,—gasiform: exhibiting the *form*, or characters of—. Gazeux, adj.—gaseous: possessing the qualities of—or containing—*gas*.

Gazolitre, s.m.: in Chemistry, a term awkwardly compounded of the *French gaz*, and the *Greek* λίτρα, a pound, of twelve ounces; and employed to designate an instrument for determining the *quantity* of *gas* contained in a given body, and the pressure exercised by it. In like manner, the substantive Gazomètre, compounded of *gaz*, and the *Greek* μέτρον, a measure,—gazometrum, n. L.,—gasometer, G. and E.,—is applied to an apparatus, or vessel, destined to contain, or *measure*, volumes of *gas*, more or less considerable.

Géant, s. m., and adj.,—γίγας, γιγαντώδης,—gigas, giganteus, L.,—riese, riesenmässig, gigantisch, G.,—giant, gigantic: a term, or epithet, employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate organized bodies, which, like the fabled monsters of antiquity, or the Patagonians of modern times, surpassed, or are *said* to surpass, in *stature*,

the individuals of their own species; or, like the *Tapirus giganteus*, among *Animals*, or *Giant-Fennel*, among *Plants*, are distinguished, by their *greater size*, from those of the nearly-allied species or genera.

GÉLATINE, s. f.,—gelatina, f. L.,—gallerte, f. G.: in Chemistry and Dietetics, a peculiar and highly nutritive substance, obtained by treating with boiling water, the skin of animals, and other soft parts formed of cellular tissue. In popular language, it is termed *glue*,—*Colle animale*,F., —thierleim, thierischer leim, G.

GÉLATINEUX, adj.,—gelatinosus, L.,—gallerartig, G.,—gelatinous: an epithet employed to designate, in Zoology, certain animals which, like the *Alcyonidium gelatinosum*, form an almost *gelatinous* mass; and, in Botany, plants which, like those of the genus *Tremella*, resemble *gelatine* in their consistence. GÉLATINIFORME, adj., —gelatiniformis, L.,—gelatiniform, resembling *gelatine*.

GELÉE, s. f.,—gelu, n. L.,—frost, G. and E.: excessive cold; the temperature at which water is converted into ice: also, in Chemistry, a soft, tremulous, and transparent substance,—jus gelatum, L.,—*gelée*, m. G.,—jelly,—obtained from animal and vegetable matters; and hence distinguished into animal and vegetable *jelly*. Cydonia *gelata*, L.,—*jelly* of quinces.

GÉMINÉ, adj.,—geminus, geminatus, binus, L.,—gepaart, gezweigt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the parts, or organs, of plants, which are disposed in *pairs*, or originate, *by pairs*, from the same point; as the *leaves* of *Pinus sylvestris*; the *flowers* of *Passiflora geminiflora*; and the *stipules*, in most cases wherein they exist.

GEMMATION, s. f.,—gemmatio, f. L.,—knospern, knosperntreiben, n. G.: in Botany, the assemblage, or general disposition, of the *buds* of a plant: also, the period of their development.

GEMMIPARE, adf-,—gemmiparus (*gemma*, a bud, *pario*, to produce), L.,—knospentragend, G.,—gemmiparous: an epithet employed to designate *plants* which produce *buds*, and, more especially, the *Zoophytes*, which propagate by a like process.

GEMMULE, s. f.,—gemmula, f. L.,—knospchen, n. G.: a term employed, by Botanists, in divers significations;—by the moderns, to designate the *terminal bud* of the plumule in germinating seeds.

GÉNAL, adj.,—genalis (*gena*, the cheek), L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain parts, or organs; which, like the mucous follicles,—*glandes génales*, F.,—disseminated through the tissue of the buccal membrane, enter into the composition of the *cheek*.

GENCIVE, s. f.,—gingiva, f. L.,—οὖλον, —zahnfleisch, n. G.,—gum: in Human and Comparative Anatomy, the firm and reddish tissue which, investing the alveolar processes, envelopes, and adheres closely to, the neck of the teeth, in most of the *Mammifera*. GENCIVAL, adj.,—pertaining to the *gum*.

GÉNÉRATION, s, f.,—γένεσις,—generatio, f. L.,—zeugung, f. G.: in Physiology, the collective name of all those vital operations which have, for their object, the production of a new organized body. It comprehends, in Man and the *Mammifera*, conception, pregnancy, parturition, and lactation.

GÉNÉREUX, adj.,—generous: an epithet applied to *wine*,—vinum *generosum*, L.,—*geistreicher* wein, G.,—which contains a large proportion of alcohol.

GÉNÉSIE, s. f. Syn. with GÉNÉRATION.

GENET, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Genista* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), *L.*, —die Geniste, G.,—Green-weed: comprehending, among other species, a small European shrub,—*g. tinctoria*,—*g. des teinturiers*, F.,—dyer's green-weed; the *leaves* and *dried flowers* of which, are accounted *aperient* and *diuretic*.

GENÉVRIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Juniperus* (*Dioecia, monadelph.*; *Coniferæ*), L.,—der Wachholderbaum, G.,—Juniper; comprehending numerous species. The most important of these is the common Juniper,—*J. communis*,—le *gen. commun*, F. Of its *fruit*,—GENIÈVRE, s.m.,—bacca Juniperi communis, L.,—wachholdbeere, f. G.,—Juniper-berry,—the *French* and *Germans* have a *Distilled Water*,—Aqua Stillatitia de baccis Juniperi, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wachholderwasser, G.; an *Essential Oil*, —Oleum de baccis Juniperinis,—Wachholderöl; and the *Germans*, a *Spirit*,—Wachholdergeist; and an *Inspissated Juice* or *Rob*, —Wachholdersaft, oder -muss. The *Savin*, —see SABINE,—belongs also to this genus.

GENGIVITE, s. f.,—gingivitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *gum*,—see GENCIVE.

GÉNICULÉ, adj. See GÉNOUILLÉ.

GÉNIE, s. m.: a term, in its application to diseases, nearly synon. with *nature* or *character*. Thus, certain morbid affections are said to assume an inflammatory or bilious *character*,—*génie inflammatoire* ou *bilieux*, F. By some *French* authors, the term, *génie*, in speaking of intermittents, is substituted for *type*.

GÉNIEN, adj.,—genianus (γένειον, the chin), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to an *eminence*,—*Apophyse génienne*, ou *géni*, F.,—formed by the four small tubercles which exist, posteriorly, on the symphysis of the *chin*. The term, *Mastoïdo-génien*, is, also, conferred, by Chaussier, on the *Digastrique muscle*,—see DIGASTRIQUE;—from its attachments to the *mastoid* process and the *chin*.

GÉNIO-GLOSSE, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*,—*m. génio-glosse*, F.,—genio-glossus, L.,—*kinnzungen*muskel, *kiefer-zungen*muskel, G.,—which, with its fellow, passes from the *apophyse génienne*,—see GÉNIEN,—of the lower jaw, to the inferior surface of the os hyoides and *tongue*.

GÉNIO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m. and adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—*m. génio-hyoïdien*, F.,—genio-hyoideus, L.,—*kinnzungenbein*muskel, G.; which extends, with its fellow, from the *internal tubercles* of the *lower jaw*,—see GÉNIEN,—to the anterior part of the body of the *hyoid* bone.

GÉNIO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m. and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, by some Anatomists, to designate a *fasciculus of muscular fibres*; which, passing from the *lower jaw* to the parietes of the *pharynx*, constitute, in fact, a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior* muscle.

GÉNITAL, adj.,—genitalis, L.: pertaining to the act of *generation*,—zur *zeugung* gehörend, G.,—or its organs,—*organes génitaux*, F. Under the term, parts of *generation*,—*parties génitales*, F.,—*τα γεννητικὰ*, —*genitalia*, L.,—*zeugungs*theile, G.,—are included all those organs, male and female, which contribute to the production of a new being.

GÉNITO-CRURAL, adj.,—genito-cruralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichat, to a *branch* of one of the *lumbar nerves*; as distributed to the *genital organs* and *thigh*.—See SUS-PUBIEN.

GÉNITO-URINAIRE, adj.,—genito-urinalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to that apparatus of organs,—*Appareil génito-urinaire*, F.; and to those passages,—*voies génito-urinaires*, F.,—viæ *genito-urinales*, L., which are alike connected with *generation* and the secretion and discharge of *urine*.

GENOU, s. m.,—*γόνυ*,—genu, n. L.,—knie, n. G.,—knee: the popular name of the joint formed by the union of the thigh and leg, or femoro-tibial articulation,—see FÉMORAL,—contemplated, only, in its anterior region.

GÉNOUILLÉ, adj.,—geniculatus, L.,—gekniet, knieförmig, G.,—geniculated, knee-shaped: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *tubercles*,—*Corps génouillés*, F.,—situated at the inferior part of each optic thalamus, and divided, by a groove, into an external and internal eminence: in Botany, employed as the specific designation of plants, whose parts, or organs, like the *stem* of *Jasminum geniculatum*, the *filaments* of *Conferva genuflexa*, and *peduncles* of *Grimmia geniculata*, are *bent* in the figure of the *knee*.

GENRE, s. m.,—genus, n. L.,—gattung, f. G.: in Natural History, a group, or collection, of objects which exhibit a certain degree of analogy, and are connected by peculiarities of structure, ordinarily termed *generic characters*,—*Caractères génériques*, F. Whenever any object or species,—see ESPÈCE,—cannot be correctly referred to a known *genus*, it is made to constitute a *genus*, of itself. In Anatomy, the term *Genre*, is employed, by the *French*, as a synonym of *système*: le *genre nerveux*, — *fibreux*,—the nervous —, and the fibrous *system*.

GENTIANE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Gentiana* (*Pentandria*, *digynia*), L.,—der Enzian, G.,—Gentian; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the GENTIANÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Gentianeæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species which grow principally on the Alps, and other of the more elevated European mountains. The intensely bitter *root* of the yellow Gentian, —*G. lutea*,—la *grande g.*, F.,—*γεντιανὴ*,—has long been employed, in medicine, as *tonic* and *anthelmintic*. The plant is said to have derived its generic name from *Gentius*, a king of Illyria; by whom, according to Pliny, its virtues were first discovered.

GENTIANINE, s. f.,—gentianina, f. L.: a bitter and crystalline substance discovered, by Henry and Caventou, in the *root* of *Gentiana lutea*; and probably constituting the active principle of all the *Gentianeæ*. See GENTIANE.

GÉOGÉNIE, s. f.,—geogenia, geogonia, f. (*γῆ*, the earth, *γίγνομι*, to engender), L.,—erdbildung, auch die lehre davon, G.,—the *formation* of the *earth*, and the doctrine or theory of it. GÉOGÉNIQUE, adj.,—geogenicus, L.,—relating to *geogeny*.

GÉOGNOSIE, s. f.,—geognosia, f. (*γῆ*,—*γνῶσις*, knowledge), L.,—geognosie, gebirgskunde, f. G.,—geognosy: that branch of Natural History, which involves an examination, and *knowledge*, of all the solids constituting the *terrestrial globe*, their structure, disposition, relative site, and period of formation. GÉOGNOSTIQUE, adj.—geognosticus,—geognostic, pertaining to *geognosy*.

GÉOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*γεωγραφία* (*γῆ*, the earth, *γράφω*, to describe),—geographia, f. L.,—geographie, erdbeschreibung, f. G.,—geography: a *description* of the surface of the *earth*. *Geography* may be aptly distinguished into *Conventional* or *Political*; *Medical* and *Physiological*; and *Physical*: the *first*, as it involves, and determines, the boundaries of states and empires, principally interesting to the legislator and statesman; the *second*, as it regards peculiarities of soil, climate, and natural productions, and the geographical distribution of animals and plants,—to the physician, zoologist, and botanist; and the *third*,—see Malte-Brun's *Principles of Physical Geography*, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1834,—to the geologist. GÉOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—*γεογρα-*

φικὸς,—geographisch, G.,—geographical, pertaining to *geography*: an epithet applied, in Conchology, to certain shells which, as *Conus geographicus*, and *Venus geographica*, are marked with irregular coloured lines somewhat resembling the drawings of a *geographical* chart.

Géologie, s. f.,—geologia, f. (γῆ, earth, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—geologie, erdkunde, f. G.,—geology: that branch of Natural History which *treats* of the exterior figure of the *earth*, the different materials which compose it, and the mode in which they have been formed, and deposited in their present situation. Géologique, adj.,—geologicus,—geologisch,—geological. Géologiste, Géologue, s. m.,—geologist: a naturalist especially occupied with the study of *geology*.

Géométrie, s. f.,—γεωμετρία (*same*, and μέτρον, measure),—geometria, f. L.,—geometrie, erdmesskunde, f. G.,—geometry. Géométrique, adj.,—γεωμετρικὸς,—geometrisch,—geometrical: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to designate, specifically, certain *shells* which, as *Chersine geometrica*, are marked with irregular lines simulating *geometrical* figures.

Géranion, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Geranium* (*Monadelphia, decandr.*), L.,—der Storchschnabel, G.,—the Crane's-bill; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the Géraniacées, ou Géraniées, s. f., pl.,—*Geraniaceæ*, L.,—and comprehending numerous species. One of these, *G. robertianum*,—*herbe à Robert*, F.,—Stinking Crane's-bill, or Herb-robert, is *medicinally* employed as *antispasmodic* and slightly *stimulant*. The species of the Linnæan genus, *Geranium*,—γεράνιον of the *Greeks*,—so named from an imaginary resemblance of the capsule and beak of the plants composing it, to the head of the *crane*,—γέρανος,—have been, by modern Botanists, distributed into three genera, *Erodium*, *Pelargonium*, and *Geranium*, and arranged in three different Orders,—*Pentandria*, *Heptandria*, and *Decandria*,—according to the number of stamens,—*five*, *seven*, and *ten*,—with which they are respectively furnished.

Gercure, s. f.,—ῥαγὰς,—chap or fissure: a term, in Pathology, synon. with Fissure. See, also, Rhagade.

Germandrée, s, f.: a genus, in Botany, *Teucrium* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—der Gamander, G.,—the Germander; comprehending numerous species, several of which were formerly employed in *medicine*. A vinous decoction of *T. chamædrys*,—*chamædrys*, F.,—bathengel, m. G.,—is said to have cured the Emperor, Charles V., of gout: and, in Jersey, *T. scorodonia* is used, as a substitute for *hops*, in the preparation of malt-liquor. The genus, according to Pliny, derives its name from *Teucer*, a Trojan Prince; by whom one of the species was first discovered, or employed.

Germe, s. m.,—germen, n. L.,—βλάστημα, βλαστὸς,—keim, m. G.,—germ: the rudiment of an organized being, not yet developed, and still adhering to the parent. In Physiology, the term, embryo, is applied to the fecundated germ: in Botany, *embryo* and *germ* are perfectly synonymous. Germé, adj.,—germinatus, L.,—gekeimt, G.: an epithet applied to a *seed* which is just beginning to exhibit its radicle.

Germination, s. f.,—germinatio, f. L.,—βλάστησις—keimen, n. G.: in Botany, the act of development of the *germ* of plants.

Gérocomie, s. f.,—γηροκομία,—gerocomia, f. L.,—alterspflege, f. G.: in Hygiene, that department which has, for its object, the preservation of the health of the *aged*;—in other words, the Hygiene of *aged* persons.

Gerofle, s. f. See Giroflier.

Gésier, s. m.,—avium ventriculus, L.,—fleischmagen, m. G.,—gizzard: in Comparative Anatomy, the proper or muscular stomach of birds. See Estomac.

Gesse, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lathyrus* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.—die Platterbse, G.,—the Tare; comprehending many species. The *seeds* of one of these, *L. sativus*,—λάθυρος,—la *g. domestique*, F.,—zahme platterbse, G.,—is much employed, upon the continent, in the manufacture of *bread*: while those of another,—*L. cicera*,—*g. chiche*,—purpurrothe platterb.,—are said, when so used, to produce disease, and even death. The sweet, farinaceous, and *edible roots*—or rather the *tubers* attached to the roots—of a third,—*L. tuberosus*,—possess the flavour of the chestnut.

Gestation, s. f.,—gestatio, f. (*gestare*, to carry), L.,—schwangerschaft, trachtigkeit, f. G.: in Physiology, the period during which the female, who has conceived, carries the fœtus in her womb: hence syn. with *pregnancy*,—*grossesse*, F.: also, in Hygiene, a kind of exercise of the body, in use among the *Romans*,—art leibesbewegung bey den *Römern*, G.

Gesticulation, s. f.,—gesticulatio, f. L.,—geberdung, f. G.: in Pathology, the action of making strange movements or *gestures*,—*gestes*, F.,—gestus, L.,—die geberden, G.,—a phenomenon exhibited in various diseases.

Gibbosité, s. f.,—gibbositas, f. (*gibbus*, a hunch or swelling on the back), L.,—κύφωσις,—gibbosity: in Pathology, the projection formed, posteriorly, by the vertebral column, in a state of curvature,—a frequent consequence of caries of one, or more, of the bodies of the vertebræ.

Gigantologie, s. f.,—gigantologia, f. (γίγας, a giant, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—riesenlehre, f. G.?,—giantology, a *Treatise*

upon *giants*. GIGANTOSTÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—gigantosteologia, f. (*same compound*, with the insertion of ὀστέον, a bone), L.,—giant-osteology: a *treatise* upon *bones* supposed to have belonged to men of *gigantic* stature. Such bones have, however, invariably proved, on scientific inspection, to be the relics of the Elephant, or of an extinct species of the larger *Mammifera*, as the Mastodon.

GINGEMBRE, s. m,—ζιγγίβερις,—zingiber, n. L.,—ingwer, m. G.,—ginger: in Materia Medica and Dietetics, the dried *root* of an East-Indian and Chinese plant, *Amomum zinziber*, of Linnæus,—see AMOME,—*Zingiber officinale*, of succeeding Botanists. A grateful aromatic; and powerfully *stimulant*, *carminative*, and *aphrodisiac*. *German Officinal Preparations*: a *Candied Ginger*,—Eingemachter Ingwer,—and a *Syrup*,—Ingwersyrup. *Ginger*-bread,—*pain d'épice*, F.,—panis *zingibere* conditus, L.,—pfefferkuchen, G.

GINGLYME, s. m.,—γιγγλυμὸς,—literally signifying a *hinge*,—ginglymus, m. L., fugengelenk, G.: in Anatomy, a species of diarthrodial articulation; termed also, by *French* writers, *articulation en charnière*, or hinge-joint, as admitting of motion in only two directions; and familiarly illustrated in the structure of the elbow and the knee. GINGLYMOÏDAL, GINGLYMOÏDE, adj.,—γιγγλυμοειδὴς, γιγγλυμώδης,—ginglymodes, ginglymoides,—ginglymusförmig, thurangelartig,—ginglymoidal, ginglymoid, resembling a *ginglymus*; as *Art. ginglymoïdale*, F.,—a *ginglymoid* articulation, or *hinge*-joint. Synon. with GINGLYFORME. Γιγλυμωτὸς, adj.,—ginglymotus, L.,—connected by a *ginglymus* or *hinge*,—durch einem *ginglymus* verbunden, G.

GINSEN, ou GINSENG, s. m.: in Botany and Materia Medica, the supposed *root* of a plant, *Panax quinquefolium*, (*Polyandria, monoec.*; *Araliaceæ*), L.;—which grows in Chinese Tartary, Japan, and has since been discovered in Canada. The term *Gen-seng*, literally signifying, *first of plants*, appears, however, to have been indiscriminately applied, in China, to the *roots* of species of several other genera, in addition to those of *Panax*. See *Dictionnaire Universel de Matière Médicale*, v. iii., Art. *Gen-seng*.—The *root* of *P. quinquefolium* is moderately *stimulant* and *tonic*; but has not sustained, in European practice, the extravagant reputation, as an *aphrodisiac*, and *panacea*, conferred upon it, in numerous monographs, by the *Chinese* physicians: and has, at length, fallen into merited neglect.

GIRAFE, s. f.: a genus, in Zoology, *Camelopardalis* (*Mammifera*, *Ruminantia*, Cuv.), L. It contains only one species,—*C. giraffa*,—kameelpardel, m. G.,—the cameleopard,—an African animal, of extraordinary figure and gigantic size. *Flesh edible*.

GIROFLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Caryophyllus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Myrtaceæ*), L.,—der Gewurznageleinbaum, G.,—Clove-Tree; of which one species only is, at present, known. The undeveloped *flower* of *C. aromaticus*, a native of the Molucca islands, constitutes the spice, named *Clove*,—*Clou de Girofle* ou *Girofle*, F.,—gewurznelke, f. G.,—which yields, on distillation, a powerfully *stimulant Essential Oil*, Oleum Caryophyllorum aromaticorum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Gewurznelkenöl, G.; useful, as an internal remedy, in nervous torpor and debility, and, as a topical application, in Odontalgia from caries. The *Germans* have, moreover, an *Officinal Tincture* of the Clove,—Gewurznelkentinctur.

GITHAGE, s. f.: the designation of a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Agrostemmal*,—la *Nielle*, F. The *seeds* of the corn-cockle,—*A. githago*,—when ground down with the cereal grains, render the bread, made from them, black and bitter.

GIVRE, s. m.,—πάχνη,—pruina, f. L.,—rauhreif, m. G.,—hoar-frost: in Meteorology, ice in flocculi; covering bodies during the intense cold of winter; and caused, partly, by congelation of the dew;—partly, by precipitation of frozen atoms from the atmosphere.

GLABELLE, s. f.,—glabella, f., interciliun, n. L.,—μεσώφρυον: the space between the eye-brows; so termed because ordinarily *bare*, or *destitute of hairs*,—*glabellus*, L.,—GLABRE, adj.,—kahl, unbehaart, abgehaart, G.: an epithet, moreover, applied to *animals* and *plants*, so circumstanced; as is GLABRIUSCULE, adj.,—glabriusculus,—fastkahl,—to objects, or parts of objects, in Zoology and Botany, *well-nigh hairless*, or invested with an almost invisible down.

GLACE, s. f.,—glacies, f. L.,—κρύσταλλος, κρυμὸς,—eis, n. G.,—ice: in Physics, water rendered solid by depression of its temperature to 32°. of Fahrenheit's thermometer,—the zero of the Centigrade and Reaumerian scales. It is topically applied, and, sometimes, internally prescribed, in *medicine*. GLACIAL, adj.,—glacialis,—κρυμαλέος,—eisicht, eiskalt,—glacial, icy: an epithet applied, in Geography, to those *regions*,—*zones glaciales*, F.,—which extend from the poles to the polar circles: in Zoology, employed to designate those *animals* which, as *Balæna glacialis*, *Procellaria gelida*, and *Buccinum glaciale*, inhabit the waters, or shores, of the *frozen* ocean: in Botany,—*plants* which, as *Artemisia*—and *Ranunculus glacialis*, and *Lichen gelidus*, vegetate amidst the *glaciers* and *eternal snows* of mountainous or arctic regions.

GLACIER, s. m.,—gletscher, eisberg, m. G.: an enormous mass of indurated snow and ice, filling up the valleys, and covering the flanks and summits of the more

elevated mountains, in Alpine districts.—Glacière, s. f.,—crymotheca, f. L.,—eisgrube, f. G.,—an ice-house.

Gladié, adj. Syn. with Ensiforme.

Glaire, s. f.: the vulgar designation, 1. in Pathology, of the viscous and ropy fluid,—mucus viscosus, L.,—schleim, G.,—secreted by an inflamed mucous membrane: 2. in Zoology,—of the spawn of frogs and fishes,—*Gl. des grenouilles* et *des poissons*, F.,—ova ranarum vel piscium, L.,—der frosch- oder fisch*leich*, G.: 3. in Chemistry,—of the white of egg,—*blanc d'œuf*,—ovi albumen,—das weisse vom ey. Glaireux, adj.,—mucosus,—schleimig,—glairy.

Gland, s. m.,—glans, balanus, m. L.,—*βάλανος*,—eichel, f. G.,—acorn: in Botany, the designation,—*gl. de chêne*, F.,—of the *fruit* of the *Quercus* genus, and, more especially, of *Q. robur*. *Gl. doux*:—of the *fruit* of *Q. ballota*: — *de terre*,—of the *tubers* of *Lathyrus tuberosus*, and, sometimes, of those of the earth-nut, *Bunium bulbocastanum*. — *de mer*: in Conchology, the vulgar name of the *acorn-shell*, *Balanus*,—see Balane. In Anatomy, the bulbous extremities of the male organ and clitoris, are, from an imaginary resemblance to the *acorn*, respectively designated, *Gland de la verge*, F.,—*glans* penis, L.,—die *eichel* der ruthe, G.; and *gl. du clitoris*, F.,—*glans* clitoridis, L. Glandaire, adj.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, like the Jay,—*Corvus glandarius*,—feed principally upon *acorns*.

Glande, s. f.,—glandula, f. L.,—*ἀδήν*,—drüse, f. G.,—gland: a term improperly employed, by the older Anatomists, to designate numerous organs, generally exhibiting a flaccid tissue and somewhat globular figure; but varying widely in structure and function. Of this nature, are 1. the several organs by which fluids are secreted from the blood; and which, consisting, like the pancreas and parotids, of numerous lobules connected by common vessels, are termed *conglomerate glands*: 2. the reddish spongy bodies,—*conglobate glands*,—which exist in the course of the different lymphatic vessels: and 3. divers other organs, the intimate texture and uses of which are unknown; as the pineal, pituitary, and thyroid *glands*, the *glands* of Pacchioni, and renal capsules,—see Pinéal, Pituitaire, Thyroïde, et Sur-rénal. The term, *gland*, is now, however, restricted, by Chaussier, to certain lobulated organs, composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and a peculiar tissue. These are the lacrymal *glands*; the salivary,—les *salivaires*, F.,—die speichel*drüsen*, G.,—comprehending the parotid, sublingual, and maxillary *glands*; the mammary —; the testicles; ovaries; liver; pancreas, and kidneys. See Mueller, *De Glandularum Secernentium Structurâ Penitiori*, etc., fol., Lipsiæ, 1830. *Glande de Harder*, F.—*glandula* Harderi, L.,—Hardersche *drüse*, G.: a secretory organ, situated in the internal angle of the eye of divers *Mammifera* and Birds, and pouring out its fluid by an orifice which opens on the margin of the nictitating membrane. — *innominée*: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the lacrymal gland. *Glandes de Brunner*,—*glandulæ* Brunneri, L.: minute mucous follicles, situated between the mucous and muscular coats, along the greater curvature, of the stomach. — *de Cowper*,—*glandulæ* Cowperi, L.,—die Cowperschen *drüsen*, G.,—see Accessoire. — *de Havers*,—*glandulæ* Haversii, L.,—secretory fimbriæ which float in the interior of the synovial capsules, and are apparently destined to pour out the synovial fluid.— — *de Littre*,—*glandulæ* Littrii, L.: sebaceous follicles, dispersed about the corona of the glans penis. — *de Meibom*,—*glandulæ* Meibomii, L.,—Maibomische *drüsen*, G.: glandular bodies imbedded in the substance of the free borders of the eye-lids. — *de Pacchioni*,—*glandulæ* Pacchioni, L.,—Pachionische *drüsen*, G.: minute whitish or yellowish bodies, which, isolated or disposed in clusters, exist on several points of the pia and dura mater, especially in the superior longitudinal sinus: their structure and functions unknown. — *de Peyer*,—*glandulæ* Peyeri, L.: follicles dispersed, in great numbers, over the small intestine. For an account of other organs, improperly designated *glands*—and not included in the preceding notice, see Amygdale, Aryténoïdien, Cerumen, Labial, Molaire, Synovial. The buccal *glands*,—*gl. buccales*, F.,—are mucous follicles situated in the substance of the cheek. They secrete a viscous fluid which, mingling with the saliva, lubricates the mouth.

In Pathology, the term, *gland*, is, sometimes, applied to *tumours* formed by enlargement of the lymphatic ganglia; as frequently exhibited in scrofulous affections.

In Botany, indiscriminately employed to designate tubercles, of every kind, minute scales, and even spots; but, more especially, those oval or rounded organs which secrete the fluids peculiar to different species of plants. Their nature and functions have been well illustrated by Grew and Malpighi,—See the *Anatomy of Plants*, fol., 1682, and *Anatome Plantarum*, fol., Londini, 1675. Smith,—*Grammar of Botany*, p. 13,—defines them as "small tumours discharging a fluid either oily, resinous, or saccharine." They are distinguished by different epithets, according to the peculiarities of form and structure which they respectively exhibit.

GLANDIFÈRE, adj.,—glandiferus, L.,—eicheln tragend, G.,—glandiferous, *acorn-bearing.* GLANDIFORME, adj.,—glandiformis, L.,—eichelförmig, G.,—glandiform: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts of plants which, as the *fruit* of *Areca glandiformis*, exhibit the *figure* of an *acorn*: in Anatomy, by Chaussier, to the bodies,—*ganglions glandiformes*, F.,—termed, by the Ancients, *anomalous glands*, and the uses of which are yet unknown; as the Thymus, Thyroid, and the Renal capsules.

GLANDULAIRE, GLANDULEUX, adj.,—glandularis, glandulosus, L.,—drüsig, G.,—glandular, glandulous: exhibiting the aspect, form, or structure, of a *gland*: *Ex. Corps glanduleux, tissu glanduleux, secretion glandulaire*, F.,—a *glandular* body, tissue, or secretion. Applied, in Pathology, to a morbid affection implicating the *glandular* system: *Maladie glandulaire des Barbades*, F.,—the *Elephantiasis* of the *Arabs*.

GLAUCOME, s. f.,—γλαύκωμα,—glaucoma, n. L.,—glaukom, n., der grüne staar, G.: a term synon., in ancient Pathology, with CATARACTE; but employed, by the moderns, to designate a peculiar opacity of the vitreous humour, with morbid alteration of the retina; characterized by loss of vision; the appearance of a *bluish* or *greenish* speck (γλαυκὺς, blue or sea-green), existing more posteriorly than that which announces cataract; severe cephalic pains; and induration, and diminution of volume, of the eye-ball. Generally incurable.—*Glaucomatodes, Glaucomatosus*, adj., L.,—glaucomartig, glaucomatisch, G.,—glaucomatoid, glaucomatous, resembling *glaucoma*,—dem *glaukom* ähnlich, G. Γλαύκωσις, s. f.,—glaucosis, f. L.: according to *Greek* writers, the *bluish*, or *greenish*, colour of the eye, resulting from *glaucoma*;—to Kraus, the formation, or origin, of *glaucoma*,—die bildung, oder das entstehen, des *glaukoms*, G. See Middlemore, *Diseases of the Eye* (vol. ii., p. 2). London, 1835.

GLAUQUE, adj.,—γλαυκὺς,—glaucus, L.,—blaugrun, meergrun, G.,—glaucous: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate certain animals, and plants or organs of plants, which, like the *Carcharias glaucus*; the *Chelidonium glaucium*—*Glaucium luteum*, of *British* Botanists;—and the inferior surface of the leaves of *Rubus*, are of a *bluish* or *sea-green* colour. ✠ *glaucous* powder, resembling wax, invests the surface of divers fruits, as the plum; and is supposed to preserve them from the effects of atmospheric humidity.

GLÈNE, s. f.,—γλήνη,—glene, f. L.: a shallow cavity,—eine flache vertiefung, f. G. GLÉNOÏDAL, GLÉNOÏDE, adj.,—glenoidalis, glenoides (γλήνη,—εἶδος, resemblance), L.,—glenoidal, glenoid: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to every *shallow articular cavity*,—flache gelenkgrube, G.,—which receives the head, or condyle, of another bone; as 1. the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula,—la *cavité* ou *fosse glénoïdale du scapulum*, F.,—cavitas *glenoidalis* scapulæ, L.; and 2. that of the temporal bone,—gelenkgrube;—which, lodging the condyle of the lower jaw, is termed, in *German*, *gelenkgrube* des unterkiefers. *Fente, fissure, scissure glénoïdale*: *French* synonyms of Fissura Glaseri.

GLÉNOÏDIEN, adj.,—glenoideus, L.,—belonging, or relating, to a *glenoid* cavity: *Ligament glénoïdien*, F.,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim, surrounding, and increasing the depth of, the *glenoid* cavity of the scapula; and apparently formed by an expansion of the long head of the tendon of the *Biceps flexor cubiti* muscle.

GLIADINE, s. f.,—gliadina, gliodina, vel glœodina, f. (γλία, glue), L.,—gliodine, oder gloodine, f. G.: in Chemistry, according to Taddei, one of the two component principles of *gluten*; which imparts to the latter, its elastic properties, and is separable from it by means of alcohol and ether. It may be obtained, by a very simple process, from peas, lentils, and beans. It constitutes a more unerring test, than gelatine, of the presence of tannin; and, like gluten itself, is an excellent antidote for the poison of the mercurial salts.

GLOBE, s. m.: a term applied, 1., in Anatomy, to the *eye-ball*,—*Gl. de l'œil*, F.,—*globus* vel bulbus oculi, L.,—augen*äpfel*, m. G.,—on account of its *globular* figure:—2. in Pathology, to a morbid sensation,—*gl. hystérique*, F.,—*globus* hystericus, L.,—experienced by hysterical persons, of a *globular* body ascending from the abdomen to the larynx, and menacing suffocation:—3. in Obstetrics,—to the *globular tumour*,—*gl. utérine*, F.,—formed by the uncontracted uterus, in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately after parturition:—4. in Meteorology,—to the *ball of fire*,—*gl. de feu*, F.;—which, suddenly developed in the more elevated regions of the atmosphere, exhibits, on disappearing, a luminous train, of some moments' duration.

GLOBULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Globularia*, (*Tetrandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Kugelblume, G.,—Madwort; constituting the type, and only genus, yet known, of the Family of the GLOBULARIÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Globularinæ*, L.;—and comprehending several species characterized by the *globular* or *spherical* figure of their flower. The *G. vulgaris*,—*gl. commune*, F.,—which grows on the calcareous mountains of Europe, is bitter; and regarded as *vulnerary* and *detersive*; and the *leaves* of *G. alypum*, —*g. turbith*,—possess *cathartic* properties.

GLOBULE, s. m.,—globulus, m. L.,—σφαιρίδιον,—knöpfchen, kügelchen, n. G.,—lite-

rally, a *minute globe* or *sphere*: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to *minute portions* of quicksilver, when separated by trituration with an adhesive or unctuous substance: terantur simul donec *globuli* visum fugerint, L.: — in Botany, 1. to *minute spherical* bodies ordinarily situated, as in *Viburnum opulus*, on the stem or pedicles of a plant; and, although performing no secretory function, arranged among the glands:—2. to a *capsule* of the *lichens*, constituting, as in *Isidion*, a minute ball, half-buried in the extremity of the pedicle, and leaving exposed, on its fall, the hollow previously containing it: — 3., by Necker, to the *globular capsule* of the *Jungermaniæ*. Globuleux, adj.,—globosus, globulosus, L.,—σφαιρικὸς, σφαιροειδὴς,—geballt, kugelig, kugelrund, G.,—globular, spherical: an epithet employed, in Botany, to, specifically, designate plants whose parts or organs, as the *corolla* of *Ternstræmia globifera*, and the *glumes* of *Airopsis globosa* —; and in Zoology, — animals which, as *Cyclas globus*, among *shells*, exhibit a *spherical* figure.

Glosse, s. f.,—γλῶσσα,—glossa, f. L.: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *tongue*,—zunge, f. G.,—of hymenopterous and dipterous *Insects*.

Glossalgie, s. f.,—glossalgia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—zungenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *tongue*.

Glossanthrax, s. m.,—n. (*same*, and ἄνθραξ, carbuncle), L.,—zungenbrand, zungencarfunkel, m. G.,—*carbuncle* of the *tongue*: a pathological condition, rarely idiopathic in man; but common in some species of domestic animals. Glossite, s. f.,—glossitis, f. L.,—zungenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *tongue*.

Glossien, adj.,—glossianus, L.,—belonging to the *tongue*: *Muscle glossien*, F. See Lingual.

Glossocatoche, s. m.,—γλωσσοκάτοχον,—glossocatochus, m. L.,—zungenhalter, m. G.: an instrument employed, by the older Surgeons, to *depress* the *tongue* in examination of the fauces,—the speculum oris, of modern Surgery.

Glossocèle, s. f.,—glossocele, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—zungenbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *tongue*: protrusion of the organ from the mouth, in consequence of inflammation, chronic congestion of its tissue, or paralysis of some of its fibres. Kraus proposes to substitute for this, the term, *Glossoptosis*, (Glossoptose, s. f. ?), prolapsus linguæ, L.,—zungenvorfall, m. G.

Glosso-Epiglottique, adj.,—glosso-epiglotticus, L.: an epithet employed to designate certain muscular fibres,—the *glosso-epiglottic* muscles,—die *zungenkehldeckel*muskeln, G.,—of some Anatomists,—*Retractores epiglottidis*, of Santorini;—which pass from the *tongue* to the *epiglottis*. They are more distinctly marked in divers of the lower *Mammifera* than in Man; and apparently serve to elevate, and retract, the epiglottis from the rima glottidis.

Glossographie, s. f.,—glossographia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, γράφω, to describe), L.,—glossography: an anatomical *description* of the *tongue*.

Glosso-Hyal, adj.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the posterior or thyroideal cornua of the *hyoid* bone.

Glossologie, s. f.,—glossologia, f. (γλῶσσα, the tongue, λόγος, a discourse), L.—glossology: a *Treatise* on, or the *Doctrine* of, the *tongue*,—die *lehre* von der *zunge*, G.

Glosso-Palatin, adj.,—glosso-palatinus, L. Synon. with Glosso-Staphylin.

Glosso-Pharyngien, adj.,—glosso-pharyngeus, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to certain muscular fasciculi which pass from the sides of the base of the *tongue*,—γλῶσσα,—to the parietes of the pharynx,—φάρυγξ; and constitute, in fact, part of the *Constrictores pharyngis superiores*. They are, by such Anatomists, termed *musculi glosso-pharyngei*. An important nerve, given off by the Pneumo-gastric, is also termed the *glosso-pharyngeal*,—*zungenschlund*nerve, G.; as principally distributed on the *tongue* and *pharynx*.

Glosso-Staphylin, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a long and slender *muscle*,—*M. glosso-staphylin* ou *glosso-palatin*, F.,—musculus *glosso-staphylinus*, vel *Constrictor isthmi faucium*, L.,—der *zungenzäpfchen*muskel, G.; which, situated in the anterior pillar of the fauces, extends from the base of the *tongue* to the middle of the *velum pendulum palati*.

Glossotomie, s. f.,—glossotomia, f. (γλῶσσα, tongue, τομὴ, dissection, incision), L.,—glossotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection* —, in Surgery, *excision*, of the *tongue*. The newly-constructed feminine *Latin* substantives, *Glossoplegia*, *Glossorrhagia*, and *Glossoscopia*, compounds of the *Greek*, γλῶσσα with πληγὴ, ῥήγνυμι, and σκώπτεω, are employed by Kraus,—*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 371,—to, respectively, designate *paralysis*, *hemorrhage*, and *inspection*, of the *tongue*,—zungenlahmung, blutung aus—, und die untersuchung—der *zunge*, G.—They may be made *French*, by conversion of the final *a* into *e*;—*German*, by the prefix, with such conversion, of the feminine article, die.

Glotte, s. f.,—γλωττὶς,—glottis, f. L., —stimmritze, luftröhrenspalte, f. G.: in Anatomy, an oblong orifice, wider posteriorly than before; measuring ten or eleven lines in the adult male; smaller in the female and child; situated on the summit of the larynx, between the chordæ vocales; and forming the aperture of com-

munication of the larynx and trachea with the buccal cavity. GLOTTITE, s. f.,—glottitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *glottis*.

GLOUTERON, s. m.: the vulgar designation of *Arctium lappa*. See BARDANE.

GLUCYNE, s. f.,—glycina, f. L.,—glykine, süsserde, beryllerde, f. G.,—glucine: a metallic oxide; the admitted base of which, it is proposed to name GLYCINIUM, s. m.,—glycinum, n. L.,—glyken, n. G.—*Glucine* derives its designation from the *sweet* (γλυκὺς) flavour of the salts which it forms in various combinations. Its properties are supposed to resemble those of alumine. It has been discovered in the *French* mineral waters of Antiveilles.

GLUME, s. f.,—gluma, f. L.,—balg, spelz, m. G.: in Botany, a term, of vague signification, employed, by Linnæus, to designate the *involucre* which exists at the base of the spike in the *Gramineæ;* and, afterwards, extended by him, to all the envelopes of the flowers of those plants. The more external of them, he termed the *calycine,—gl. calicinale*, F.,—blumenhalz, blumenspelze: applying the designation, valves,—klappe, G.,—to the pieces of which they are constructed. An almost inextricable confusion has been subsequently introduced, by botanical writers, respecting the application of these terms. GLUMÉ, adj.,—glumatus, L.: an epithet attached, by Mirbel, to *flowers* whose sexual organs, like those of the *Gramineæ*, are furnished with a *glume*. GLUMELLE, s. f.,—glumella, f. L.,—a *little glume*.

GLUTEN, s. m.,—n. L., and E.,—κόλλα,—kleber, n. G.: an immediate principle of vegetables, the peculiar substance which remains after the farina of wheat has been exhausted of its starch; so named, on account of its *glutinous* properties. Taddei regards it as composed of two distinct principles,—one soluble in alcohol,—see GLIADINE; the other insoluble,—see ZIMOME: and indicates it as an antidote to the poisonous effects of Oxymuriate of Quicksilver; alike preferable, from its chemical and physical operation, to the albumen proposed by Orfila. Four scruples of an "emulsive powder of gluten" are sufficient to neutralize twelve grains of the deutochloride. He, also, eulogizes a compound glutinous mercurial preparation as the best *antisyphilitic:* for the sublimate, although thus reduced to the condition of a protochloride, still retains so much of the properties of the deuto-chloride, as rarely to induce salivation or diarrhœa.

GLUTINE, s. f.,—glutina, f. L.: the designation proposed by Soubeiran, for *vegetable albumen;* as distinguished, by the researches of Einhof, from gluten.

GLUTINEUX, adj.,—glutinosus, L.,—κολλώδης,—klebrig, G.,—glutinous: an epithet employed, in Zoology, as the specific designation of animals whose bodies, like that of *Myxine glutinosa*, secrete an abundant mucus: in Botany,—of plants,—which, like *Nicotiana glutinosa*, are covered with an *adhesive* exudation. The *pileus* of *Agaricus mucidus* is so circumstanced; and the *flowers* of *Staavia glutinosa*, are connected by a *glutinous* fluid.

GLYCÉRINE, s. f.,—glycerina, f. (γλυκὺς, sweet), L.,—ölzucker, m. G.: the designation of the *sweet* principle of the various oils,—a substance discovered by Scheele.

GLYCYRRHIZA, s. f. F. et L.: a genus, in Botany, (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*),—so designated from the *sweet*,—γλυκὺς,—flavour of the root,—ῥίζα,—of the plants which compose it,—das Süssholz, G.,—Liquorice. The *leaves* of one of the species,—*G. aspera* vel *asperrima*,—are employed, by the *Calmucks*, as a substitute for *tea*.—The *root* of another,—*G. echinata*,—resembles, but is inferior in its properties to, that of the common liquorice,—*G. glabra*,—γλυκύῤῥιζα,—la *réglisse*, F.,—das gemeine süssholz, G.,—*Liquoritia vulgaris*, of modern Botanists; which *root*,—süssholzwurzel,—yields the well-known *Extract*,—Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, vel Succus Liquoritiæ inspissatus, L.,—*Jus* ou *Suc de réglisse*, F.,—Süssholzwurzelsaft, oder Lakrizensaft, G. Of this, the *Germans* have an *Officinal Syrup*,—Süssholzwurzelsyrup. In addition to the peculiar saccharine substance, GLYCYRRHIZINE, s. f.,—glycyrrhizina, f. L.,—süssholzzucker, m. G.,—discovered, by Robiquet, in the *root* of *G. glabra*,—chemical analysis proves it to be composed of ageodite, starch, albumen, phosphate of lime, and the malates of lime and magnesia. *Glycyrrhizin* has, subsequently, been detected in *Sarcocolle*, the *roots* of *Abrus precatorius*, *Trifolium alpinum*, and divers other—especially leguminous—plants. Properties, simply *soothing* and *demulcent*. Γλυκυῤῥιζίτης οἶνος,—wine sweetened with *liquorice*.

GNATHITE, s. f.,—gnathitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *cheek* or *jaw*,—γνάθος.

GNATHOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—gnathocephalus, m. (γνάθος,—κεφαλὴ, the head), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters* which have *no head* visible externally; but exhibit voluminous *jaws*.

GNATHOPLEGIE, s. f.,—gnathoplegia, f. (*same*, and πληγὴ, a stroke), L.: *paralysis* of the *cheek*.

GNATHORRHAGIE, s. f.,—gnathorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.: in Pathology, *hemorrhage* from the internal surface of the *cheeks*,—eine *blutung* aus der innern flache der *wangen*, G.—GNATHOSPASME, s. m.,—gnathospasmus, m. L.: a *spasmodic* contraction of the muscles of the *lower jaw*.

Gobelet, s. m.,—ποτὴρ,—a goblet, or drinking-cup. *G. émetique*, F.,—*poculum* emeticum, L.,—brech*becher*, m. G.: a *cup* made of fused antimony, to contain wine; which, from oxydation of the metal by the atmosphere, acquires, after a time, an *emetic* property; and was formerly employed to provoke vomiting. The remedy, however, from the obvious uncertainty of the dose of the antimony thus administered, has fallen into disuse.

Godronné, adj.: an epithet applied, by Petit, to the minute *semi-circular canal*, which the hyaloid membrane forms around the crystalline,—see Hyaloïde; in consequence of the *plaits* or *folds*,—*godrons*, F.,—which it exhibits.

Goethien, adj.,—goethianus, L.: an epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Fischer, to the *inter-parietal bone*; as discovered by *Goethe*, in the crania of certain *Rodentia*.

Goitre, s. m.: in Pathology, an indolent tumour of the thyroid gland,—see Bronchocele: in Zoology, the cutaneous swelling, consequent upon the introduction of air into the membranous sac which exists in the neck of certain *Saurian Reptiles*, as the Iguana. Goitreux, adj.,—kröpfig, G.,—affected with *bronchocele*.

Golfe, s. m.,—κόλπος,—sinus, m. L.,—a gulf. *G. de la veine jugulaire*, F.: a dilatation formed by the internal jugular vein at the point,—foramen lacerum in basi cranii,—where it receives the inferior extremity of the lateral sinus of the dura mater.

Gomme, s. f.,—κόμμι,—gummi, n. L., and G.,—gum: in Chemistry and Materia Medica, an immediate principle of vegetables; which exsudes from several species of *Acacia* or *Mimosa*, *Astragalus*, and *Prunus*. It contains no azote; is insoluble in alcohol; forms a mucilage with water; and is insusceptible of the vinous fermentation. It yields mucic—on treatment with nitric—acid. The *gums*, of which there are divers kinds, possess *soothing*, *emollient*, and *laxative* properties; and hence,—see Acacia, and Adragant,—are *medicinally* employed in pulmonary affections, and intestinal irritation. *G. du pays*, F.,—*gummi* nostras, L. See Acacia. — *de Cerisier*,—the *gum* obtained from the cherry-tree.

In *French* Pathology, the term, *gomme*, is, also, applied to an *elastic tumour* ordinarily resulting from an old syphilitic taint, and occupying, especially, the cranial and sternal regions.

Gomme-Résine, s. f.,—gummi-resina, f. L.,—gummiharz, m. G.: in Chemistry and Materia Medica, a substance resulting from desiccation, through exposure to the atmosphere, of the milky fluid obtained by incision of the roots, stems, and branches, of certain plants. The *gum-resins* are composed of divers vegetable principles, and invariably *gum* and *resin*; besides which they contain an azotic principle. They are partly soluble in alcohol; partly, in water. With the *latter*, they form a sort of emulsion. The alcoholic solution is decomposed by water, which precipitates the resin. They are soluble, by heat, in solutions of potass and soda; and in the weaker acids, especially the acetic. The sulphuric acid, in dissolving them, at first carbonizes, and, afterwards, converts them into artificial tannin. The principal *gum-resins* are Ammoniacum, Assafetida, Bdellium, Euphorbium, Galbanum, Gamboge,—see Guttier,—Myrrh, Olibanum, Opoponax, Sagapenum, and Scammony. The fetid kinds operate, as *sedatives*, upon the nervous system; and as *excitants* of the mucous membranes. Others are *stimulant*: some of them violently *cathartic*.

Gomphiasis, s. f., F., et L.: a term, in Pathology, borrowed from the *Greek*, γομφίασις, which was employed, by Dioscorides, to designate disease, pain,—zahnschmerz, m. G.,—or loosening, of the *teeth*, and, more especially, of the *grinders*,—γόμφιοι.

Gomphose, s. f.,—γόμφωσις,—gomphosis, inclavatio, f. L.,—einkeilung, f. G.: in Anatomy, an *immoveable articulation*, wherein one bone is received into the cavity of another, as a wooden peg, or nail,—γόμφος,—into its orifice: exclusively illustrated by the mode of insertion of the teeth into the jaw-bones.

Gonacrasie, s. f.,—gonacratia, f. (γονὴ, the semen, ἀκρατεία, weakness, want of power), L.,—samenfluss, m., das *unvermögen* den *samen* zu halten, G. Syn. with Spermacrasie.

Gonagre, s. f.,—gonagra,—more correctly gonyagra,—f. (γόνυ, the knee, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—kniegicht, f. G.,—*gout* in the *knee*. Gonalgie, s. f.,—gonalgia, gonyalgia, f. (*same*, and ἄλγος, pain),—knieschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *knee*.

Gondole, s. f. See Bassin.

Gonflement, s. m.,—tumefactio, f. L.,—aufschwellung, f. G.,—tumefaction: a morbid *augmentation* of *volume*, of any part of the body.

Gongrone, s. f.,—γογγρώνη,—gongrona, f. L.: a synonym of Bronchocele; also, according to Kraus, a nervous ganglion,—ein nervenknoten, G.

Gongyle, s. f.,—gongylus, m. L. See Spore.

Goniomètre, s. m.,—goniometrum, n. (γωνία, an angle, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—winkelmesser, m. G.,——goniometer: in Physics, an instrument for determining, precisely, the *admeasurement* of *angles*,

Gonocèle, s. f.,—gonocele, f. (γονὴ, the semen, κήλη, swelling), L.,—samenbruch, m. G.: in Pathology, *tumefaction* of the testis and spermatic chord, from supposed

retention of the *sperm* in the seminiferous tubes. By some, the term is incorrectly employed to designate *swelling* of the *knee*, —kniegeschwullst, f., kniebruch, m. G.— Kraus asserts that, when thus used, it should be written "gonyocele oder gonatocele" (γόνυ, γόνατος, the knee, and κήλη, swelling).

Gonoïde, adj.,—γονοειδὴς, γονώδης,—gonodes, gonoides, L.,—samenähnlich, G.,—sperm-like: an epithet applied to *fluids* which exhibit a *resemblance* to *semen*,—γονὴ.

Gonophore, s. m.,—gonophorus, m. (γόνος, generation, φέρω, to sustain), L.,—befruchtungsträger, geschlechtstheilträger, m. G.: a term, in Botany, applied, by De Candolle, to a prolongation of the receptacle of certain flowers; which, issuing, as in the *Anonaceæ*, from the fundus of the calyx, *supports* the *stamens* and *pistil*.

Gonorrhée, s. f.,—γονόῤῥοια, literally, an involuntary escape of the seminal fluid (γονὴ, semen, ῥέω, to flow),—gonorrhœa, f. L.,—gonorrhoe, f., samenfluss, m. G.: a term incorrectly employed to designate a mucous discharge from the urethra,—see Blennorrhagie; and actually syn. with Spermatorrhée. Γονόῤῥοικος, adj.,—gonorrhoicus, L.,—gonorrhoisch, G.,—affected with—, suffering from, *gonorrhœa*.

Gorge, s. f.: in Geography, a defile or narrow pass,—montium fauces, L.,—schlucht, f., engpass, m. G.,—situated in mountainous regions: in Zoology, the anterior part of the neck,—gula, f., guttur, jugulum, n. G.,—λαιμὸς,—kehle, f. G.,—of the *Mammifera*, and the breast of the human female; also, all the interior, visible through the orifice, of univalve shells: in Botany, the entrance, or throat,—faux, f. L.,—schlund, f. G.,—of the tubular corolla, calyx, or perigone, of plants. *Mal de gorge*, F.: the popular designation of divers forms of *Angina*, idiopathic or symptomatic. Gorgé, adj.,—gorged, tumified: *Ex. Jambes gorgés*, F.,—*swelled* legs.

Gorgeret, s. m.,—ductor canaliculatus, L.,—führer, m., gerinnte sonde, f. G.,—gorget: in Surgery, an instrument exhibiting a groove, or channel, in the figure of a *gorge*; and employed to protect the intestine, or secure the thread, in the operation for fistula in ano, by incision or ligature:—in lithotomy, to conduct the forceps to the stone; and, in certain forms of the instrument, to divide the prostate gland and neck of the bladder. Hence, the distinction of the *lithotomy gorget*,—*g. cystitome* ou *lithotome*, F.,—into the *blunt*, —*g. conducteur*;—and the *cutting gorget*,—*g. tranchant*,—an uncouth and dangerous instrument, of which the operator, deeply versed in surgical Anatomy, can seldom stand in need; and which the ignorant or inexperienced ought never to employ. For an account of the many varieties of the *gorget*, see *Dictionnaire des Termes*, etc. p. 320.

Gosier, s. m.: the popular designation of the *fauces* and *pharynx*. See Gorge.

Gossypine, s. f.: a term applied, by Thomson, to *cotton*,—see Coton,—the *gossipion*, of *Latin* writers.

Goudron, s. m.,—pix liquida, L.,—ther, m. or n. G.,—tar: the syrup-like, reddish-black, tenacious substance, of acrid taste and empyreumatic odour, obtained, by the action of fire, from the wood of such of the *Coniferæ* as have attained too advanced an age to yield turpentine. It is a mixture of resin, empyreumatic oil, and charcoal. Tar-water,—*Eau de goudron*, F.,—Theerwasser, G.,—or tar, itself, in pills, has long been *medicinally* employed as an *excitant* of the mucous membranes; and inhalation of its vapours, eulogized as a remedy in pulmonary phthisis. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Unguent*,—Theersalbe, G.—Unguent. Picis liquidæ, L.,—of this substance.

Goujon, s. m.: in Zoology, a small *edible* fresh-water fish, *C. gobio*,—der gründling, G.,—gudgeon; belonging to the genus, *Cyprinus*,—see Cyprin.

Gousse, s. f.,—λόβος,—legumen, n. L., —hülse, f. G.,—husk, legume, pod: in Botany, a dry, membranous, bivalve *pericarp*; ordinarily unilocular; sometimes bilocular, as in *Astragalus*; or multilocular, as in *Cassia*: the seeds attached to one or other of the valves, only along the superior suture. The fruits of all the *Leguminosæ*, as the term indicates, exhibit this structure. In Conchology, a *shell*, belonging to the genus, *Solen*, receives the specific designation, *legumen*, from the resemblance which it exhibits to a *pea's-cod*.

Gout, s. m.,—γεῦσις,—gustatio, f., gustus, m. L.,—geschmack, m., schmecken, n. G.,—taste: in Physiology, that sense by the aid of which the *savour* of divers bodies is perceived. The tongue,—see Langue,—constitutes its principal organ. The term, *taste*, is also employed, in Psychology, to designate that exquisite perception of beauty and defect in the works of art, by which some minds are so strikingly characterized.

Goutte, s. f.,—ἀρθρίτης,—arthritis, f. L.,—gicht, f. G.,—gout: in Pathology, a disease characterized by pain, swelling, and redness, of the various articulations,—see Arthrite; and intimately connected with irritation, or derangement, of the organs of digestion. It commonly attacks the lesser joints of the foot,—see Podagre,—and, especially, that of the great toe, before extending to the larger articulations. *Gout* is classed, by Pinel,—*Nosographie Philosoph.*, v. ii, p. 550,—in the 5th Order of Class II, under the head of *Phlegmasiæ of the Synovial Membranes*. Gout-

TEUX, adj.,—gouty. Synon. with ARTHRITIQUE.

GOUTTE, s. f.,—gutta, f. L.,—ῥανὶς, στάλαγμα,—tropfen, m. G.,—drop: in Pharmacy, a minute portion of a liquid; varying, in weight and volume, according to the nature of such liquid, and the size, and figure, of the lip and orifice of the vessel from which it is poured; but ordinarily estimated as equivalent to one grain.—GOUTTES, pl.: a term applied to certain *Pharmaceutical Preparations*; which, like the Arsenical Fever-*drops*,—fieber*tropfen*, G.,—see ARSENITE,—and the *black drops*, —*guttæ* nigræ, L.,—lately introduced into *British* practice, are administered in very small quantities. *Goutte-rose*,—see COUPEROSE. — *sereine*,—see AMAUROSE.

GOUTTIÈRE, s. f.: in Anatomy, a *groove*, or *furrow*, hollowed in the surface of a bone; and so designated from the resemblance which it exhibits to the *gutters*, or drains,—colliciæ, L.,—die rinnen, G.,—destined to carry off the rain-water from the roofs of houses, and streets. Among these, there are, 1. some in which certain organs are lodged; as the tuber annulare in the basilar *groove*,—*g. basilaire*, F.,—of the occipital bone: 2. others, which serve to facilitate the sliding of various tendons; as the bicipital, radial, and fibular,—*g. bicipitale*, —*radiale*,—*péronière*: and, lastly, those which contain blood-vessels; as the *g. sagittale* of the frontal and parietal bones.

GOUVERNAIL, s. m.,—ruder, steuerruder, m. G.,—a helm, or rudder. *Gouv. du testicule*, F.,—*gubernaculum* testis, L.: in Anatomy, the designation applied, by Hunter, to the triangular fibro-cellular chord which, in the fœtus, proceeds from the ramus ischii, and skin of the scrotum, to the posterior part of the testis, previously to the issue of that organ from the abdomen. A continuation of the *Fascia superficialis*, it, in contracting to bring down the testis, elongates the fibres of the internal oblique muscle; forms the Cremaster; and, itself, expands to constitute the peculiar structure, termed DARTOS.

GRAIN, s. m.,—granum, n. L.: in *French* Pharmacy, the 72nd part of the drachm,—see GROS; and 24th of the scruple: in Botany, the designation of the *fruit* of the cereal plants,—korn, samenkorn, n. G.—grain or corn: in Pathology, popularly employed as a synonym of *pustule*,—pustula, f. L.,—in reference, however, only to variolous pustules,—die blatternarben, G.

GRAINE, s. f.,—κόκκος,—semen, n. L.,—saame, f. G.,—seed: in Botany, the portion of the *fruit* contained within the pericarp.—*Graines de Paradis*, F.,—*grana* paradisi, L., —paradies*körner*, G.,—*grains* of paradise: the fruit of a plant belonging to the genus, *Amomum*,—see AMOME. Highly aromatic, and *stimulant*; and, in Britain, largely employed in the adulteration of malt-liquor. — *de santé*: in *French* Pharmacy, a popular designation of *stomachic pills*, composed of Aloes, Cinnamon, Extract of Cinchona, and Syrup of Wormwood.

GRAISSE, s. f.,—στέαρ, τιμελὴ,—adeps, pinguedo, f. L.,—fett, n. G.,—fat: a substance, contained in the areolæ of the cellular structure of animals; and consisting, principally, of OLÉINE and STÉARINE. Submitted to ebullition in alcohol, *fat* is partly dissolved: the stearin, with a small admixture of the olein, is deposited on the cooling of the fluid; and the remnant of the olein retained in solution. The *fat* of various animals, destitute of azote, differs very much, not only in the relative proportions of its component principles, but in its physical, and, probably, also, more than has hitherto been suspected, in its *dietetic* and *medicinal* properties. In this respect, the *oil* of the cod's liver, see MORUE, —is said, by a modern writer, to merit especial notice. *Dietetically* regarded, the various *fats* are indigestible; comparatively innutritious; and capable, when rancid, from the acetic acid then evolved, of acting upon copper, and dissolving the various oxydes. For an account of their diverse applications to domestic Economy and Pharmacy, see AXONGE, BEURRE, BLANC *de baleine*, HUILE, LARD, SUIF, and the valuable Art., *Graisse*, in vol. iii, of the *Diction. de Matière Médicale*. *Gr. oxigénée*, F.: a substance obtained by heating *lard*, —*saindoux*,—with 1-10th of its weight of nitric acid. GRAISSEUX, adj.,—στεατώδης, —adiposus, L.,—fettig, G.,—fatty, of the nature of *fat* or *tallow*: *Tumeur* —, *dégénération graisseuse*, F.,—an *adipose* tumour, a *fatty* degeneration.

GRALLES, s. f., pl.,—*Grallæ*, *Grallatores*, L. See ECHASSIERS.

GRAMINÉES, s. f.,—*Gramineæ*, f. L.,—die Gräser, G.: in Botany, a Natural Family of monocotyledonous plants, with hypogynous stamens; comprehending the Cereal Plants and all the *Grasses*: hence the designation, from *gramen*, L.,—grass.

GRAMINIFOLIÉ, adj.,—graminifolius (*gramen*,—*folium*, a leaf), L.,—grasblättrig, G., —grass-leaved: bearing *leaves*, which, as in *Octomeria graminifolia*, resemble those of the *Grasses*. GRAMINIFORME, adj.—gramineus, L.,—grasähnlich, G.,—grass-like: *resembling grass*. GRAMINIVORE, adj.,—graminivorus (*gramen*,—*voro*, to devour), L.,—gras fressend, G.,—graminivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which *feed* upon *grass*.

GRAMINOLOGIE, s. f.,—graminologia, f. L.: a spurious and hybrid compound of the *Latin* and *Greek*; sometimes employed, by the ignorant, as a synonym of *A-*

grostilogie, s. f., F.,—agrostiologia, f. (*ἀγρώστις*, grass, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—a *Treatise* upon the *Grasses*.

GRAMME, s. m.,—gramma, n. L.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to a *weight* constituting the 24th part of an ounce,—*γραμμάριον*: and which, equivalent to 24 grains, differs not from the modern *French* scruple,—see SCRUPULE. At present, the *gramme* represents a weight equal to that of a centimeter cube of water,—eighteen grains and a fraction. Consequently, the *French* ounce consists of thirty-two —; and the drachm,—see GROS,—of a little more than four—such *grammes*.

GRANDIFLORE, adj.—grandiflorus (*grandis*, large, *flos*, a flower), L.,—grossblumig, G.,—large-flowered: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants which, like *Cactus grandiflorus*, possess *large* and conspicuous *flowers*: as is the adj. GRANDIFOLIÉ,—grandifolius, L.,—grossblättrig, G.,—to those which, like *Calladium grandifolium*, are distinguished from their congeners, by a more ample *leaf*.

GRANIVORE, adj.,—granivorus (*granum*, grain or seed, *voro*, to devour), L.,—körner fressend, G.,—granivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals, more especially of the Bird-Class, which *live upon seeds*. Les *Granivores*, F.,—*Granivori*, L.,—constitute the 4th Order in Temminck's *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; and correspond with the "*hard-billed birds*," of popular *British* writers on Ornithology.

GRANULATION, s. f.,—granulatio, f. L., körnen, n., das granuliren der metalle, G.: an operation, in Chemistry, whereby the various metals are reduced into *grains*.—GRANULATIONS, pl.: a term applied, by modern Pathologists, to an organic lesion which consists in the formation of firm, rounded or ovoid, glistening, semi-transparent tumours, resembling, in figure and volume, a millet-seed or pea. The *miliary granulations*,—*gran. miliaires*, F.,—are most commonly found in the lung; but sometimes exist in other organs, to such an extent as to constitute the "*granulous diathesis*." The *fibrous*,—*gran. fibreuses*,—white, opaque, flattened, and resembling, in appearance, the *fibrous* tissue, are seen, in certain forms of chronic pleuritis, scattered over the pleura. *Granulations cérébrales*: a modern *French* synonym of *Pacchioni's glands*,—see GLANDE.—GRANULÉ, GRANULAIRE, GRANULEUX, adj.,—granulatus, granularis, granulosus, L.,—granulirt, gekörnt, gekörnelt, G.,—pertaining to, or exhibiting, *granulations*: *Ex. Tumeur d'aspect granulé*, F.,—a tumour, of *granulated* aspect; *poumon granuleux*,—a *granular* lung.

GRANULE, s. m.,—granulum, n. L.,—körnchen, n. G.,—literally, a *grainlet*, or *little grain*: a term, in Botany, applied 1. to the reproductive particle of Cryptogamous plants: 2. to the *grainlet* discovered, by Gleichen, in the fluid which each grain of vegetable pollen is said to enclose: 3. to the *minute* rounded *excrescences*,—*verrues arrondies*, F.,—which exist on the calyces of the different species of *Rumex*.

GRAPHIOÏDE, ou GRAPHOÏDE, adj.,—*γραφιοειδής*, *γραφοειδής*,—graphioides, graphoides, L.,—griffelförmig, G.: an epithet sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *styloid process* (*γραφίον*, a style) of the temporal bone. See STYLOÏDE.

GRAPHITE, s. m.,—graphites, m. (*γράφω*, to write), L.,—graphit, m., reissblei, n. G.: in Mineralogy, the designation of the *percarburet of iron*, employed in the manufacture of the "black-lead pencil." *Plumbago* is *medicinally* used, on the continent, both as an internal and topical remedy, in cutaneous diseases. "Der *Graphit*, ein art kohlensaures eisen, bewährt sich als ein vorzügliches mittel in *hautkrankheiten*." Otto, *Reise durch die Schweiz*, etc., p. 59.

GRAPPE, s. f.,—*βότρυς*,—racemus, m. L.,—traube, f. G.,—bunch, cluster: in Botany, an assemblage of flowers, or fruit, sustained on partial flower-stalks,—pedicelli, m. L.,—of nearly equal length; and arranged at some distance from each other, along a common stalk,—pedunculus,—as in *Veronica beccabunga*. The spike differs from the *raceme*, in having sessile, or nearly sessile, flowers. In the vine and currant, the *raceme* is, from the subdivisions of the pedicelli, termed *compound*; and *aggregate*, in *Actæa racemosa*.

GRAS, adj.,—pinguis, L.: an epithet, in some of its applications, syn. with GRAISSEUX: in Botany, employed to designate plants,—*plantes grasses*, F.,—plantæ succulentæ, L.,—which, like those of the genera, *Aloe* and *Crassula*, possess much cellular and little ligneous tissue; and are, consequently, thick and succulent. See Redouté et De Candolle, *Histoire des Plantes Grasses*, vol. 2, fol., Paris, 1790.

GRAS *de Jambe*, s. m.,—see MOLLET. — *des Cadavres*: the popular designation of ADIPOCIRE.

GRAS-FONDURE, s. f.,—diarrhœa adiposa, L.,—fettschmelzen, n. G.: in Pathology, the vulgar designation of a colliquative *diarrhœa*, in which an *adipose* substance,—particles of *melted fat*,—*graisse fondue*, F.,—is *apparently* voided with the excrement.

GRASSET, s. m.: the anterior region of the *thigh*; bounded, below, by the patella.

GRASSETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pinguicula* (*Diandria, monogyn.*; *Lentibulariæ*), L.,—das Fettkraut, G.,—Butterwort. The *leaves* of *P. vulgaris*, are employed, by the *Laplanders*, in coagulating the milk of the rein-deer.

GRASSEYEMENT, s. m.: a term, in Pathology, under which two very distinct defects of *articulation*,—PARLER-BLÉS, et ROTTACISME,—have been confounded.

GRATELLE, s. f.,—impetigo, f. L.: a term applied to a variety of *Scabies*,—*S. canina*,—see GALE: by some authors, to an eruption resembling *itch*; but destitute of the contagious character.

GRATIOLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Gratiola* (*Diandria, monogyn.*; *Scrophularinæ*), L.,—das Gnathenkraut, G.,—the Hedge-Hyssop. The only European species,—*G. officinalis*,—la *gr. commune, herbe à pauvre homme*, F.,—a marsh plant, possesses slightly *emetic* and powerfully *cathartic* properties.

GRAVATIF, adj.,—gravativus, L.,—gravative: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate pain,—*douleur gravative*, F.,—accompanied by a sense of *weight* in the part which it occupies.

GRAVELLE, s. f.,—lithiasis, f. L.,—gries, m. G.: a term, in Pathology, applied to an affection resulting from the formation, and presence, of small calculous concretions,—calculi minimi, L.,—which resemble *gravel* or sand, in the urinary passages. This crystalline substance,—GRAVIER, s. m.,—der nieren*gries*, oder blasen*gries*, of the *Germans*, according as it may be lodged in the kidney or bladder,—is ordinarily composed of uric acid in combination with an animal matter; rarely, of the oxalate or phosphate of lime, or the cystic oxyde. The principal diagnostic signs of *gravel* are a sense of pain, heat, or weight, in the renal or vesical regions; pain, difficulty, or obstruction, in the excretion of urine; and, more especially, a deposition of the sediment, in question, by that fluid. See Magendie, *Recherches Physiologiques et Médicales sur les Causes*, etc., *de la Gravelle*, 8vo., Paris, 1818. CALCULEUX, adj.,—calculosus, L.,—griesig, steinig, G.,—connected with, or subject to, *gravel*. See Marcet, *Essay on Calculous Disorders*, 8vo., London, 1817.

GRAVITATION, s. f.,—gravitatio, f. L.: the term applied, in Natural Philosophy, to the *attraction* which takes place between bodies remotely situated from each other.

GRAVITÉ, s. f.,—gravitas, f. L.,—schwere, f., gewicht, n. G.: in Physics, that power by virtue of which bodies invariably tend towards the earth's centre. *Centre de gravité*, F.,—die *schwer*punkt, G.,—the centre of *gravity*. In Pathology, employed to indicate the important character,—*grav. d'une maladie*,—of a disease. GRAVE, adj.,—gravis, L.,—βαρὺς,—schwer, G.,—heavy, serious, grave: *Ex.* les *corps graves*, F.,—corpora *gravia*, L.,—*heavy* bodies; *Cas*—, *symptôme grave*,—a *serious* case, an *important* symptom: *Son grave*, a *deep* or *low* sound: *accent grave*,—ein *schwerer* oder *tiefer* accent, G.,—a *grave* —, opposed, in signification, to acute, accent.

GRELE, s. f.,—χάλαζα,—grando, f. L.,—hagel, m. G.,—hail: in Meteorology, a phenomenon which consists in the fall of water, solidified by cold, in the form of frozen grains,—*grêlons*, pl. F.,—grandines, L.,—hagelsteine, G.—hail-stones,—sometimes, of considerable magnitude, from the atmosphere: in Pathology, the small indurated tumour,—see CHALAZE,—developed in the substance, or ciliary margin, of the human eye-lid; and so named, from its resemblance, in figure, aspect, and volume, to an ordinary *hail-stone*.

GRELE, adj.,—gracilis, tenuis, L.,—ἰσχνὸς,—dünn, schlank, G.,—thin, slender: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to 1. the *small intestine*,—*intestin grêle*, F.,—intestinum *tenue*, L.,—including the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum: 2.—two *muscles* of the thigh, named, from their *slender* figure, *grêle antérieur*, et *interne, de la cuisse*,—see DROIT; and the *Plantar muscle* of the leg, *Jambière grêle*,—see PLANTAIRE: 3.—to the long and *slender process*,—*Apophyse grêle*,—extending from the neck of the malleus, to the fissura Glaseri. In Zoology and Botany, employed for the specific designation of animals and plants which, as *Liorynchus*—, and *Ptychosperma gracilis*, are distinguished by the *slender* figure of their body or organs.

GREMIL, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lithospermum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Borragineæ*), L.,—der Steinsame, G.,—Gromwell. The hard, white, shining, *stone-like seeds* of *L. officinale* are accounted *aperient, diuretic*, and *lithontriptic*. The *bark* and *roots* of *L. arvense* afford a red *dye*. The *French* and *English* generic designation, derived from the *Celtic, graun*, a seed, and *mil*, a stone, is obviously, like the *Latin* and *German*, founded on the physical characters of the *seeds* of these plants.

GRENADE, s. f.,—malum punicum, L.,—granatäpfel, G.,—pomegranate: in Botany, the *fruit* of an *African* shrub, GRENADIER, s. m.,—*Punica granatum*, (*Icosandria, monogyn.*; *Myrti*), L.,—Granatbaum, G.,—Pomegranate-Tree. This fruit contains a grateful and *refrigerant pulp*, imbedding the seeds. The *astringent rind*,—granatäpfelschale, G.,—is *medicinally* employed under the title of *Malicorium*; and the *dried flowers*, under that of BALAUSTE.

GRENIERS, s. m., pl.: a term formerly employed, by Anatomists, to designate the *Vesiculæ seminales*.

GRENOUILLE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of cold-blooded Vertebrate Animals,—*Rana*, L.,—der Frosch, G.,—the Frog; constituting the type of the 4th Order, BATRACHIENS, in the Class, *Reptiles*, of Cuvier; but, from the branchial respira-

tion,—see BRANCHIES,—and exclusively aquatic habits of the young animal, comprehended in the Class, AMPHIBIENS, of Blainville. The toad, heretofore included in this—, is, by modern zoologists, referred, —see CRAPAUD,—to another genus. The upper jaw and palate of the *Frog* are furnished with teeth: the mouth of the toad is utterly destitute of these organs.

On the European continent, two species of *frog* are extensively employed in *diet.*— These are, the green or edible frog,—*R. esculenta*,—*gr. verte* (la *gr. commune*, of the *French*),—βάτραχος ἔλειος,—der grüne wasserfrosch, G.; and the common frog,—*R. temporaria*,—*gr. rousse*,—of *British* writers. The specific characters, respectively assigned to them, by Fleming, are "Middle of the back with a protuberance; sides margined:" and "a black spot on each side of the head." The hind-quarters only of the frog are eaten in France: in Germany, the whole, with an exception of the skin and entrails. In the West-Indian islands, another and much larger species, the bull-frog,—*R. catesbeana* vel *grunniens*,—*gr. taureau*, — *grognante*, of Daudin, and — *crapaud*, of *French* colonists, —der Amerikanische grosse frosch, G.,— is domesticated, and fed, to supply the table. The *flesh* of these animals is white; and represented, by *French* writers, as "tender, delicate, and readily digestible. It contains a large proportion of gelatine; and is nutritious, but not excitant. Like that of lamb, chicken, and turtle, it is indebted to this principle for its flavour, and all its hygienic properties." *Frog-broth*,— *bouillons de grenouilles*, F.,—juscula e carne ranarum, L.,—is, also, highly eulogized as a remedy for various diseases, acute and chronic. *Frai de grenouilles*, F.,—sperma *ranarum*, L.,—*frosch*laich, G.,—*frog*-spawn.

GRENOUILLÈRE, s. f.,—froggery: a place wherein *frogs* are preserved, and fattened, for *dietetic* purposes. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii., p. 101; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 254.

GRENOUILLETTE, s. f.,—βάτραχος,—batrachium, n., hypoglossis, ranula, f. L.,— froschgeschwullst, f. G.: in Pathology, a swelling, situated *beneath the tongue*; and so named, either from its imaginary resemblance to the back of a *frog*,—*grenouille*, F.,— rana, L.,—βάτραχος,—frosch, G.,—or from the alteration which it induces in the voice and articulation of those affected by it.— *Ranula* results from accumulation and retention of saliva in the sub-maxillary ducts; consequent on their obliteration, or obstruction, by adhesion or calculus. In Botany, the popular designation of *Ficaria ranunculoides*,—see FICAIRE: not the βάτραχιον, of Dioscorides; which may rather be considered as the *Greek* synonym of the *Latin* generic term, *Ranunculus*. See RÉNONCULE.

GRÉSIL, s. m.: the vulgar designation of *small hail*,—grando minutissima, L.,— graupenhagel, G.

GRIMPANT, adj.,—scandens, L.,—kletternd, klimmend, G.,—climbing, scandent: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, or stems of plants, which, incapable of self-support, *climb* upon adjacent bodies by the aid of tendrils, caulinary roots, or torsion of the petiole: as respectively exemplified in *Vitis*, *Bignonia radicans*, and *Clematis*.

GRIMPEURS, s. m., pl.,—*Scansores*, L.: an Order, in Ornithology, comprehending the genera of birds which, as the *Cuculi*, *Pici*, and *Psittaci*, are furnished, anteriorly and posteriorly, with two toes;—and hence included in the Order *Zygodactyli*,— see ZYGODACTYLES,—of Temminck,—are enabled to *climb*,—*grimper*, F.,—scandere, L.,—klettern, G.,—with facility, on an inclined or vertical plane. By Blainville, the term is, also, applied to a Family of the *Rodentia*, and a Section of *Ophidian Reptiles*; which, as the *Sciuri* and *Boæ*, possess the faculty of *climbing* trees.

GRIPPE, s. f.: a popular designation, in France, of divers *epidemics*, of an anginose or gastro-bronchitic character.

GRIPPÉ, adj.,—contractus, L.: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to the *human face*, when all the features are shortened and *shrunk*;—a physiognomical condition frequently observed in painful affections of the abdomen and, especially, in convulsion from the poison of lead.

GROS, s. m.,—drachma, f. L.,—n. G.,— δραχμή, originally derived from the *Hebrew*, *drachmon*: in Pharmacy, a weight of 72 grains; equivalent to the 8th part of an ounce, or three *French* scruples.

GROSEILLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Ribes*, (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*), L.,—der Johannisbeerstrauch, G.,—the Currant- and Gooseberry-tree; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the GROSSULARIÉES ou GROSSULARINÉES, s. f., pl., —*Grossularieæ* vel *Grossularinæ*, L.; and comprehending several species. Of these, the principal are 1. the *common* currant,— *Ribes rubrum*,—le *gr. commun*, F.; of which there are two varieties, distinguished by the *red* and *white* colour of the *berry*,—le *grosseille*, F.: 2. the *black*,—*R. nigrum*,—le *gr. noir*, ou *cassis*: and 3. the gooseberry,—*R. grossularia*,—*gr. à maquereau* ou *épineux*,— der stachelbeerstrauch,—with its fruit,— die stachelbeere, G.

The *fruit* of the *first*, containing a large proportion of citric acid, is gratefully acidulous and *refrigerant*. The *berry*, *leaf*, and *bark* of the *second*, are impregnated with a bitter *volatile oil*, which is thought to render them *tonic*, *diaphoretic*, and *sto-*

machic ; and an *astringent principle*, which blackens a solution of sulphate of iron : and the *jelly*,—*gelée de cassis*,—is successfully employed in inflammatory affections of the throat. The *seeds* of both species contain tannin. The *dietetic* properties of the *third* are well known. The smooth gooseberry,—*R. uva-crispa*,—is, by some, regarded as a mere variety of — ; by others, as a species distinct from, *R. grossularia.*

The *juice* of these *fruits* is coagulable by heat; and contains a vegetable *gelatine ;* at first, named *pectic acid*,—*acide pectique*, F.,—by Braconnot ; but, subsequently, as found to differ from all the vegetable acids, *pectin*,—*pectine*, F. Guibourt terms this coagulable principle, GROSSULINE, s. f.,—grossulina, f. L. It is considered, by Thomson, as the combination of a gum with an acid.

GROSSESSE, s. f.,—graviditas, f. L.,—κύησις,—schwangerschaft, f. G.,—see GESTATION : in Physiology, the condition of a female in the interior of whom one or more fœtal germs are in progress of development. It extends from the moment of fecundation to that of parturition. The terms, *pregnancy* and *pregnant*, are employed only in reference to the human female. *Pregnancy* may be distinguished into, A. *Natural* or *Uterine*,—*Gr. naturelle* ou *utérine ;* B. *Preternatural* or *Extra-uterine*,—*contra-nature*, ou *extra-utérine ;* and, C. *Complex*,—*complexe*, ou *inter-extra-utérine.*

In the *First* Order, the fœtus, or other body or bodies, which induce the phenomena characteristic, or simulating those, of pregnancy, is or are *contained in the uterine cavity.* It comprehends, 1. *Fœtal* or *true pregnancy*,—*Gross. fœtale* ou *vraie*,—which is, a. *simple* or *solitary*,—*s.* ou *solitaire*,—when *one* fœtus only exists: b. *compound*,—*composée*,—when *more than one*; —*bigeminal*,—*bigéminale*,—when there are *twins ;*—*trigeminal*,—*trigéminale*,—*triplets :* and, c. *complicated*,—*gr. compliquée*,—when, *in addition to the fœtus*, the womb contains an accumulation of *serum*, a mass of *hydatids*, or a *polypus :* 2. *Apparent*, *False* or *Spurious Pregnancy*,—*Gr. apparent*, *afœtale*, ou *fausse*,—in which *no fœtus* exists : this may result from, a. the presence of *gas* in the uterine cavity, and is then termed—*gazo-hystérique*, F. ; b.—accumulation and retention of *blood*, as sometimes takes place in consequence of an imperforate hymen, —*hémato-hystérique ;* c.—*dropsy* of the uterus,—*hydro-hystérique ;* or d.—mole or spurious germ,—*sarco-hystérique.*

In the *Second*, or *Extra-uterine* Order, the fœtus may be contained, a. in the cavity of the peritoneum, and the *pregnancy* is then termed *abdominal*,—*gr. abdominale*, F. ; b. in the *ovary*,—*ovarian*,—*ovarienne ;* or, c.—in the *Fallopian tube*,—*tubaire*, F.

The *Third*, or *Complex*, is characterized by the existence of an *extra-uterine*, in addition to the *intra-uterine* fœtus. The *former* may be contained, a. in the *peritoneal cavity* ; and the *pregnancy* is then named *utero-abdominal*,—*Gr. utéro-abdominale*, F. ; b.—in the *ovary*,—*utéro-ovarienne ;* or, c.—in the *Fallopian tube*,—*utéro-tubaire.*

GROUILLEMENT *d'Entrailles*, s.m.,—motus intestinorum, L. : a popular synonym of BORBORYGME.

GRUAU, s. m.,—grütze, f. G.,—groats : the term applied, in Domestic Economy, to *oats* when deprived, by a certain process, of their exterior envelope,—*balle florale*, F. *Grütze*-brei, G.,—decoctum *avenæ decorticatæ*, L.,—*groat*-gruel.

GUACO : in Botany, the popular designation of a South-American plant, described, by Humboldt and Bonpland, under the title of *Mikania guaco.* The *juice* is employed, by the negroes, as an antidote to the bite of venomous Reptiles.

GUEPE, s. f. : in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous Insects*,—*Vespa*, L. ;—included among the *Diploptères*, of *French* Entomologists ; and constituting the type of the Tribe, *Guêpiaires*, of Latreille,—of the Natural Family of the *Vespidæ*, of Leach. All the species live, like the ant and bee, in society ; and the female and neuter are armed with a sting which distils a poisonous fluid into the wound inflicted by it. In this respect, the *common wasp*,—*V. vulgaris*,—la *g. commune*, F.,—σφὲξ,—der wespe ; and the *hornet*,—*V. crabro*,—la *g. frélon*,—ἀνθρήνη,—die hornisse,—are especially entitled to the notice of the medical zoologist. By a South-American Insect, belonging, or nearly allied, to this genus, a honey is prepared ; which, received into the human stomach, excites vomiting and delirium, frequently terminating in death. The noxious properties of this honey are, by some, attributed to the particular nature of the plant, *Paullinia australis*, from which it has been collected.—See Cloquet, *Faune des Médec.*, vol. v., p. 319. GUEPIER, s. m.,—ἀνθρήνιον,—*vesparum* caverna, L.,—*wespen*nest, n. G.,—a *wasp*'s nest.

GUI, s. m. : in Botany, a genus of parasitic plants,—*Viscum* (*Dioicia, tetrandr. ; Lorantheæ*), L.,—die Mistel, G.,—Misseltoe. The only species,—*V. album*,—ἶξὸς, —le *gui commun*, F.,—grows in Europe, on the branches of various trees, especially the apple. Its *berry*,—mistelbeere, G.,—internally administered, is *cathartic ;* externally,—*maturative :* its *leaf*, bitter, *tonic*, *anti-spasmodic*, and *anti-epileptic.* Birdlime,—*glu*, f. F.,—viscus, m. L.,—mistelleim, m. G.,—is prepared from its *bark.*

GUIMAUVE, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Althæa* (*Monadelphia, polyandr. ; Malvaceæ*),

L.,—der Eibisch, G.,—the Marsh-Mallow. All the parts, and, more especially, the *root*,—Althäwurzel, eibischwurzel, G., —of *A. officinalis*,—la *g. ordinaire*, F.,—a common European plant, contain a mucilaginous principle; and are, consequently, *emollient*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Althææ,—Eibischsyrup, G.; and an *Ointment*,—Unguentum de Althææ, *Ph. Gall.*, —Eibischsalbe. *G. à fleurs jaunes*: a synonym of ABUTILON.

GUSTATIF, adj.,—gustativus (*gustus*, taste), L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate an important branch—the *gustatory*,—*nerf gustatif*, F.,—die *geschmacks*nerve, G.,—of the 3rd division of the 5th cerebral nerve; which, distributed on the *tongue*,—see LINGUAL,—transmits to the brain, the impressions made by the sapid molecules of divers bodies upon the former organ. GUSTATION, s. f.,—gustatio, f. L.,—schmecken, n. G.: in Physiology, the action, or sense, of *tasting*.

GUTTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Garcinia* (*Polyandria, polygn.*; *Guttiferæ*), L.;—which contains, among other species, the *G. cambogia*, vel *gambogia*, of Willdenow,—*Cambogia gutta*, Linnæus: also, the *French* designation of another Asiatic plant,—*Stalagmites cambogioides* (*Polygamia, monoec.*; *Tricoccæ*), L. Both of these, in common with several other plants, especially the American *Millepertuis baccifera*, yield the well-known gum-resin, Gamboge,—GUTTE, s. f.,—*gomme gutte*,—Cambogia, Gambogia, f. L.,—Gummigut, n. G. The product of the *Stalagmites* is the most esteemed. *Gamboge* is violently *purgative* and, in large doses, *poisonous*.—The *French* have an *Officinal Powder*,—Pulvis e Gummi Guttâ, seu Cambogiâ compositus, *Ph. Gall.*: the *Germans*, a *Tincture* and *Soap*,—Gummiguttinctur, und — seife,—of Gamboge. The name is derived from *Kamboja*, a *Siamese* river, on the banks of which, the plants, producing it, principally grow.

GUTTIFÈRES, s. f., pl.,—*Guttiferæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Order of dicotyledonous, polypetalous, hypogynous plants; comprehending, among others, the genus, GUTTIER, of *French* botanists; and the *Guttæfera*,—now *Stalagmites*,—of Koenig. See Loudon, *Encyclop. of Plants*, p. 1061.

GUTTURAL, adj.,—gutturalis, pertaining to the *throat*,—*guttur*, L.,—zur *zehle* gehörig, G.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, 1., by Chaussier, to the *Eustachian tube*,—*Conduit guttural du tympan*, F.—see TROMPE: 2.—to the *depression*,—*Fosse gutturale*,—formed in the basis cranii, between the posterior nares and occipital foramen. In Pathology, the term, *hernie gutturale*, is sometimes, incorrectly, employed as a synonym of BRONCHOCELE; and *toux gutturale*, to designate *cough* resulting from fixed irritation of the *larynx* or *trachea*.

GUTTURO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—gutturo-maxillaris, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, in his Anatomical Nomenclature, to designate the *internal maxillary artery*,—see MAXILLAIRE,—as distributed principally on the *throat* and *jaw*: GUTTURO-PALATIN, adj.,—gutturo-palatinus, L.,—to the *posterior palatine* branch of the Spheno-palatine ganglion,—see SPHÉNO-PALATIN; from its distribution corresponding with these terms.

GYMNASE, s. m.,—γυμνάσιον (γυμνάζω, to exercise naked),—gymnasium, n. L., and G.: a place destined, by the Ancients, for the practice of various exercises of the body in a state of *nudity*. The term is, also, employed, by the *Germans*, to designate public edifices, or institutions, of instruction for youth,—gelehrtenschulen, G. Otto, in his Medical Tour,—*Reise durch die Schweiz*, p. 2,—remarks, in reference to Switzerland, that "in mehrer städten sind aber sogennanten *Gymnasien*, die zum theile als *Universitäten* betrachtet werden können. Das *Gymnasium* in Zürich is fast ganz auf diese wiese engerichtet." GYMNASTE, s. m.,—γυμναστὴς,—gymnasta, gymnastes, m. L.,—gymnast, m. G.: the proprietor of a *Gymnasium*; or one who professes to prevent, or remedy, various diseases of man, by the employment of *frictions*, or *gymnastic* exercises.

GYMNASTIQUE, adj.,—γυμναστικὸς,—gymnastich, G.: pertaining to the exercise of the *naked* body,—see GYMNASE: *Ex.* Medicina *gymnastica*, L.,—*gymnastic* medicine. Substantively employed, it signifies *Gymnastics* (die *gymnastik*, oder die wissenschaft des leibesubungen, G.), or the *gymnastic* art,—ἡ γυμναστικὴ (τέχνη),—ars *gymnastica*, L.

GYMNOCARPE, adj. (γυμνὸς, naked, κάρπος, fruit). GYMNOCARPES, pl.,—*Gymnocarpi*, L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Persoon, to an Order, or Tribe, of *Fungi*; comprehending those genera in which the *sporules*, situated on the exterior of the plant, are said to be *naked*.

GYMNOSPERMIE, s. f.,—gymnospermia, f. (γύμνὸς, naked, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—die gymnospermie, oder die Ordnung (die erste der 14 Linne'schen klasse) der pflanzen mit *nackten samen*, G.: in Botany, the 1st Order of the 14th Linnean Class of plants, comprehending those,—*plantes gymnospermes* ou *gymnospermiques*, F.,—plantæ *gymnospermæ*, vel *gymnospermicæ*, L.,—die *gymnospermisten*, G.,—with *naked*, or apparently *naked*, *seeds*. These plants constitute the Natural Order, *Labiatæ*,—see LABIÉES,—of *Jussieu*.

Gymnote, ou Gymnonote, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Osseous Fishes*,—*Gymnotus*, or *Gymnonotus*, L.; characterized by the absence of a dorsal fin (γυμνὸς, naked, νῶτος, back); and belonging to the *Malacoptérygiens, Apodes*, of Cuvier; and comprehending several species. One of these,—the electrical eel,—*G. electricus*,—le *g. électrique*, F.,—der zitteraal, electrischer aal, G.,—an inhabitant of the rivers and stagnant waters of South America, and attaining the length of five or six feet, is remarkable for the faculty which it possesses, of secreting an electrical fluid; by the voluntary discharge of which, the smaller animals, destined for its prey, are destroyed; and Man and the larger *Mammifera*, stricken with torpor. The electrical apparatus of the *gymnotus* resembles, in structure, the voltaic pile: and the interior of the cells is filled with a gelatinous substance. It is supplied by a system of nerves emanating from the spinal chord, and consisting of as many trunks as there are vertebræ; and receives, in addition, branches from a large nerve which runs directly from cranium to tail, above the spine. All the ramifications of these various nerves are distributed on the alveoli of the electrical organs.

At Demerara, this singular fish is said to be employed, as the torpedo in Abyssinia, for the cure of paralysis. It is stated, by some writers, as an extraordinary fact, —not confirmed, however, by Humboldt, in his valuable Memoir *sur l'Anguille électrique, Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie*, p. 49,—that women, suffering from nervous or hectic fever, can handle the *gymnotus* with impunity; and even interrupt, by their introduction into the chain formed for it, the transit of the electrical current produced by the fish. The *flesh*, of mucilaginous consistence and unpleasant odour, is *eaten* only by the negroes: while *that* of another and non-electrical species, —*G. æquilabiatus*,—Humboldt, *Recueil*, p. 47, plate x.,—is, on the contrary, much prized as an article of *diet*. See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 524; pl. x., fig. 1.

Gynandrie, s. f.,—gynandria, f. (γυνὴ, woman, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, man), L.,—die gynandrie, G.: in Botany, the designation of the 20th Class in the Linnean System; comprehending those *plants—plantes gynandriques*, F.,—plantæ *gynandricæ*, L.—*weibmännliche* pflanzen, G.,—in which, as in the *Orchideæ*, the stamen, or *male*, is implanted on the pistil, or *female* organ. Γύνανδρος,—gynandrus, L.: an individual partaking of both *male* and *female* characters, an hermaphrodite.

Gynanthrope, s. m.,—gynanthropus, m. (*same*), L.: an hermaphrodite, who exhibits *more* of the *male* than *female* sex.

Gynécologie, s. f.,—gynæcologia, f. (γυνὴ, woman, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *lehre* von der natur, den krankheiten, usw. der *weiber*, G.,—the *doctrine* of the nature, diseases, and so forth, of *woman*. Gynécophysiologie, s. f.,—gunæcophysiologia, f. (*same* terms, with the interposition of φύσις, nature), L.,—the *physiology* — : Gunécotomie, s. f.,—gunæcotomia, f. (γυνὴ—, τομὴ, dissection), L.,—the *anatomy*, or *dissection*,—of the human *female*.

Gynécomanie, s. f.,—γυναικομανία, literally, an *inordinate love for women* (γυνὴ, woman, μανία, madness),—gynæcomania, f. L.,—die *tollheit* aus übermässigen *weiberliebe*, G.: incorrectly employed, by some writers, as a synonym of Nymphomanie.

Gynécomase, s. m.,—γυναικόμαστος,—gynæcomastos, m. L.: a *man*, with the breasts of a *female*,—ein *mann* mit *weiblichen* brüsten, G.

Gynobase, s. f.,—gynobasis, f. (γυνὴ, a female, βάσις, a base), L.,—fruchtknottenwullst, m. G.: a term, in Botany, applied, by De Candolle, to the swollen *base* of a solitary *style*; when surmounting, as in *Ochna*, the cells of a divided ovary.

Gypse, s. m.,—γύψος,—gypsum, n. L.,—gyps, m. G.: a variety of native sulphuret of lime. Gypseux, adj.,—gypseus,—gypsartig: composed of, or containing, *gypsum: Ex. Roches gypseuses*, F.,—*gypseous* rocks; eau *gypseuse*,—a *gypseous* water.

Gyrome, s. m.,—gyroma, n. (γύρωμα, a gyre or circle), L.,—kreisschüsselchen, n. G.: in Botany, according to some writers, the conceptacle, forming an *orbicular* protuberance in the thallus of certain *Lichens*; —to Linnæus and Link, the elastic *ring* which surrounds the fructification of the *Ferns*.

H.

Habitation, s. f.,—habitatio, f. (*habitare*, to dwell), L.,—οἴκησις,—wohnung, bewohnung, f. G.: the country or site,—*habitation*,—not, according to the vulgar abbreviation, *habitat*,—in which an animal lives, or a plant spontaneously grows; the peculiar climate or abode preferred by an organized being. Habitable, adj.,—habitabilis,—οἰκητὸς,—wohnbar, bewohnbar, —fitted for *habitation*.

Habitude, s. f.,—habitudo, assuetudo, f. L.,—ἔθος, ἔθισμα, ἐθισμὸς,—gewohnheit, f. G.,—habit, custom: the frequent or sustained repetition of the same act; the dis-

position resulting from, and rendering necessary, such act. *Hab. extérieure du corps*, F.,—habitus, L.,—ἕξις, κατάστασις,—habit: in Natural History and Physiology, the peculiarities of character exhibited, by the whole exterior of an animal or plant, to the eye of the Naturalist; or — of the human body, especially as regards volume, attitude, and complexion, to the observation of the Medical Physiognomist. For the applications of the term to the internal condition of the body, see CACHEXIE, and EUÉXIE.

HALEINE, s. f.,—halitus, spiritus, m. L.,—ἄτμὸς,—athem, odem, m. G.,—breath: an admixture of nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and aqueous vapour holding an animal matter in solution; which issues from the lungs in expiration. The principal alterations of the *breath*, in a pathological view, relate to its temperature and peculiarities of odour. HALITUEUX, adj.,—halituosus,—ἀτμοειδὴς,—loaded with *vapour*: *Chaleur*—, *peau halitueuse*, F.,—a *moist* heat,—a *damp* or *humid* skin.

HALIOTIDE, ou HALYOTIDE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Univalve Shells*,—*Haliotis*, L.,—das Seeohr, G.,—Venus' ear, or Sea-Ear; so designated from its striking resemblance, in figure, to the human *ear*; and distinguished from the nearly-allied *Sigaretus*, by its perforated disk. The two principal species are the *common*,—*H. tuberculata*,—l'*h. commune*, *ormier*, *oreille de mer*, F.,—the θαλάττιον οὖς, of Aristotle,—an inhabitant of the European and Atlantic oceans; and the *gigantic*,—*H. gigantea*,—*tubifera*, Lam.—l'*h. géante*,—of the coasts of New Holland. The animal, a gasteropodous *Molluscum*, of singularly elegant construction, ordinarily adheres, like the *Patella*, to rocks; and constitutes an article of *diet* among the poor of the maritime districts in which it is found.

HALLUCINATION, s. f.,—hallucinatio, f. (*hallucinor*, to blunder or mistake), L.: the *error*,—πλάνη,—missgriff, m. G.,—of an individual who believes that he hears, sees, or distinguishes by smell, taste, and even touch, sounds or objects, *not actually present*. *Hallucination* invariably results from lesion of the cerebral organs.

HALO, s. m.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *coloured ring*,—der ring um die brüstwarze, G.,—which encircles,—see ARÉOLE,—the female nipple; from its resemblance to the circle,—halo, m. L.,—ἅλως,—hof, m. G.,—which surrounds the sun, moon, or planets, when the luminous rays, emanating from those bodies, suffer refraction in their passage through a mist.

HALOCHIMIE, s. f.,—halochemia, f. (ἅλς, salt, χημεία,—see CHIMIE), L.,—salzchemie, f. G.: that department of *Chemistry* which treats of the history of *salts*.

HALOGÈNE, s. m.,—halogenium, n. (ἅλς, —γένναω, to produce). L.: a term proposed, by Schweigger, for the designation of *chlorine*.

HALOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—halographia, f. L., —salzbeschreibung, f. G.: HALOLOGIE, s. f.,—halologia, f. L.: HALOTECHNIE, s. f., —halotechnia, f. L.,—salzbereitungskunst, f. G.: compounds of the *Greek*, ἅλς, salt, with γράφω, λόγος, and τέχνη; respectively employed, by the *French* lexicographers, to signify *a description of*—, *Treatise on*—, or the *art of preparing*—the various *salts*. HALURGIE, s. f.,—halurgia, f. (*same*, and ἔργον, work), L.: the *process* of *extracting* or *manufacturing salts*.

HAMEÇON, s. m.,—hamus, hamulus, uncus, m. L.,—ἄγκιστρον,—haken, m. G.,—a hook. HAMEÇONNE, adj.,—hamatus,—ἀγκιστρωτὸς,—hakenförmig, G.,—hooked: an epithet employed, in Zoology and Botany, to designate animals and plants; whose organs, as the *lower jaw* of *Salmo hamatus*, and the *calyx* of *Valerianella hamata*, are elongated, and bent in the figure of a *hook*.

HAMPE, s. f.,—scapus, m. L.,—schaft, m. G.,—scape or shaft: in Botany, an herbaceous stem without leaf or branch; and solely destined, as in *Hyacinthus* and *Leontodon*, to elevate and sustain the parts of fructification above the root.

HAMULAIRE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Hamularia*, L.,—characterized by their linear and cylindrical body, and obtuse head armed, below, with two projecting *hooks*; and arranged, by Cuvier, among the *Intestinaux Cavitaires*; by Rudolphi,—the *Entozoa*, *Nematoidea*. One species only,—*H. lymphatica* vel *subcompressa*,—l'*hamul. des poumons*, F.,—has yet been discovered in the human subject. It existed in the enlarged bronchial glands, and adjacent lymphatic vessels, of a pulmonic. Rudolphi, in his last work,—*Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 7,—has transferred it to the genus *Filaria*,—see FILAIRE. By some writers, it is regarded as nearly allied to the *Ascaris bronchialis*, of Gmelin.—See *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 339.

HANCHE, s. f.,—ἀγκὴ, ἰσχίον,—coxa, f., ischion, n. L.,—hüfte, f. G.,—haunch: that part of the body which, in certain *Mammifera*, is formed by the expansion of the iliac bones, and surrounding soft parts. In Zoology, the designation of the first piece, or inter-articular portion, of the limb of articulated Animals.

HAPPEMENT, s. m.: a term employed to express that adhesion to the tongue,—*h. à la langue*, F.,—*anhängen* an die zunge, G.,—which certain minerals contract, when placed in contact with that organ.

HARENG, s. m.: a species, in Ichthyology, belonging to the genus *Clupea*,—see CLUPÉE.

HARICOT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Phaseolus (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—die Phaseole, G.,—Kidney-Bean; comprehending numerous species and varieties: the farinaceous *seeds* of which, and their *legumes*, especially those of the *common kidney-bean*,—*Ph. vulgaris*,—l'*h. commun*, F.,—die gemeine bohne oder phaseole, G.,—are extensively employed in *diet*. The genus derives its *Latin* designation from *Phasellus*, a little boat; to which the legume of the plants composing it, exhibits a resemblance.

HARMONIE, s. f.,—*ἁρμονία*,—harmonia, f. L.: in Anatomy, an *immoveable articulation*, in which the eminences and depressions of the constituent pieces are so slightly marked that the bones appear to be united by simple apposition of their corresponding surfaces. The osseous connection by *harmony*,—la *suture fausse* ou *superficielle*, of *French*—, sutura spuria vel notha, of *Latin*—, and die falsche naht, of *German* Anatomists, is well illustrated in the mode of union of the superior maxillary—, and of the nasal bones.

HASTÉ, adj.,—hastatus, L.,—spiessförmig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants whose *leaves*, like those of *Ammannia hastata*, and *Leontodon hastile*, are *halbert-shaped*: in Zoology,—certain *Cheiroptera*, whose *nasal membrane*, as that of *Phyllostoma hastatum*, exhibits a *like figure*.

HAUSTELLÉS, s. m. pl.,—*Haustellata*, L.: a term, in Entomology, applied, by Macleay, to a division of true Insects; comprehending all those whose mouth, on their arrival at the adult state, is furnished with an organ of suction,—*haustellum*, L.,—instead of mandibles,—see MANDIBULÉS. Seven of the fourteen Orders, under which Insects are arranged by modern Entomologists,—see Stephens, *Systematic Catalogue of British Insects*, 8vo., London, 1829,—belong to *Haustellata*; and the remaining seven to *Mandibulata*.

HECTICOPYRE, s. f.,—hecticopyra, f. (*ἕξις*, the constitution, *πῦρ*, a fever), L.,—die hektik, zehrfieber, n. G.,—hectic fever.

HECTIQUE, adj.,—*ἑκτικὸς*,—hecticus, L.,—hektisch, G.,—hectic: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a morbid condition of the system signalized by emaciation as its principal symptom; and by fever,—*Fièvre hectique*,—*ἑκτικὸς πυρετὸς*,—febris hectica, L.,—das *hektische* fieber, G.,—of peculiar type and character. The affection is so designated, either from its *constitutional* nature or origin, or from the especial exertion of its influence upon the *exterior habit* of the body,—*ἕξις*. HECTISIE, s. f.: the condition of an individual suffering from *hectic* fever,—see ETIQUE, and HECTICOPYRE.

HECTOGRAMME, s. m.,—hecto-gramma, n. (*ἑκατὸν*, a hundred, *γραμμάριον*,—see GRAMME), L.: the weight of one *hundred French scruples*.

HECTOLITRE, s. m.: a measure containing *one hundred French litres*. See LITRE.

HÉDÉRÉ, adj.,—hederaceus, L.,—ephenartig, G.: an epithet employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a *gum-resin*,—*Résine hédérée* (vulgarly, *gomme de lierre*), F.,—which exudes from the trunk of the ivy,—*Hedera helix*,—der ephen, G.: in Botany,—a plant, *Glechoma hederacea*,—the Ground-*ivy*, of *English* Botanists.

HEDRA, s. f. (*ἕδρα*), F. et L.: 1. a lesion of the skull,—eine verletzung am schädel, G.,—which has left merely a trace behind: 2. according to the Ancients, sometimes the breech or anus,—der hintere, das gesäss, G.; sometimes an evacuation from the bowels,—sedes, L.: or 3. the depending part of an abscess: 4. the facette of a crystal,—die seitenfläche eines krystalls, G.

HELCTIQUE, adj.,—helcticus (*ἕλκω*, to draw), L.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate those *remedies*,—*τὰ ἑλκτικὰ*,—remedia *elctica*, L.,—die *zug*-mittel,—*zieh*mittel, G.,—which exert a *drawing* or *derivative* effect: hence synon. with EPISPASTIQUE.

HELCYDRION, s. m.,—*ἑλκύδριον*,—helcydrium, n. L.: a small ulceration, especially of the cornea,—ein kleines geschwür, bes. auf der hornhaut, G.

HELCYSTER, s. m., F. et L.,—*ἑλκυστὴρ*: in Obstetrics, according to Hippocrates, a pointed hook for extraction of the child from the uterus,—ein scharfer haken zum ausziehen des kindes aus dem uterus, G., —of the mother.

HELICE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Univalve Shells*, *Helix*, L.,—die Schnirkelschnecke, G.,—the Snail-shell,—inhabited by a *gasteropodous Molluscar Animal* (*Pulmonés Terrestres Conchylifères*, Cuv.), comprizing numerous species: several of which are still employed, upon the continent, in *Medicine* and *Diet*. Of these, the principal are *H. pomatia*,—*h. vigneronne*, *limaçon commun*, *grand escargot*, *esc. des vignes*, F.,—distinguished by its greater size;—*aspersa*,—*h. des haies*;—*naticoides* (the *pomatia*, of Dioscorides and Pliny, and, probably, *cocalia*,—*κοχλίας*?—of Aristotle), the most delicate and digestible of the edible *Mollusca*; and—*algira*,—*limaçon péson*,—of coriaceous texture, eaten only by the poor. *H. melanostoma*, *variabilis*, *pisana*, *vermiculata*, *arbustorum*, *nemoralis*, and *hortensis*, may be added to them. In France, Switzerland, and Germany, the different species of *Helix* are preserved, and fattened for the table, in parks or receptacles, termed *snailleries*,—*escargotières*, F. The *alimentary* and *medicinal* properties of the animal are evidently much influenced by the nature of its food: for the ingestion of three snails

taken from a ditch where *Conium* and *Hyoscyamus* grew, has been known to induce symptoms of poisoning: and the excessive use of these *Mollusca* in *diet*, to have been followed by the invasion of narcotism and stupor. The employment of the *snail* as a popular remedy for phthisis, is not yet abandoned in this country.

The *snail* is hermaphrodite; and exhibits, when mutilated, extraordinary powers of reproduction. It subsists on vegetables; and frequently commits great depredations in the garden. On the approach of winter, it retires under ground, or beneath a stone; closes the orifice of its shell with a calcareous lid,—*epiphragme*, F.,—which is not detached till spring; and passes the intervening months in a state of hyemal torpor. See *Dictionnaire Universel de Matière Médicale*, v. iii., p. 463.

HÉLICIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *muscles* of the external ear: as 1. *H. grand*, F.,—*helicis major*, L.,—grosser muskel der ohrleiste, G.; which passes from the upper and acute part of the *helix*, anteriorly, to its cartilage above the tragus: and 2. — *minor*; for an account of which, see CONCHO-HÉLICIEN.

HÉLIX, s. m. F.,—f. L.,—ἕλιξ (ἑλίσσω, to twist round),—saum, m., leiste, f. G.: in Anatomy, the nearly semi-circular fold or border,—der rand des äussern ohrs, der äussere ohrkreiss, G.,—which surrounds the cartilage of the external ear. Commencing about the centre of the concha, above the meatus auditorius, it terminates, on one hand, continuously with the lobe of the ear; on the other, with the antihelix, —see ANTHÉLIX,—from which it is separated by a depression, designated *Rainure de l'hélix*, F. In Zoology, the *Latin* generic name of the snail,—see HELICE: in Botany, the specific designation of the common ivy,—see HÉDÉRÉ. HÉLICOÏDE, adj.,—ἑλεκοειδής,—helicoides, L.: an epithet applied, by ancient Anatomists, to the *tunica vaginalis* of the spermatic chord.

HELLÉBORE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Helleborus* (*Polyandria, polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*, vel *Helleboraceæ*), L.,—ὁ Ἑλλέβορος, —die Nieswurz, G.,—the Hellebore; comprehending several *poisonous* species: hence the name,—ἕλειν, to kill, βορὰ, fodder. Of these species, the following are especially deserving of notice for their powerful *medicinal* properties: 1. the black, or Christmas Rose,—*H. niger*,—*h. noir*, F.,—μελαμπόδιον, of the ancients,—schwarze nieswurz, Christwurz, of the *Germans*,—helleboro negro, of the *Portuguese*; 2. the stinking, or Bear's-foot, *H. fœtidus*,—*h. fétide*,—*helleboraster*, of the shops,—stinkende nieswurz, —frequently confounded with 3. the green, —*H. viridis*,—*h. vert*,—a common European plant, eulogized by *French* writers, as the most active of the genus, and exhibiting a close affinity, in character and operation, to 4. the officinal,—*H. orientalis* vel *officinalis*,—*h. oriental*,—a native of the east —the *zoplème*, of the *Turks*, and probably the real ἑλλέβορος μέλας, of ancient *Greek* writers, The *leaves* and *roots* of all these species are violently *cathartic*; and said to be *diuretic*, *emmenagogue*, and *vermifuge*. For a more particular account of their medicinal history and properties, see Gmelin, *Allgem. Geschichte der Pflanzengifte*, p. 622, 699; Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, v. ii., p. 117; *Flore Médicale*, v. iii.; and *Dictionnaire Univ. de Matière Méd.*, v. iii., p. 466: and, for that of *H. blanc*, and other plants erroneously referred to the *Hellebore* genus,—the Articles VARAIRE, et VÉRATRUM. See, also, MÉLAMPODE.

French and *German Officinal Preparations* of *Helleborus niger*. An *Extract*,—Extractum Hellebori Nigri,—*Ph. Gall.*,—Schwarzes Niesswurz-Extract, G.; and a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Radicibus Hellebori Nigri,—Schwarze Niesswurztinctur.

HELLÉBORÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Helleboraceæ*, *Helleboreæ*, L.: in Botany, according to De Candolle, a Tribe, or Section, of the Natural Family of the *Ranunculaceæ*; having for its type, the *Hellebore* genus.

HELLÉBORISME, s. m.,—ἑλλεβορισμὸς,—helleborismus, m. L.: in ancient Medicine, purgation with—,—das purgiren durch *Helleborus*, G.,—or the treatment of diseases by—*Hellebore*. See Huhnenzann, *Diss. Historico-Medica de Helleborismo Veterum*, 8vo., Lipsiæ, 1812.

HELMINTHAGOGUE, adj.,—helminthagogus (ἕλμις, ἕλμινθος, a worm, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate those *substances*,—die *wurm*mittel, G.,—which are calculated to effect the *expulsion* of *worms* from the intestinal canal. Hence synon. with ANTHÉLMINTHIQUE, and VERMIFUGE.

HELMINTHES, s. m. pl.,—ἕλμινθες,—helminthes, L.,—die Würmer, G.: a term employed, by Duméril, to designate the Family of the *Entozoaria*,—see ENTOZOAIRE,—or Intestinal Worms. *Helminthion*, *Helminthium*, n. L.,—ἑλμίνθιον,—würmchen, n. G.,—a little worm, especially the thread-worm, formerly the *Ascaris vermicularis*,—see ASCARIDE,—of systematic zoologists,—der springwurm, oder die askaride, of the *German*—and ἕλμινς ἀσκαρὶς, of *Greek* writers. Ἑλμινθώδης, adj.,—helminthodes, helminthoides, L.,—wurmähnlich, wurmartig, wurmförmig, G.—helminthoid, resembling an *intestinal worm*.

HELMINTHIASE, s. f.,—helminthiasis, f. L.,—wurmkrankheit, f. G.,—worm-disease: the morbid state induced by the presence, and irritation, of an *intestinal worm*,—ἕλμινς. Syn. with HELMINTHIA-

SIE, s. f., which constitutes the 8th genus of the *Gastroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HELMINTHIQUE, adj.,—helminthicus, L.—würmer betreffend, dadurch leidend, davon herrührend, G.,—helminthic, pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding—from, *intestinal worms*,—ἕλμινθες. *Helminthica* remedia, L.,—*wurm*mittel, G.: more correctly expressed by the adjectives ANTHELMINTHIQUE, HELMINTHAGOGUE, VERMIFUGE.

HELMINTHOCORTON. See MOUSSE *de Corse*.

HELMINTHOLOGIE, s. f.,—helmintholo-gia, f. (ἕλμινς, an intestinal worm, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—helminthologie, wurmlehre, f. G.: that part of Medical Zoology which *treats* upon *intestinal worms*. See Joerdens, *Entomologie und Helminthologie des menschlichen Körpers*, fol., Hof., 1801, 1802. HELMINTHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—helminthologicus,—helminthologisch,—helminthological, pertaining to *Helminthology*.

HELMINTHOPYRE, s. f.,—helminthopyra, f. (ἕλμινς,—πῦρ, or more correctly, πυρετὸς, fever), L.,—wurmfieber, n. G.,—worm-fever.

HELOPYRE, s. f.,—helopyra (ἕλος, a marsh, πυρετὸς, fever), febris paludosa, f. L.,—sumpffieber, n. G.,—marsh-fever.

HELOSIS, s. f. (εἱλέω, to turn or roll), F, et L.,—eversion of the eye-lids,—*renversement des paupières*, F.,—das umkehren der augenlieder, G.; a spasmodic distortion, from convulsion of the muscles, of the eye.

HÉMAGOGUE, adj.,—hæmagogus (αἷμα, blood, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate *remedies* which operate by determining the *menstrual* or *hæmorrhoidal flux*.

HÉMALOPIE, s. f.,—αἱμαλῶψ (αἷμα, blood, ὤψ, the eye),—hæmalopia, hæmalops, f. L.,—*blutunterlaufung* bes. am auge, blutauge, n. G.,—*extravasation* of *blood*, especially within the *eye-ball*.

HÉMAPHOBE, adj.,—hæmaphobus (*same*, and φόβος, dread), L.: an epithet applied to individuals who are *painfully affected* by the spectacle of *blood*. HÉMAPHOBIE, s. f.,—hæmaphobia, f. L.,—blutscheu, f. G.,—*horror* of *blood*.

HÉMASTATIQUE, s. f.,—hæmastatice, f. L.,—hæmastatik, f. G.: that part of Physiology which treats of the forces inherent in the *blood-vessels*. *Hæmastaticus*, vel *hæmatostaticus*, adj., L.: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the doctrine of *vascular* action,—doctrina *hæmatostatica*, L.,—or of the motions of the *blood*,—die lehre von der *blut*bewegung, G.,—hence synon. with HÉMOSTATIQUE: in Materia Medica,—to *remedies*,—remedia *hæmatostatica*, L.,—*blutstillende* mittel, G.,—which possess the property of *arresting hæmorrhage*.

HÉMATAPORIE, s. f.,—hæmataporia, f. (αἷμα, blood, ἀπορία, defect), L.: an ill-constructed synonym of ANÉMIE.

HÉMATÉMÈSE, s. f.,—hæmatemesis, f. (*same*, and ἔμεσις, vomiting), L.,—blutbrechen, n. G.: in Pathology, *vomiting* of *blood* which has exuded from the mucous membrane of the stomach. Synon. with HÉMATÉMESIE, s. f.; which constitutes the 15th genus of the *Angioses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Hæmatemeticus*, adj. L.,—*hæmatemesis* betreffend, daran leidend, davon herrührend usw.,—pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding—from, *hæmatemesis*.

HÉMATINE, s. f.,—hæmatina, f. L.: in Chemistry, a colouring matter containing azote; and obtained, by Chevreul, from *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, in minute scales, of a white rose-colour and metallic appearance. Taste slightly astringent, bitter, and acrid. Much less soluble in cold than in boiling water. Solution turns yellow and red on addition of an excess of the stronger acids; blue, with the alcalis and many of the oxydes. It precipitates gelatine in reddish flocculi; and is only employed to detect the presence of the acids and alcalis.

HÉMATITE, s. f.,—αἱματίτης (λίθος),—hæmatites, m. L.,—hämatit, blutstein, m. G.,—blood-stone: an oxyde of iron, so designated, either because it exhibits a *dull-red* colour, or is supposed to possess the property of *arresting hæmorrhage*. Αἱματῖτις φλὲψ,—a *blood*-vessel.

HÉMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—hæmatocele, f. (αἷμα, blood, κήλη, a swelling), L.,—blutbruch, m. G.: a term literally signifying a *tumour* formed by *blood*; but employed, in Surgical Pathology, to designate, exclusively, a *swelling* consequent on extravasation of *blood* either into the cellular tissue of the scrotum; into the cavity of the tunica vaginalis; or into the substance of the testicle itself. These three varieties of *hæmatocele* respectively constitute the *hém. scrotale*, — *vaginale*, and — *testiculaire*, of *French* pathological writers.

HÉMATOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—hæmatocephalum, n. (*same*, and κεφαλὴ, the head), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to *monsters*; in whom extravasation of *blood* into the *cerebral hemispheres* has induced strange deviations from the natural figure of the parts.

HÉMATOCHÉSIE, s. f.,—hæmatochezia, f. (αἷμα,—χέζω, to go to stool), L.,—a bloody stool,—ein blutiger stuhlgang, G.

HÉMATODE, adj.,—αἱματοειδὴς, αἱματώδης,—hæmatodes, hæmatoides, L.,—cruentus, sanguinolentus, L.,—blutähnlich, blutig, G.,—bloody, of the nature, or appearance, of *blood*. Under the objectionable designation of *Fungus hæmatodes*, divers

cancerous or malignant tumours, in which the inflammatory process is complicated with the development of a morbid structure, and frequent *hæmorrhages*, are included by *British* surgeons. The *French*, on the contrary, apply it to swellings heretofore termed by them, anormal, cavernous, varicose,—the *erectile*, of Dupuytren, and *Hématoncies*, of Alibert. "Whatever be their acceptation," observes a *French* lexicographer, "the terms, *Fungus hæmatodes*,"—a barbarous conjunction of *Latin* and *Greek*,—"should be rejected from the language of medicine: since they express no clear idea; and terms, derived from ordinary language, may always be advantageously substituted for them."

HÉMATOGRAPHIE, s.f.,—hæmatographia, f. (αἷμα, the blood, γράφω, to describe), L.,—hæmatographie, f. G.,—a *description* of *the blood*. HÉMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—hæmatologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—hämatologie, blutlehre, f. G.,—a *Treatise* (see John Hunter's) *on the blood*.

HÉMATOMPHALE, s. f.,—hæmatomphalum, n. (*same*, and ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L., blutnabelbruch, m. G.,—*umbilical hernia*, with a *bloody serum* contained in the sac; or exhibiting on its surface many varicose *veins*. HÉMATOMPHALOCÈLE, s. f. (*same compound*, with the addition of κήλη, an hernial tumour): syn with the preceding.

HÉMATONCIE, s. f.,—hæmatoncus, m. L.: the designation applied, by Alibert, to *Fungus hæmatodes*; which constitutes the 10th genus of the *Angioses*, or 6th Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*.

HÉMATOSE, s. f.,—αἱμάτωσις,—hæmatosis, sanguificatio, f. L.,—blutbereitung, f. G.,—sanguification: in ordinary language, the conversion of chyle into *blood* by the process of respiration; but, according to modern physiological views, the *formation of blood* in general. A new *French* compound, HÉMATOPOIÈSE, s. f., with its *Latin* synonym, Hæmatopoiesis; and the corresponding adjective, HÉMATOPOIETIQUE, drawn immediately from the *Greek*, αἱματοποιητικὸς (αἷμα, blood, ποιέω, to make),—hæmatopoeticus, L.,—blutmachend, G., might be advantageously introduced into the language of medicine. Iron, from its well-known influence upon the *blood*, was termed, by the Ancients, Metallum *hæmatopoeticum*, or the *blood-making* metal.

HÉMATOSPILIE, s. f.,—hæmatospilia, f. L.: a designation, in Pathology, applied, by Alibert, to *spots* of a red or purple, black or bluish, livid or violet hue, attended by an almost incessant *hæmorrhage* from the orifices of the mucous membranes. It constitutes the 12th genus of the *Angioses*.

HÉMATOXINE, s. f. See HÉMATINE.

HÉMATURIE, s. f.,—hæmaturia, hæmaturesis, f. (αἷμα, blood, οὔρησις, the evacuation of urine), L.,—blutharnen, n. G.: in Pathology, the excretion of pure *blood*, or an admixture of *blood* and *urine*, from the *bladder*. *Hæmaturia* may be correctly distinguished into three varieties, the *renal*, *ureteric*, and *vesical*,—l'*hémat. renale*,—*urétérale*, et — *vésicale*,—according as the source of the hæmorrhage exists in the *kidney*, *ureter*, or *urinary bladder*.

HÉMÉRALOPE, adj.,—hæmeralopus, L.: an epithet applied to an individual,—ein nachtblinder, G.,—affected with HÉMÉRALOPIE, s. f.,—hemeralopia, f. (ἡμέρα, day, ὄπτομαι, to see), L.,—hemeralopie, nachtblindheit, f. G.,—a lesion of sight which consists in the inability to discern objects while the sun is *below the horizon*. The power of vision gradually declines on the approach of night; and returns only with return of day. This condition is frequently the precursor of Amaurosis; and directly opposed, in character, to NYCTALOPIE.

HÉMÉROPATHIE, s. f.,—hemeropathia, f. (ἡμέρα, a day, πάθος, a disease), L: a term applied, in Pathology, to certain *morbid states* or *affections*, which are observed only by *day*; or last but *one day*.

HÉMICRANIE, s. f.,—ἡμικρανία (ἥμισυς, half, κρᾶνιον, the skull),—hemicrania, f. L.,—das *halbseitige kopfwehe*, G.: pain affecting *half* only of the *cranium*. Ἡμικρανικὸς, adj.,—hemicranicus,—*hemikranie* betreffend, an *migräne* leidend, davon herrührend: pertaining to, suffering—or proceeding from, *hemicrania*.

HÉMIENCÉPHALE, s. m. and adj.,—hemicephalus, L.,—halbkopf, m. G.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a *monster* in whom all the organs of sense are annihilated, and their indices still apparent in the face, indistinctly marked; but of whom the cranial vault and brain exhibit nearly the natural conditions.

HÉMIOPIE, s. f.,—hemiopia, hemiopsia, f. (ἥμισυς, half, ὄπτομαι, to see), L.,—halbsichtigkeit, f. G.: a peculiar condition of the *eye*; in which the patient *discerns* only *half* of the object upon which the organ of vision is directed.

HÉMIPAGIE, s. f.,—hemipagia, f. L.: fixed pain of one *half* of the head,—a term nearly synon. with HÉMICRANIE.

HÉMIPLEGIE, HÉMIPLEXIE, s. f.,—ἡμιπλεξία (ἥμισυς, half, πλήσσω, to strike),—hemiplegia, hemiplexia, f. L.,—hemiplexie, f., halbschlag, m. G.: *paralysis* affecting *one half* of the body. Ἡμιπληκτικὸς, adj.,—hemiplecticus,—an *hemiplegie* leidend,—hemiplegic, suffering from *hemiplegia*.

HÉMIPTÈRE, adj.,—hemipterus (*same*, and πτέρον, a wing), L.,—hemipterous, half-winged: an epithet employed, by Linnæus and succeeding Entomologists, to designate an Order of the Class *Insecta*,

—Hémiptères, s. f. pl.,—*Hemiptera*, L., —die *halbgeflugelten* Insekten, Insekten mit *halben flugeldecken*, G.,—comprehending all whose wings, like those of the *Cimicidæ*, are covered by *partial wing-cases*,—elytra horny at the base and membranous at the tip or summit. Hémiptérologie, s.f.,—hemipterologia, f. L.: a *Treatise* on—: Hémiptérologue, s. m.,—hemipterologus, m. L.,—hemipterologist: a naturalist especially devoted to the study of—*Hemipterous Insects*,—die *Hemipteren*, G.

Hémisphère, s. m.,—ἡμισφαίριον (*same*, and σφαῖρα, a sphere),—hemispherium, n. L.,—halbkugel, f. G.,—hemisphere, the *half* of a *sphere* or *spheroidal body*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *two halves*,—*hemispheria* cerebri, L.,—die hirn*hälften*, G.,—of which the proper brain of Man and many of the higher animals, is composed: *Ex.* the right *hemisphere* of the brain,—die rechte *halbkugel* des grossen gehirns, G. In Geography,—to the two ideal *halves*,—*hém. du globe terrestre*, F.,—of the earth's globe. Hémisphérique, Hémisphéroïde, adj.,—hemisphæricus, hemisphæroides,—halbkugelig, halbkugelförmig,—hemispherical, exhibiting the *figure* of an *hemisphere*: *Ex.* Recessus *hemisphæricus* vestibuli auris, L.,—die *halbrunde* hohle im innern ohrvorhofe, G.

Hémitritée, s. f.: in Pathology, an acute disease,—*fièvre hémitritée* ou *demitierce*, F.,—ἡμιτριταῖος πυρετὸς,—febris *hemitritæa* vel *semitertiana*, L.,—*halbdreitätiges* fieber, G.; so named as exhibiting the mixed characters of *quotidian* and *tertian* fever.

Hémophobe, Hémophobie. See Hémaphobe.

Hémoplanie, s.f.,—hemoplania, f. (αἷμα, the blood, πλάνη, error), L.,—*verriruug* des *blutes*, G.: an expression employed, in Pathology, to denote the *escape* of *blood* from any *other* part of the body, than that by which it naturally issues; as when *hæmorrhage* from the skin, ears, eyes, lungs, or bladder, occurs *vicariously* of habitual epistaxis, or of the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flux.

Hémoproctie, s. f.,—hæmoproctis, f. (*same*, and πρωκτὸς, the anus), L.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *rectum*; constituting the 19th genus of the *Angioses* in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Hémoptoïque, Hémoptyique, adj.—See

Hémoptysie, s. f.,—αἱμόπτυσις (αἷμα, blood, πτύσις, spitting),—*crachement*,—*expectoration de sang*, F.,—hæmoptysis, sanguinis sputatio, f. L.,—blutspeien, n., bluthusten, m. G.,—*spitting*—, *expectoration* of *blood*; sanguineous exhalation from the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchia. Hémoptysique, adj.,—αἱμοπτυϊκὸς,—hæmoptyicus,—*hæmoptysis* betreffend, daran leidend, von *hæmoptysis* herrührend, usw.,—concerning, suffering—, or resulting—from, *hæmoptysis*.

Hémorragie, ou Hémorrhagie, s. f., —αἱμορῥαγία (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth),—hæmorrhagia, f., fluxus sanguinis, m. L.,—hæmorrhagie, f., blutfluss, m. G.: in Pathology, the *escape* of *blood* from one of the natural orifices of the body; the appearance of *blood* upon the surface; the *morbid exhalation* of *blood* from a tissue which does not, in the natural state, furnish it. *Hæmorrhage* may be *internal* or *external*; and acquires its specific designation from the organ, or surface, into, or upon, which it has been extravasated.—*Hæmorrhages*,—les Hémorrhagies, F.,—*Hæmorrhagiæ*, L.,—die *Haemorrhagien*, G. —constitute a distinct Order of the Class, *Pyrexiæ* in the Nosological Arrangement of Cullen, and the 3rd Class of Diseases in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel.

Hémorrhagique, adj.,—αἱμορῥαγικὸς,—hæmorrhagicus,—zur *hämorrhagie* gehörend, daran leidend,—relating to, or suffering from, an *inordinate* or *profuse flow of blood*.

Hémorrhée, s. f.,—αἱμόῤῥοια (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow).—hæmorrhœa, f. L.: a term ordinarily employed as synon. with the preceding;—by some writers, as a designation of *passive hæmorrhage*.

Hémorrhinie, s. f.,—hæmorrhinia, f. (*same*, and ῥὶν, the nose), L.: the term employed, by Alibert, to designate *Epistaxis*, or *nasal hæmorrhage*. It constitutes the 14th genus of the *Angioses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

Hémorrhoidaire, s. m. and adj.,—subject to the *hæmorrhoids* or *piles*,—*hæmorrhoidibus* obnoxius, L.

Hémorrhoïdal, adj.,—hæmorrhoidalis, hæmorrhoideus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux hémorrhoïdaux*, F.,—vasa *hæmorrhoidalia*, L.,—blutgefässe des *mastdarms*, G.,—as distributed upon the rectum, or seat of the *hæmorrhoids*. Of these, the *hæmorrhoidal arteries*,—*Artères hémorrhoïdales*, F.,—die *mastdarm*schlagadern, G.,—are distinguished into 1. the *superior*,—*supérieure*, F.,—a termination of the inferior mesenteric, which assumes, on reaching the posterior superior part of the rectum, the name of *superior hæmorrhoidal*; 2. the *middle*,—*moyenne*,—furnished by the hypogastric, or the internal pudic; and 3. the *inferior*,—*inférieures*,—branches supplied, by the internal pudic, to the *lower part* of the *rectum* and muscles of the *anus*.

The *veins*,—*Veines hémorrhoïdales*, F.,—venæ *hæmorrhoidales*, L.,—observe the same distribution as the arteries, and terminate, for the most part, in the lesser mesenteric—; while a few branches con-

tribute to the formation of the hypogastric vein. B. the *Nerves*,—*Nerfs hémorrhoïdaux*, F.,—emanate from the sciatic and hypogastric plexus; and penetrate the *rectum* with their numerous filaments.

In Pathology, the epithet is used as relating to *piles*,—die *hämorrhoiden* betreffend, G. Thus *piles*, themselves, are termed, in the language of science,—*hæmorrhoidal* tumours,—*tumeurs hémorrhoïdales*, F.,—see HÉMORRHOÏDE; and the discharge proceeding from them, the *hæmorrhoidal* flux,—fluxus *hæmorrhoidalis*, L. In Zoology,—to designate a species of the *Œstrus* genus,—*Œ. hæmorrhoidalis*: the larva of which is seen attached to the *extremity* of the *rectum* of the horse from the beginning of June to the middle of July. See *Linnæan Transactions*, v. iii., p. 308.

HÉMORRHOÏDE, s. f.,—αἱμοῤῥοὶς (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow),—hæmorrhois, f. L.,—haemorrhoide, f.,—in popular language, die goldene ader,—G. *Hæmorrhoids*, or *piles*, are tumours situated on the circumference of the anus, or above the sphincter muscle. They result from varicose dilatation of the veins of the *rectum*,—see HÉMORRHOÏDAL; or from an exhalation of blood into the cellular tissue subjacent to the membrane of that intestine. The term is, also, applied to the *flow of blood* ordinarily proceeding from the tumours so formed or situated. See Montegre, *Des Hémorrhoïdes*, ou *Traité Analytique de toutes les Affections Hémorrhoïdales*, 8vo. Paris, 1819; or an excellent Article, by the same writer, in vol. xx. of *Diction. des Sciences Médicales*.

HÉMORRHOSCOPIE, s. f.,—hæmorrhoscopia, f. (αἱμόῤῥοια, a flow of blood, σκοπέω, to examine), L.,—blutschau, f., die *beurtheilung* des aufgefangenen *blutes*, G.: an *examination* of the qualities and condition of *blood* when drawn from a vein. Kraus proposes to substitute for this, the more correctly compounded *Latin* term, *Hæmatoscopia*, s. f.

HÉMOSTASE, HÉMOSTASIE, s. f,—hæmostasis, f. (αἷμα,—στάσις, stoppage), L.: 1. *stagnation* of the *blood* in the vessels,—die *stockung* des *blutes* in den gefässen, G.: 2. the *suppression* of an *hæmorrhage*,—die stillung einer blutung. HÉMOSTATIQUE, adj.,—hæmostaticus,—blutstillend,—hæmostatic, calculated to *arrest hæmorrhage*. See HÉMASTATIQUE.

HÉMURESIE, s. f.,—hæmuresis, f. (*same*, and οὔρησις, excretion of urine), L.,—*discharge of blood* from the *meatus urinarius*,—an affection constituting the 17th genus of the *Angioses*, or 6th Family, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HÉPAR, s. m.: a term borrowed, by the *French*, from the *Latin*, *hepar*, the liver, and formerly applied, in Chemistry, to the *Sulphurets*. See FOIE.

HÉPATALGIE, s. f.,—hepatalgia, f. (ἧπαρ, the liver, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—leberschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *liver*,—la *colique hépatique*, of *French* pathologists. *Hepatapostema*, n. L.,—leberabscess, m. G.,—*abscess* of the *liver*.

HÉPATEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—hepatemphraxis, f. (ἧπαρ,—ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—leberverstopfung, f. G.,—*obstruction* of the *liver*. HÉPATELCOSE, s. f. ?,—hepatelcosis, f. (*same*, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration), L.,—lebergeschwür, n. G.,—*ulceration* of the *liver*.

HÉPATIQUE, adj.,—ἡπατικὸς,—hepaticus, L.,—hepatisch, zur *leber* gehörig, G.,—hepatic: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate *blood-vessels*, and other *appendages*, entering into the structure of, or belonging to, the *liver*: as 1. an *Artery*.—l'*artère hépatique*, F.,—arteria *hepatica*, L.,—*leber*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the cœliac trunk; dividing into the right and left,—die rechte und die linke *leber*-arterie, G.; and furnishing, previously to its distribution upon the *liver*, the cystic, pyloric, and right gastro-epiploic arteries: 2. *Veins*,—*Veines hépatiques* ou *sus-hépatiques*,—venæ *hepaticæ*;—which, originating from the substance of the *liver*, converge towards its posterior border, and pour their blood into the inferior vena cava about the level of the orifice presented by the diaphragm to that vessel: 3. a *Plexus*,—*Pl. hépatique*, F.,—*hepaticus*, L.,—consisting of *nervous* filaments which, furnished by the cœliac plexus, accompany, in their distribution, the *hepatic* arteries: and 4. a *Duct*,—*Canal*, ou *conduit, hépatique*,—ductus *hepaticus*, L.,—*leber*gallengang, G.;—which springing, by numerous radicles, from the granules of the *liver*, unites with the cystic, to constitute the cysto-*hepatic* or common biliary duct,—see CHOLÉDOQUE. In Pathology, the term, *flux hépatique*, is familiarly applied, by the *French*, to a morbid affection,—the HÉPATIRRHÉE, of scientific language. In Chemistry, the hydro-sulphuric acid, of the moderns, as obtained from, and exhaling the peculiar odour of, *liver* of sulphur, was formerly named *hepatic* gas,—*gaz hépatique*, F. In Botany, employed as the specific designation of an *Anemone*,—*A. hepatica*,—l'*anémone hépatique*, F.—die *leber*blume, G.—which is distinguished from the other species of the genus by the presence of a calyx; and now constitutes a new genus under the names of *Hepatica triloba*, suggested, probably, by the reputed efficacy of the plant in *hepatic* diseases, or by a fancied resemblance of its *trilobate* leaf to the *three lobes* of the human *liver*: also, substantively, in the plural, as designative of a Family of plants,—les HÉPATIQUES, F.,—*Hepaticæ*, L.,—die *Leber*moose, G.,—the *Liver-*

worts, forming the 3rd Order of the Class, *Acotyledoneæ*, of Jussieu, and of the *Cryptogamia*, of Hooker,—see *English Flora*, vol. v., part 1, p. 97. In Pharmacy, *remedies*,—τὰ ἡπατικὰ,—remedia *hepatica*, L., —*leber*mittel, G.,—especially prescribed for the cure of *liver*-disease,—ἡπατικὴ νόσος; and a particular species of *Aloes*,—the *hepatic*,—see ALOE,—so named from its distinguishing *liver*-colour.

HÉPATIRRHÉE, s. f.,—hepatirrhœa,—or rather, according to Kraus, hepatorrhœa, f. L.,—leberfluss, m. G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate an intestinal flux,—the fluxus *hepaticus*, of older writers,—kept up by the discharge of bloody or purulent matters from the *liver*: more correctly applicable to an inordinate flow of *bile*.

HÉPATISATION *du poumon*, s. f.,—hepatisatio pulmonis, f. L.,—die verwandlung der *lungen* in eine *leberähnliche* masse, G., —hepatization, conversion of the lung into a *liver-like* substance: a morbid condition in which the parenchyma of the pulmonary organ no longer crepitates on pressure between the fingers; but has acquired the consistence and solidity of *liver*,—a pathological state frequently consequent upon inertly treated or neglected pneumonia.

HÉPATITE, s. f.,—hepatitis, f. L.,—leberentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *liver*. Of this phlegmasia, two marked varieties are observed: the *acute*,—l'*hépat. aiguë*, F.,—*hepat.* acuta, L.; and *chronic*,—l'*h. chronique*,—*h.* chronica. Ἡπατίτης φλὲψ, according to Hippocrates, the vena cava.

HÉPATOCÈLE, s. f.,—hepatocele, n. (ἧπαρ, the liver, κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—leberbruch, m. G.,—*hernia* of the *liver*: a morbid state,—*hernie du foie*, F.,—resulting from malformation of the abdominal parietes; and rarely observed except in new-born children. Two species of *hepatocele* have been distinguished by Sauvages: the *umbilical*,—*ombilicale*, F.,—in which the protrusion has taken place through the *navel*; and the *ventral*,—*ventrale*,—in the *vicinity of that orifice*, commonly the *linea alba*. See Voigtel, *Handbuch der Pathologischen Anatomie*, v. iii., p. 7.

HÉPATO-CYSTIQUE, adj.,--hepato-cysticus, L.,—hepato-cystic, pertaining alike to the *liver*,—ἧπαρ, and the *gall-bladder*,—κύστις: an epithet applied, in Anthropotomy, to the common *gall-duct*,--ductus *hepato-cysticus*, L.,—der gemeinschaftliche gallengang, G.,—formed by an union of the *hepatic* and *cystic* ducts,—see CHOLÉDOCHE: in Comparative Anatomy,—to *vessels* which, in certain Quadrupeds, and especially Birds, convey the bile directly from the *liver* to the *biliary receptacle*. See CYSTHÉPATIQUE; and *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, v. i., p. 325, fig. 165.

HÉPATO-GASTRIQUE, adj. See GASTRO-HÉPATIQUE.

HÉPATOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—hepatographia, f. (ἧπαρ, the liver, γράφω, to describe), L., —die hepatographie, leberbeschreibung, f. G. ?,——hepatography, an anatomical *description* of the *liver*. HÉPATOLITHIASE, s. f.,—hepatolithiasis, f. (*same*, and λιθίασις, the formation of stone), L.,—leberstein-krankheit, f. G.,—the morbid state resulting from the *formation* of *stone-like concretions* in the *liver*. HÉPATOLOGIE, s. f.,—hepatologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—hepatology,—a *Treatise* on the *liver*.

HÉPATOMPHALE, s. f.,—hepatomphalum, n. (ἧπαρ,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.: *umbilical hernia*, formed by the *liver*,—one of the species of HÉPATOCÈLE.

HÉPATOPARECTAME, s. f.,—hepatoparectama, n. (*same*, and παρέκταμα, immoderate extension), L.: in Pathology, *excessive tumefaction* of the *liver*,—eine *übermässige ausdehnung* der *leber*, G.

HÉPATOPHRAXIE, s. f.,—hepatophraxia, f. L.: a term employed to designate all the *pathological alterations* of the *liver*. It constitutes the 7th genus of *Choloses*, or 3rd Family of diseases, in the *Nosol. Naturelle*, of Alibert. *Hepatophthoë*, s. f. L.,—leberschwindsucht, f. G.,—*hepatic* phthisis.

HÉPATOSCOPIE, s. f.,—ἡπατοσκοπία (ἡπατοσκοπέω, to inspect the liver),—hepatoscopia, f. L.,—leberbeschaaung, f. G.,—hepatoscopy, anatomical *inspection* of the *liver*. HÉPATOTOMIE, s. f.,——hepatotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—hepatotomy, *dissection* of the *liver*.

HEPTAGONE, adj.,—heptagonus (ἑπτὰ, seven, γονία, an angle), L.,—siebeneckig, siebenkantig, G.,—heptagonal, exhibiting *seven angles*: as, in Conchology, the *spire* of *Fusus* — ; in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus*—*heptagonus*.

HEPTAGYNIE, s. f.,—heptagynia (ἑπτὰ, —γυνὴ, a female), L.: the name of an Order in one of the Classes of the Sexual System of Linnæus; containing those *plants* —*plantes heptagynes*, ou *heptagyniques*, F., ——plantæ *heptagynæ*, L.,——*siebenweibige* pflanzen, G.,—whose flowers are furnished with *seven female organs*, or *pistils*.

HEPTANDRIE, s. f.,——heptandria, f. (*same*, and ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die heptandrie, G.: in Botany, the designation of a Class, and Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending the plants whose *flowers*,—*fleurs heptandres*, F.,—flores *heptandri*, L.,—*siebenmännige* blüthen, G.,—like those of *Œsculus hippocastanum*, belonging to the 7th Class, and of *Pelargonium*,—see GÉRANION,—to the 3rd Order of the Class, *Monadelphia*, exhibit *seven male organs*, or *stamens*.

HEPTAPÉTALE, adj.,——heptapetalous an epithet employed, in Botany, to desig

nate plants, the *corolla* of which, like that of *Sedum heptapetalum*, is composed of *seven petals.*

HEPTAPHYLLE, adj.,——heptaphyllus (ἑπτὰ, seven, φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—siebenblättrig, G.,—heptaphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, the *perigone*, or the *pinnated leaf*, of which, like that of *Longocarpus heptaphyllus*, or of *Sophora heptaphylla*, is composed of *seven distinct pieces* or *leaflets.* HEPTASÉPALE, adj.,—heptasepalus, L.,—to a *calyx* formed of *seven sepals* or *calyx-leaves.* HEPTASPERME, adj.,—heptaspermus (ἑπτὰ,—σπέρμα, seed), L.,—*siebensaamig*, G.,—to a plant, the *pericarp* of which contains *seven seeds.*

HERBACÉ, adj.,—herbaceus (*herba*, see HERBE), L.,—krautartig, G.,—herbaceous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants,—plantæ *herbaceæ*, L.;—which, producing no wood, and perishing after a few months' vegetation, are clothed with a bark ordinarily green, of leaf-like consistence, lax and tender tissue, and incapable of resisting severe cold. Applied, also, to parts of plants which, like the *perianth* of *Daphne laureola*, exhibit a green tissue resembling that of leaves.

HERBE, s. f.,—herba, f. L.,—βοτάνη,—kraut, n. G.,—herb: in Botany, a plant whose tender stem, leaf-like in hue and structure, dies after a few months' growth. By Tschudy, the term is used as syn. with vegetable cellular structure: in Pharmacy,—to designate a plant when employed whole.

HERBIER, s. m.,—herbarium, n. L.,—krauterbuch, m. G.: in Botany, a collection of plants gathered at the moment of flowering or fructification, and dried with every precaution to preserve their distinguishing form and characters. *H. médicinale*, F.,—*herbarium* medicinale, *hortus siccus* medicinalis, L.: a *collection* of dried medicinal *plants.* The *English* term, *herbal*, regarded, by some writers, as synon. with the preceding, is ordinarily applied to a popular iconography and description of the plants employed in domestic economy and medicine; as the once celebrated *British Herbals* of Culpepper and of Gerard. In Zoology, the first stomach or paunch of the *Ruminantia*,—see PANSE,—is, in the popular language of *France*, termed *Herbier.*

HERBIVORE, adj.,—herbivorus (*herba*, —*voro*, to devour), L.,—ποηφάγος,—krauterfressend, G.,—herbivorous, *feeding*, like the ruminant *Mammifera*, upon *plants*: an epithet employed, in the plural, by Cuvier and other Zoologists, to designate an Order, or Division, of the *Cetaceous* Class, —*Cetacés herbivores*, F.,—Cetacea *herbivora*, L.,—including the *Manati*, *Halicores*, and *Rytinæ*: by Duméril, a Family of *Coleopterous Insects*, *subsisting* principally, or exclusively, *upon vegetable food.* See PHYTOPHAGE.

HERBORISATION, s. f.,—herbarum inquisitio, f. L.,—herborization: an excursion undertaken in search, or for the collection, of *plants*; as by Linnæus, in his celebrated *Tour in Lapland*, vol. 2, 8vo. London, 1811. HERBORISER, v. a.,—*herbas* inquirere, L.,—herborisiren, botanisiren, G.,—to *herborize*, or *botanize.*

HERBORISTE, s. m.,—herbarius, m. L., —βοτανικὸς,—kräuterkenner, pflanzenkenner, m. G.,—herbalist: one who collects *herbs* for sale; a dealer in *medicinal plants.*

HÉRÉDITAIRE, adj.,—hæriditarius (*hæres*, an heir), L.,—erblich, G.,—hereditary, transmitted from parent to progeny: *Ex. Maladie héréditaire*, F.,—*erb*krankheit, f. G.,—an *hereditary* disease.

HÉRÉDITÉ, s. f.,—hæriditas, f. L.,—erbrecht, n. G.,—heirship, heritage: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the transmission of diseases, from parent to offspring, by the generative act. This acceptation, although commonly received, is incorrect. The predisposition to a particular disease, or the organic malformation, or defect, connected with it, may be *inherited*; but not the disease itself. And the child, in whom such predisposition exists, will, only if placed in the same circumstances, or exposed to the influence of the same exciting causes, as the parent, become a subject of the same disease.

HÉRISSÉ, adj.,—hirtus, hispidus, L.,—borstig, stachlig, G.,—prickly: an epithet employed to designate, specifically, *plants* and *animals* whose organs, or coverings, are invested with stiff, long, and straight hairs: as the *stem* of *Daucus hispidus*; the *body* of *Staphylinus hirtus* among *Coleopterous Insects*; and the *shell* of *Murex erinaceus* among the *Testaceous Mollusca.*

HÉRISSON, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Mammifera*, *Erinaceus* (*Carnassiers*, *Insectivores*, Cuv.; *Digitata*, *Feræ*, Bl.), L., —der Igel, G.,—the Hedge-hog; remarkable for the spines, or prickles, with which the whole surface of the body is invested; and containing, among others, the common European species,—*H. commune*, F.,—*E. Europæus*; whose *flesh is edible*; and whose body has been loudly eulogized by the ancients, as, in all its parts, "medicamentum elegans et valdoperè commendandum iis *qui lectum permingunt.*" HÉRISSONÉ, adj.,—erinaceus, hystricosus,——covered, like the hedge-hog, with numerous or closely-set *spines* or *bristles.*

HERMAPHRODISME, s. m.,—hermaphrodismus, m. L.,—zwitterheit, f. G.,—hermaphrodism: in Physiology, the co-existence of the organs of the *male* and *female sex* in the same individual. See

HERMAPHRODITE, s. m. and adj.,—ἑρμαφρόδιτος (from a fabulous son of Mercury, the *Grecian* Ἑρμῆς, and Venus, Ἀφροδίτη, reputed to possess the *androgynous* character),—hermaphroditus, bisexuinus, gynandrus, L.,—hermaphrodit, zwitter, m. G.,—hermaphrodite: a term, or epithet, employed to designate an individual, plant or animal, in whom both the *male* and *female sex* are united. This structure, common in plants, exists in many of the lower animals, as the Zoophytes, the Acephalous and Gasteropodous *Mollusca*, and the *Annelidæ*. In the higher Classes, the reputed *hermaphrodite* is a monstrous production resulting from original defect in the organization of the germ. No example of *hermaphrodism*, in the rigorous acceptation of the term, has yet been observed in man or in other vertebrated animal. HERMAPHRODITES, s. m., pl.,—*Hermaphrodita*, L.: a term applied, by Latreille, to a Subclass of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*; comprehending those *androgynous* species which *reciprocally copulate*.

HERMÉTIQUE, adj.,—hermeticus (Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, or Mercury), L.,—hermetisch, G.,—hermetical: an epithet employed to designate that part of Chemistry which had, for its object, the pretended transmutation of the metals; and of which *Hermes*, father of the *hermetic* doctrine,—*d. hermétique*, F.,—doctrina *hermetica*, L.,—was regarded as the founder. When, in the prosecution of chemical or physical experiments, a vessel is so closed that none of its contents, however volatile, can escape, it is said to be *hermetically* sealed,—*fermé hermétiquement, ou à la manière de Hermès*, F. The best mode of effecting this object, is to fuse the substance, of which the orifice of the vessel is composed, by a lamp or blow-pipe.

HERMODACTE, HERMODACTYLE, s. m.,—hermodactylus, m. L.,—hermodactel, f. G.,—hermodactyl: in Materia Medica, a bulbous *root* imported from the East, and regarded as the product of *Iris tuberosa*.—Formerly employed as a *cathartic*.

HERNIAIRE, adj.,—herniarius, L.,—zum bruche gehörig, G.,—hernial, pertaining to *hernia*: *Exs. Bandage herniaire*, F.,—see BRAYER; *sac herniaire*,—*bruch*sack, G.,—an *hernial* sac; *Chirurgien herniaire*,—brucharzt, G.,—a practitioner who devotes himself, especially, to the investigation and treatment of *rupture*.

HERNIE, s. f.,—hernia, f. L.,—κήλη,—bruch, m. G.,—rupture: in Surgical Pathology, a soft, elastic, colourless swelling, situated on the circumference of one of the splanchnic cavities; and formed by displacement, and partial or total protrusion, of one or more of the contained viscera. *Hernia* receives its specific designation, 1. according to the region, and peculiar site of body, which it occupies: 2. the organ, or viscus, whereby it is formed: 3. the precise condition of the protruded viscus: and 4. the period of its occurrence.

1. *Herniæ* are distinguished, according to the *regions* in which they occur, into A. the *Cerebral*,—*Hernies du cerveau*, ou *Encéphalocèles*, F.,—*herniæ* cerebri, L.,—hirn*brüche*, G.,—exhibiting only one species, with two varieties, the *congenital* and *accidental*,—see Sect. 4: B. the *Thoracic*,—*H. thoraciques*, F.,—brust*brüche*, G.,—including, also, but one species,—*h. du poumon*, F.,—*hernia* pulmonis, L.,—lungen*bruch*, G.,—see PNEUMATOCÈLE: and C. the *Abdominal*,—*Hernies*—, *herniæ* abdominales, F. et L.,—unterliebes*brüche*, G. *Abdominal herniæ* are again distinguished, according to the precise site occupied by the swelling, into 1. *Inguinal rupture*,—*H. inguinale*, ou *sus-pubienne*, F.,—leistenbruch, G.,—with its three varieties: a. *bubonocele*,—see that *Article*; b. *Scrotal*,—*h. scrotale*, ou OSCHÉOCÈLE,—hodensack*bruch*, G.,—characterized by the descent of the protruded parts into the *scrotum* of the male —; and c. *Pudendal* or *Vulvar*,—*h. vulvaire*, F.,—*hernia* labii pudendi externi,—*br.* der äusseren schamlippe, G.,—into the *labium* of the female, subject: 2. *Femoral*,—*h. crurale, fémorale*, ou MÉROCÈLE,—*hernia* femoralis, L.,—schenkel*bruch*, G.: 3. *Umbilical*,—*h. ombicilale, exomphale*, ou *omphalocèle*, F.,—nabel*bruch*, G.: 4. *Ventral*,—*h. ventrale*, F.,—bauch*bruch*, F.: 5. *Ischiatic*,—*h. ischiatique*, F.,—*hernia* ischiadica, L.,—huftbein*bruch*, G.: 6. *Vaginal*,—*h. vaginale*, F.,—*hernia* vaginalis, L.,—scheiden*bruch*, G.: 7. *Perineal*,—*h. périnéale*, F.,—*hernia* perinæi, L.,—mittelfleisch*bruch*, G.: 8. *Rectal*,—*Archocèle*, F.,—*hernia* recti intestini, L.,—mastdarm*bruch*, G.: and, lastly, protrusion of the contents of the abdomen may take place, *above*, through a rupture of the diaphragm; *below*, through the foramen ovale of the pelvis. In the *former* case, it is termed *diaphragmatic*,—*h. diaphragmatique*, F.; in the *latter*, *hernia* of the *obturator foramen*,—*hernia* foraminis ovalis, L.,—*bruch* des eirunden loches, G.

2. *Hernia* of the abdomen is termed ENTÉROCÈLE, when the protruded portion consists only of intestine; EPIPLOCÈLE, when exclusively of omentum; and ENTÉRO-EPIPLOCÈLE, when both bowel and cawl are contained in the hernial sac:—GASTROCÈLE, SPLÉNOCÈLE, HÉPATOCÈLE, CYSTOCÈLE, and HYSTÉROCÈLE; when the stomach, spleen, liver, urinary bladder, and womb, respectively, constitutes the subject of protrusion.

3. The *Hernia* is said to be *reducible*, *irreducible*, or *strangulated*,—*réductible, irré-*

ductible, ou *étranglée*, F.,—when the protruded organ, or viscus, is readily replaced; insusceptible of reduction; or suffers violent compression, or stricture, from the neck of the hernial sac, or the margin of the orifice through which it has escaped.

4. All these varieties of *hernia* may exist *from birth;* or result from accident or injury at a *subsequent period.* Hence *rupture* is distinguished into the *congenital*,—*H. congénitale*, F.,—der angeborne *bruch*, G.;—and the *Accidental* or *Acquired*,—*H. accidentelle*, F.,—*hernia* acquisita, L.,—der erworbene—, G. See Richter, *Abhandlung von den Brüchen*, 2te Aufl. 8o. Göttingen, 1785; Cooper, *The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia*, Fol., London; Scarpa, *Sull'Ernie, Memoire Anatomico-Chirurgische.* Ediz. Second. Fol. Pavia, 1819; Lawrence, *Treatise on Ruptures*, 8vo., London, 1813; Cloquet, *Recherches Anatomiques sur les Hernies de l'Abdomen*, 4to., Paris, 1817; and Chelius, *Handbuch der Chirurgie*, Erster Band, Zweite Abtheilung, p. 696.

The term, *Hernia*, is moreover, incorrectly applied to divers lesions, utterly destitute of the distinguishing character of *rupture*,—the protrusion of a naturally contained organ from a containing cavity. Thus, a morbid enlargement of the *thyroid gland*—see Bronchocèle,—is, by the *Latin* writers, named, *hernia* gutturalis,—*hernie gutturale*, F.; a similar condition of the *testicle*—Sarcocèle,—*hernie charnue;* and phlegmasia of the body of the organ, frequently consequent on suppressed blennorrhagia,—die entzündungsartige hodengeschwullst, of *German* writers,—*hernia* humoralis, L.,—*hernie humorale*, F.

Hernié, adj.: an epithet applied, by *French* pathologists, to parts, or organs,—*viscères herniés*,—contained in an *hernial* sac: Hernieux, adj.,—herniosus, L.,—to an individual suffering from *hernia.*

Herophile (*Pressoir d'*). See Confluent *des Sinus.*

Herpétique, adj.,—herpeticus, L.,—herpetisch, G.,—herpetic. See Dartre.

Herpétologie, s. f. See Erpétologie.

Hespéridées, s. f. pl.,—*Hesperidæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Family of plants; containing the *Orange*, Tea, and other allied genera. Hespéridine, s. f.,—hesperidina, f. L.: a peculiar crystallizable substance, obtained, by Lebreton, from *unripe oranges.*

Hétérocranie, s. f.,—ἑτεροκρανία,—heterocrania, f. L.,—pain attacking only *one side of the head.* Synon. with Hemicranie.

Hétérogène, adj.,—ἑτερογενὴς,—heterogeneus, L.,—heterogen, fremdartig, verschiedenartig, G.,—heterogeneous, of *different kind* or *species: Ex. Mélange hétérogène*, F.,—an admixture of *different* substances.

Hétérogénéité, s. f.,—heterogeneitas, f. L.,—heterogenität, fremdartigkeit, f. G.,—heterogeneity: the quality of that which is *heterogeneous.*

Hétérophylle, adj.,—heterophyllus (ἕτερος, different, φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—verschiedenblättrig, G.,—heterophyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants whose *leaves*, as those of *Populus heterophyllus*, are *not alike* in their young and adult states. Thus, also, is the adj. Hétéropétale,—heteropetalus, L.,—heteropetalous,—used to designate plants, the *corolla* of which, like that of *Mesembryanthemum heteropetalum*, exhibits *unequal petals:* and Hétérotome,—heterotomus (ἕτερος,—τομὴ, incision),—heterotomous,—the *perigone* of a plant, the divisions of which do *not exhibit* the *same size* and *figure.*

Hétérorexie, s. f.,—heterorexia, f. L.,—*depravation* of *appetite:* the 2nd genus of the *Gastroses*, or 1st Family of diseases, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Hexagone, adj.—ἑξάγωνος,—hexagonus, L.,—sechseckig, sechskantig, G.,—hexagonal, exhibiting *six angles:* as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus hexagonus;* in Conchology, the *shell* of *Cerithium hexagonum.*

Hexagynie, s. f.,—hexagynia, f. (ἕξ, six, γυνὴ, a female), L.,—die hexagynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of two Orders in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants whose *flowers*,—*fleurs hexagynes*, ou *hexagyniques*, F.,—flores *hexagyni*, L.,—*sechsweibige* blüthen, G.,—exhibit *six female organs*, or *pistils.*

Hexandrie, s. f.,—hexandria, f. (ἕξ, six, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.—die hexandrie, G.: in Botany, the name of the 6th Class, and of two Orders in the Sexual System, comprehending those *plants*,—*plantes hexandres*, ou *hexandriques*, F.,—plantæ *hexandræ*, L.,—*sechsmännige* pflanzen, G.,—whose flowers are provided with *six male organs* or *stamens.*

Hexaphylle, adj.,—hexaphyllus (ἕξ,—φύλλον, a leaf), L.,—sechsblätterig, G.,—hexaphyllous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *perigone*, or *involucre*, composed of *six divisions;* or to a plant whose *compound leaf* consists of *six leaflets.* Hexapétale, adj.,—hexapetalus, L.,—hexapetalous:—generally, to a *corolla* furnished with *six petals*—mit 6 *blumenblättern* versehen, G.;—and, specifically, to a plant whose *corolla*, or *perigone*, is *so constructed.*

Hexapode, adj.,—ἑξαπόδης (ἕξ,—ποῦς, a foot), hexapodus, L.,—sechsfüssig, G.,—hexapodal: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to all animals which, like the *true Insects*,—les Hexapodes, s. f. pl.,—*Hexapoda*, L.,—of Blainville, possess *six feet.*

Hexaptère, adj.,—hexapterus (ἕξ,—πτέρον, a wing), L.,—sechsflügeligt, G.,—hexapterous: an epithet employed, in

Botany, to designate those parts, or organs, of plants; which, like the *capsule* of *Fritillaria imperialis*, are furnished with *six wings*. HEXASÉPALE, adj.,—hexasepalus, L.,—hexasepalous: applied, generally, to a *calyx*, or, specifically, to a *plant* which, like *Clematis hexasepala*, possesses a *calyx*, composed of *six pieces* or *sepals*. HEXASPERME, adj.,—hexaspermus (ἕξ,—σπέρμα, a seed), L.,—sechssaamig, G.,—hexaspermous:—as designative of *fruits*, and *plants* which yield *fruits*, containing *six seeds*.

HEXATHYRIDE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Entozoary Animals*,—*Hexathyridium*, L.,—distinguished by the following characters: body elongated; convex above, concave below: sub-truncated anteriorly; pointed posteriorly. At the anterior extremity, beneath a kind of lip, *six* orbicular *pores*, semicircularly disposed: hence the generic name (ἕξ, six, θυρίδιον, a minute orifice). A pore, larger than the preceding, near the tail: and another terminating the posterior extremity. Colour yellowish. Two species only have yet been discovered by Treutler: 1. *Hex. pinguicola* (*Polystoma pinguicola*, of Zeder and Rudolphi, *Linguatula pinguicola*, of Lamarck), *Hex. de la graisse*, *Linguatule des ovaires*, F.: it was found in the central cavity of a tumour developed in the vicinity of the left ovary of a young peasant who had died in parturition. 2. *Hex. venarum* (*Polystoma*, *Linguatula venarum*),—l'*Hex. des veines*, F.,—*Exathyridio sanguicola*, It.,—venenblattwurm, G.,—smaller than the preceding; discharged, by obstinate and spontaneous hæmorrhage, from the anterior tibial vein; and supposed, by Blainville, to be a *Leech*; by Rudolphi, a *Planaria*; and by Lamarck, a *Fasciola*. See Joerdens, *Helminthologie des Menschlichen Körpers*, p. 67, pl. vi.; Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Historia Naturalis*, v. ii., part 1, p. 455; Bremser, *Traité Zoolog. et Physiologique sur les Vers Intestinaux de l'Homme*, Atlas, pl. ix.; and Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 368.

HIATUS, s. m., F. et L.: a term derived from the *Latin* verb, *Hiare*, to gape; and literally signifying a *gap*,—öffnung, f. G. Employed, in Anatomy, to designate 1. a minute *orifice*,—l'*hiat. de Fallope*, F.,—situated on the superior surface of the temporal bone; communicating with the *Aquæductus Fallopii*; and transmitting the cranial twig of the Vidian nerve: 2. the *foramen* lacerum posterius,—l'*h. occipito-pétreux*; so named, by Chaussier, as existing between the *occipital*—and the inferior border of the *petrous* portion of the temporal bone: 3. the *foramen* lacerum anterius,—l'*h. sphéno-pétreux*, Ch.,—formed by the *sphenoid*, and *petrous* portion of the temporal bone: and 4. the *orifice* of communication between the cavity of the peritoneum and that of the omentum,—l'*h. de Winslow*, F.;—situated behind the vessels and nerves of the liver, below the lesser omentum. See EPIPLOON.

HIBERNACLE, s. m.,—hybernaculum, n. L.,—winterhaus, n. G.,—hybernacle: a term employed, in Botany, to designate all those parts, as the buds and bulbs, of plants; which serve to envelope, and protect, the young shoots from the cold of winter: in Zoology, the *winter-refuge* of the bat, the dormouse, and other hybernating animals,—*animaux hybernants*, F.

HIBERNATION, s. f. (*hibernare*, to winter, L.),—winterschlaf, m. G.,—hybernation: torpor or winter-sleep, a curious physiological phenomenon exhibited by certain animals belonging, principally, to the Mammiferous Class.

HIDROPLANIE, s. f.,—hidroplania, f. (ἱδρώς, sweat, πλάνη, error), L.,—das *schwitzen* an *ungewöhnlichen* stellen, G.,—*translation* of the *sudatory action of the skin* to some *other* part of the body.

HIDROPYRETOS, s. (*same*, and πυρετὸς, fever),—*febris*, vel *ephemera*, *sudatoria*, L.,—schweissfieber, n. G.,—*sweating fever*, the *sweating* sickness,—*sudor* Anglicus,—of *British* writers.

HIERA PICRA: a term compounded of the *Greek* adjectives, ἱερὸς, sacred, πικρὸς, bitter; and employed, in ancient Pharmacy, to designate an *electuary* composed of clarified honey, or syrup of violets, canella, zedoary, asarum, the lesser cardamom-seeds, saffron, coccineal, and aloes. The *holy-bitter*, of modern domestic medicine is a compound of aloes and canella-bark.

HIÉROPYRE, s. f.,—hieropyra, f. (ἱερὸς, sacred, πῦρ, a fire or fever), ignis sacer, L.,—hieropyr, das heilige fieber, G.,—St. Anthony's fire, Erysipelas.

HILE, s. m.,—hilum, n., hilus, m. L.,—keimgrube, samengrube, f. G.,—scar: in Botany, a minute cicatrix,—cicatricula, f. L.,—existing on one of the points of the surface, commonly at the base, of a *seed*; indicating its place of attachment to the pericarp; and constituting, in fact, the *umbilicus*,—nabel, m. G.,—of the embryo plant. See Decandolle and Sprengel, *Elements of the Philosophy of Plants*, p. 76.

HILOFÈRE, s. m.,—hiloferus, m. L.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Mirbel, to the *internal membrane*,—ENDOPLÉVRE, ou ENDOSPERME,—nucleanium, tunica interna, L.,—keimhaut, f. G.,—of the *seed* of plants.

HILON, s. m.,—hilum, n. L.: in Surgical Pathology, the small blackish tumour, formed by protrusion of the iris through a breach of the cornea; and resembling, in colour, the *hile* of the garden-bean.

HIPPANTHROPIE, s. f.,—hippanthropia, f. (ἵππος, a horse, ἄνθρωπος, a man), L.: a

variety of mental hallucination, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into a *horse*. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu is said to have laboured under this strange delusion. The ἱππάνθρωπος of the *Greeks*, is the *Centaurus*, of *Latin*—, and *centaur*, of *German* and *British* writers.

HIPPIATRE, s. m.,—ἱππίατρος,—hippiatrus, medicus equarius, m. L.,—rossarzt, pferdearzt, m. G.,—literally, a horse-doctor: in modern phraseology, a veterinarian, or veterinary surgeon,—veterinararzt, m. G.,—a practitioner of *veterinary medicine*,—HIPPIATRIQUE, s. f.,—ἱππιατρία (ἵππος, a horse, ἰατρική, medicine),—*hippiatria*, medicina *equaria*, f. L.,—*ross*heilkunde, f. G.,—a science, which has, for its object, the knowledge and treatment of the diseases of the *horse* and other domestic animals. In its more extended signification, it constitutes the *cattle-medicine*,—thierheilkunde, f.,—of *German* writers.

HIPPOBOSQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Insects*,—*Hippobosca*, L.,—belonging to the Order, *Diptera*, of Linnæus,—and *Omaloptera*, Family *Hippoboscidæ*, of modern Entomologists. One of the species, *H. equina*,—pferdelaus, G.,—horse- or forest-fly, infests the *horse* and other domestic animals; and sometimes assails even man himself. The larva, nourished within the abdomen of the parent-insect, is expelled, when full-grown, in the shape of an oviform pupa. See an excellent paper on the *Hippoboscidæ*, by Leach, in vol. ii. of the *Edinburgh Wernerian Transactions*.

HIPPOCAMPE, s. m.,—hippocampus, m. L.: in Anatomy, a term applied to two productions of medullary substance in the lateral ventricle of the brain: 1. le *grand hippocampe*, F.,—*hippocampus* major, pes *hippocampi*, vel cornu Ammonis, L.,—ammonshorn, G.,—with its thin internal border,—CORPS *fimbrié*,—Tænia *hippocampi*, L.: and 2. le *petit*—,—*hippocampus* minor, L.,—see ERGOT; so called from an imaginary resemblance to the foot of a fabulous animal, the ἱππόκαμπος,—sea-horse,—of *Greek* writers. In Ichthyology, a genus of Branchiostegous Fishes, formerly arranged under the Linnæan genus, *Syngnathus*; and receiving its modern designation from the resemblance of the head to that of the *horse*. The typical species of the genus, *Hippocampus vulgaris*,—l'*hippocampe*, *cheval marin*, F.,—das seepferdchen, G.,—a ventre succum venenatum effundere; ipse tamen in morsu canis rabidi prodesse, *dicitur*, L. See Blanchardi, *Lexicon Medicum*, v. i., p. 733; and Bonnaterre, *Ichthyologie*, *Tableau Encyclopédique*, p. 31, pl. xx.

HIPPOCRATIQUE, adj.,—ἱπποκρατικός,—hippocraticus, L.,—hippokratisch, G.,—hippocratic, proceeding from, or described by, *Hippocrates*, the celebrated *Greek* Physician, who lived in the 6th century before Christ: *Face hippocratique*, F.,—see FACE; Medicina *hippocratica*, L.,—*hippocratic* medicine. The term, *Hippocrates*, etymologically considered, signifies a *horse-breaker*.

HIPPOCRATISTE, s. m.: a partizan of the doctrine of *Hippocrates*.

HIPPOLITHE, s. m. (ἵππος, a horse, λίθος, a stone),—bezoar equinum, L.,—pferdestein, m. G.: in Animal Pathology, the biliary, intestinal, or urinary *concretion*, formed in the body of the *horse*. The intestinal variety is ordinarily composed of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate. To all of these concretions, the virtues of BÉZOARD were attributed by the ancients.

HIPPOMANE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hippomane* (*Monoecia*, *monadelph.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—the Manchineel; containing only one species,—see MANCENILLIER,—of highly *deleterious* properties.—The name is derived from a supposed resemblance of the manchineel to an *Arcadian* plant, probably an *Euphorbium* or *Datura*, described, by the *Greeks*, as inducing *madness*,—μανία, in the *horse*,—ἵππος. The term, Ἱπποµανὲς,—hippomanes, pl. L.,—was also applied, by the ancients, to the mucus secreted into the vagina of the mare under the influence of the sexual passion and used, by them, in the composition of *philters*.

HIPPOPATHOLOGIE, s. f.,—hippopathologia, f. (ἵππος, a horse,—πάθος, a morbid affection,—λόγος, a discourse), L.: the *pathology*, or *doctrine* of the *diseases*, of the *horse*. See Percivall, *Hippopathology*. London, 8vo.

HIPPOPOTAME, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Hippopotamus* (*Mammifera*, *Pachydermata*, Cuv.;—*Multungula*, Bl.), L.,—das Flusspferd, Nilpferd, G.,—the River-Horse. Of this, one species only,—*H. amphibius*,—ὁ Ἱπποπόταμος, of the *Greeks*,—an inhabitant of the lakes and rivers of South-Africa, is, at present, known. The *flesh* of this fierce and unwieldy animal is *edible*. The *fat*, of which an adult produces 2000 pounds weight, is employed, at the Cape of Good Hope, as a substitute for *butter*: and a very pure and cream-like *oil*, obtained from it, is there salted, and consumed, in domestic economy. The *incisor-teeth*, sometimes attaining the length of 16 inches, and formerly eulogized as an hæmostatic, or a mystical remedy, in hæmorrhage and divers diseases, are now only used by the dentist, in the fabrication of artificial teeth. The *river-horse* has been fabulously described as drawing blood from its own body, when sick, by friction against a rock; and hence termed, by Pliny, the *inventor of blood-letting*,—repertor detrahendi sanguinis, L. See Salt,

Voyage to Abyssinia, p. 355; and *Faune des Médecins*, vol. v., p. 377.

HIPPOSTÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—hipposteologia, f. (ἵππος, the horse, ὀστεολογία, a description of bones), L.,—the *osteology* of the *horse*. See Percivall, *Anatomy of the Horse*, London, 8vo.

HIPPOTOMIE, s. f.,—hippotomia, f. (ἵππος,—τομή, incision), L.,—hippotomy, the *anatomy*, or *dissection*, of the *horse*,—*zergliederung* des *pferdes*, G. HIPPOTOMISTE, s. m., —hippotomicus, m. L.,—hippotomist: a *student*, or *practitioner*, of *hippotomy*.

HIPPURIQUE, adj.: an epithet employed, by Liebig, to designate a peculiar *acid*, —acidum *hippuricum*, L.,—discoverable in the urine of all herbivorous animals; but which, as not existing exclusively in the horse,—ἵππος,—Berzelius has distinguished by the name of *arobenzoic acid*,—*acide arobenzoïque*, F.

HIRCATE, s. m.,—hircas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—hircinsaure salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of a peculiar acid,—*acide hircinique*, F.,—acidum *hircinicum*, L.,—*hircin*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid is produced by the saponification of HIRCINE, s. f., —hircina, f. L.,—hircinfett, n. G.,—a substance existing in the fat of the goat,—*hircus*, m. L.,—and to which the odour of such fat is referrible.

HIRCISME, s. m.,—hircismus, m. L.: the strong and peculiar odour,—fœtor axillarum;—which, resembling that of the male-goat, *hircus*, L.,—ordinarily exhales from the human axilla. Sudor subalaris, *hirci* instar fœtens, *hircismus* dicitur. Pili etiam sub axillis,—die achselhaare, G.,—the axillary *hairs*,—*hirci* appellantur, L.

HIRONDELLE, s. f.: a genus of *Birds*, *Hirundo*, L.,—ἡ χελιδὼν,—die Schwalbe, G.,—the Swallow; belonging to the *Passereaux*, *Fissirostres*, Cuv.; Order, *Insessores*, and Family, *Hirundinidæ*, L.,—HIRUNDINIDES, s. m. pl.,—of modern ornithologists; and distinguished, by the existence of a back-toe, from the Swift, *Cypselus*, which was formerly confounded with it. The nests of two of the European species, the chimney- or barn-swallow,—*H. rustica*,—*hirondelle de la chéminée*, F.,—die rauch-schwalbe, G.,—and the eave- or martin,—*H. urbica*,—*h. de fenêtre*,—hausschwalbe,—were formerly employed, in admixture with vinegar, as *rubefacients*.—For an account of the edible nest of another species,—*H. esculenta*,—see ALCYON.

HIRSUTE, adj.,—hirsutus, L.,—rauh, struppig, G.,—rough, hairy, clothed with long, stiff, numerous hairs. See HÉRISSÉ.

HIRUDINÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Hirudineæ*, L.: in Zoology, a small Family of the *Aquatic Annelidæ*,—see ANNÉLIDES,—constituted by Lamarck; and comprehending eight distinct genera, the species of which have hitherto been included in the genus *Hirudo*, of Ray and Linnæus. These newly-formed genera are *Clepsine*, *Hæmopis*, *Sanguisuga*, *Limnatis*, *Aulastoma*, *Nephelis*,—the *Hirudinées bdelliens*—; and *Piscicola*, and *Albione*,—the *H. albioniennes*, of modern *French* zoological writers. The several species of *Sanguisuga*,—see SANGSUE,—are alone available in *medicine*.—The real horse-leech, *Hæmopis vorax*, frequently confounded with a black variety of the common leech, and unjustly accused of possessing venomous properties and attacking the horse, is destitute of teeth, and consequently incapable of perforating the skin of either man or other large animal. See Moquin-Tandon, *Monographie de la Famille des Hirudinées*, 4to. Paris, 1827.

HISPIDE, adj.,—hispidus, strigosus, L., —hackerig, G.,—clothed with long and scattered hairs: as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Epilobium hirsutum*; and the *leaves* of *Leontodon hispidum*. HISPIDITÉ, s. f.,—hispiditas, f. L. Synon. with PHALANGOSE.

HISTOGÉNIE, s. f.,—histogenia, f. (ἱστὸς, a web or tissue, γένναω, to engender), texturæ organicæ ortus, L.,—die bildung des organischen gewebes, G.,—histogeny, the *formation* of an *organic tissue*. In like manner, HISTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—histographia, f, L.,—histography; and HISTOLOGIE, s. f.,—histologia, f. L.,—histology,—compounds of ἱστὸς with γράφω, and λόγος, —are, respectively, employed to designate a *description*,—eine *beschreibung*, G.,—and the *doctrine*,—die *lehre*,—of the *organic tissues*. General Anatomy,—die allgemeine anatomie,—has been termed *histology*,—die histologie?—by a *German* writer.

HISTOIRE NATURELLE,—historia naturalis, L.,—naturgeschichte, f. G. *Natural History* is that division of the physical sciences which consists in an investigation of the properties of *natural* bodies, and their methodical arrangement. *Natural History* is termed *general*, when comprehending all the various natural objects which are scattered over the earth;—*partial*, or *particular*, when restricted, in its inquiries, to the investigation of the productions of a particular district or country; and *medical*, when exclusively limited to the study and arrangement of those bodies or substances which, by their applicability to the prevention and cure of various diseases, especially interest the *medical* philosopher. Literature conspicuously illustrates this three-fold distinction in the great *Systema Naturæ*, of the immortal Linnæus; l'*Histoire Naturelle Générale*, of Buffon; and *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte*, of Blumenbach:—the *Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain*, etc. by Berkenhout: and *Cours Complet d'Histoire*

Naturelle Médicale, now in progress of publication at Brussels.

Natural History is further divisible into three principal branches, Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy,—see ZOOLOGIE, and BOTANIQUE,—according as *animals*, *plants*, or *minerals*, constitute the especial subjects of inquiry: and all these branches obviously admit of the same distinctions into *general*, *particular*, and *medical*, as the parent stem. The *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier, —the *British Zoology*, of Pennant, and *History of British Animals*, of Fleming,— and the *Faune des Médecins*, of *French*— and *Medical Zoology*, of *British*—literature, may be cited as respectively illustrative of the *first*— : the *Encyclopædia of Plants*, by Loudon,—*English Flora*, by Smith, *The British Flora*, by Hooker,—and *Medical Botany*, by Woodville, and by Stephenson and Churchill,—of the *second* or *botanical* branch of *Natural History*. For an account of the works characterizing the divisions of the *third*, see MINÉRALOGIE.

HISTOLOGIE, see HISTOGÉNIE. HISTONOMIE, s. f.,—histonomia, f. (ἱστὸς, a web or tissue, νόμος, a law), L.,—histonomy, the history of the *laws* which preside over the formation and arrangement of the *organic tissues*. HISTOTOMIE, s. f.,—histotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—histotomy, *dissection* of the *organic tissue*,—die *zerlegung* des *organischen gewebes*, G.

HIVER, s. m.,—hyems, L.,—χειμὼν,— winter, G. and E.: one of the four *seasons* of the year; extending from the 21st or 22nd of December, the period of the sun's greatest declination below the equator, to about the 21st of March, that of its return to the vernal equinox. HIVERNAL, adj. See HYÉMAL.

HOMARD, s. m.: in Zoology, the popular *French* designation of the *lobster*,—*Astacus gammarus* vel *marinus*,—la *grand* ECRÉVISSE *de mer*, F.,—der hummer, meerkrebs, G.,—much prized as an article of *diet*. See *Faune des Méd.*, vol. v., p. 394.

HOMME, s. m.,—homo, m. L.,—ἄνθρωπος,—mensch, m. G.,—man: in Zoology, the sole genus belonging to the Order *Bimanus*, in the Class *Mammifera*, of Vertebrated Animals; and the only real biped of that Class. *Man* alone, gifted with the power of language, is capable of communicating his ideas and emotions by conventional sounds and signs. His brain is much more complicated, and more fully developed in its anterior portion, than that of other animals. None of the *Quadrumana* possess, like him, a peculiar muscle for the extension of the fore- or pointing-finger,—see EXTENSEUR, 5. He alone prepares his food by subjecting it to the action of fire: and, having acquired the means of protecting his body, by artificial coverings, from the influence of atmospheric vicissitudes, is fitted to inhabit every accessible region of the globe. The species, the only one of the genus to which he belongs, will be found to exhibit the six following races: the *Caucasian*,—*race Caucasique* ou *Arabe Européene*, F.; the *Northern*,—*Hyperboréene*; *Mongolian*,— *Mongole*; *American*,—*Américaine*; *Malay*, —*Malaie*; and the *Negro* or *Ethiopian*,— *Nègre* ou *E'thiopienne*. Each of these races, or varieties, is distinguishable by peculiar characters drawn from the figure of the skull, the features of the face, texture of the hair, and colour of the skin. See Lawrence, *Lectures on the Physiology, Zoology, and Natural History of Man*, 8vo., London, 1819; and Prichard, *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, 2 vol. 8vo.

HOMŒOPATHIE, s. f.,—ὁμοιοπάθεια (ὅμοιος, similar, πάθος, a morbid affection),—homœopathia, f. L.,—homœopathie, f. G.: in Pathology and Therapeutics, a method of practice which consists in the employment of various medicinal agents, in exceedingly minute doses, in cases of which they seem calculated to aggravate the symptoms: because, more largely administered, they would induce a *similar affection*. HOMŒOPATHIQUE, adj.,—ὁμοιοπαθὴς,—homœopathicus,—homœopathic, belonging to *Homœopathy*, or the *homœopathic* doctrine,— Medicina *homœopathica*, L. See Hahnemann, *Exposition de la Doctrine Médicale Homœopathique*, etc. *Suivie d'une Pharmacopée homœopathique*, 8vo.; et *Doctrine et Traitement homœopath. des Maladies Chroniques*, 8vo., vol. 2, Paris, 1832. Upon the character, and probable fate, of new opinions and theories in Science, it behoves the philosopher to pronounce with extreme circumspection. Yet, whatever be the confidence and celebrity acquired by the new doctrine in Germany, the land of its birth, few converts have, at present, been made to *Homœopathy* among the more enlightened practitioners of Britain and France. The favourite axiom of the Hahnemann school, (*Similia similibus curantur*,) although occasionally illustrated in practice, is not universally applicable to the treatment of diseases.

HOMOGÈNE, adj.,—ὁμογενὴς,—homogenus, L.,—homogen, gleichartig, G.,—homogeneous, of the *same nature*, or *species*: *Corps homogène*, F.,—an *homogeneous* body; particulæ *homogenæ*, L.,—*homogeneous* particles. HOMOGÉNÉITÉ, s. f.,—homogeneitas, f. L.,—homogenität, gleichartigkeit, f. G.: the quality of that which is *homogeneous*.

HOMOIOSE, s. f.,—ὁμοίωσις (ὁμοιόω, to assimilate),—homoiosis, f. L.,—gleichmachung, f. G.,—assimilation.

HOMOPHAGE, adj.,—ὠμοφάγος,—homophagus, L.,—an epithet applied to those

animals, especially of the human species, —*homophagi*, L.,—die *rohfleischesser*, G.,—that *feed* upon *raw flesh*. HOMOPHAGIE, s. f., —*ὠμοφαγία*,—homophagia, f. L.,—the practice of *homophagy*.

HOMOTONE, adj.,—*ὁμότονος* : an epithet applied to *diseases*,—morbi *homotonici*, L., —especially *fevers* ; in which the symptoms exhibit the *same tone*, or intensity, through their whole progress, without sensible exacerbation or remission.

HONTEUX, adj. : an epithet absurdly employed, in Anatomy, to designate the organs of generation,—*parties honteuses*, F., —*τὸ αἰδοῖον*, of *Greek*—, *pudenda*, of *Latin*—, and die *schaam*theile, of *German* writers : also, the *blood-vessels*,—die *schaam*blutadern, G.,—and *nerves*, which are distributed upon those organs, in both sexes : as A. the *Arteries*,—*Artères honteuses*, F.,—arteriæ *pudendæ*, L.,—*schaam*arterien, G. ; of which are distinguished, 1. the *internal pudic* or *pudendal*,—*artère hont. interne* (sous-pelvienne, Ch.) ; given off by the internal iliac, and dividing into a. the *inferior* or *perinæal*,—*inférieure* ou *périnéale* ; and b. the *superior*,—*supérieure* ou *ischio-penienne*.—The *former* of these supplies the inferior hæmorrhoidal branches : the *latter*, the *transversalis perinæi* ; and finally divides into the *arteria cavernosa*, and *dorsalis penis* of the *male* (*dors. clitoridis* of the *female*) subject : 2. the *External*,—*artères honteuses externes* (scrotales ou vulvaires, Ch.),—äussere *schaam*arterien, G. ; two in number : a. the *superficial*,—*superficielle*, ou *sous-cutanée* ; b. the *deep-seated*,—*profonde*, ou *sous-aponévrotique*, supplied by the femoral artery or one of its branches, and distributed on the external *organs of generation*. B. a *Nerve*,—*nerf honteux* (ischio-penien, ou ischio-clitorien, Ch.),—a branch of the sacral plexus ; which supplies the *organs of generation*, especially the *penis* of the *male*— and *clitoris* of the *female* subject.

HÔPITAL, s. m.,—nosocomium, n. L.,—hospital, spital, n. G.,—hospital : an edifice destined for the gratuitous reception, and relief, of the sick and wounded poor. *Fièvre d'hôpital*, F.,—febris *nosocomialis*, L., —das *spital* fieber, G.,—*hospital* fever.—POURRITURE *de* —,—*hospital* gangrene.

HOQUET, s. m.,—singultus, m. L.,—schuchzen, n. G.,—hiccough, or hiccup : a peculiar sound produced by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous closure of the rima glottidis ; whereby the current of air in the windpipe is arrested. This phenomenon occurs in divers diseases ; and in some, especially those of cerebro-spinal origin or complication, is of most unfavourable augury. It frequently takes place in otherwise healthy subjects.

HORDEÏNE, s. f.,—hordeina, f. L. : a peculiar substance discovered in divers grains, especially barley,—*hordeum*, L.—Hence its designation. Pulverulent, yellowish, tasteless, inodorous, and resembling saw-dust in its physical and chemical characters, it is obtained by kneading between the hands a paste of *barley*-farina, while a stream of water is directed upon it. The *hordein* and starch are thus deposited : and the *latter*, dissolved by the addition of boiling water, leaves the *hordein* pure. It consists of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. The same designation is applied, by Herbmstaedt, to the *gluten* of *barley*.

HORIZON, s. m., F., et L.,—*ὁρίζων*,—horizont, gesichtskreis, m. G. : in Physics, the circle which separates the visible from the invisible part of the globe, when the rays of light are not intercepted by inequalities existing on the earth's surface. The *sensible*,—l'*horizon sensible*, F.,—der scheinbare *gesichtskreis*, G.,—is distinguished from the *rational* or *real horizon*,—l'*h. rationnel*,—der wahre *ges.* HORIZONTAL, adj., F. G. and E.,—horizontalis, L.,—parallel to the *horizon* : an epithet of extensive application in Physics, Mineralogy, Botany, and Zoology, in the description of *horizontal* lines, and *horizontal* stratification ; and in the designation of the organs of certain plants and animals which, as the *anthers* of *Lilium*, the *root* of *Anemone nemorosa*, and the *wings* of *Libellula*, observe an *horizontal* direction.

HORRIPILATION, s. f.,—horripilatio, f. L. : in Pathology, a general sense of cold with *erection of the hairs* on the surface of the body,—a phenomenon of frequent occurrence, as the precursor of fever. Syn. with the *horror*, of *Latin* writers.

HOUBLON, s. m. : a genus, in Botany, *Humulus* (*Dioica, pentandr. ; Urticeæ*), L., —der Hopfen, G.,—the Hop ; of which one species only, the common hop,—*H. lupulus*,—is yet known. It is a climbing plant,—hence the *English* designation from the *Anglo-Saxon*, *hoppan*, to climb ; grows naturally in the hedges of Europe ; and is largely cultivated for the strobiles,—die hopfenkegeln oder zapfen, G.,—of the female plant, which are slightly aromatic, and impart their grateful bitter to malt-liquor. Employed, in *medicine*, as *tonic* and *sedative*. The *young shoots* possess the *edible* properties of asparagus. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Tincture* and *Extract*,—Hopfentinktur, und Hopfenextract,—of the *hop*.

HOUILLE, ou *Charbon de terre*, s. f.,—carbo fossilis, L.,—kohle, f. G.,—pit-coal : in Chemistry and Geology, a solid combustible substance, composed of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and azote ; and apparently resulting from the decomposition

of vegetable bodies, long buried beneath the earth's surface. There are several varieties of the common species, or *black coal*, —schiefer kohle, steinkohle, G. Mean specific gravity, 1,3. See Aikin's *Manual of Mineralogy*, London, 1814. For an account of the probable mode of formation of *coal*, and of the relics of the vegetable kingdom, hitherto discovered in *coal*-measures,—*terrain houiller*, F.,—steinkohlengebirge, G.,—see Parkinson, *Organic Remains*, etc., 4to., London, 1833; Lyell, *Principles of Geology*, 4 vols., London, 1835; Lindley and Hutton, *Fossil Flora of Great Britain;* and Mammatt, *Collection of Geological Facts*, 4to. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1834.

Houlque, ou Houque, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Holcus (Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—das Durrgras, G.,—Soft-Grass; comprehending, in the Linnæan arrangement, several species since transferred to the genus *Sorghum*. One of these, *H. sorghum*,—*S. vulgare*, of modern Botany,—le *sorghe*, F.,—Indian millet,—a native of the East, is cultivated in Europe. By the *Italians*, a coarse and dark-coloured bread is prepared from the grain.

Houppe, s. f.,—λόφος,—barba, coma, f. L.,—troddel, m. G.: in Botany and Zoology, a small *tuft of hairs* attached to the extremity of a seed, or to some part of the body of an animal. — *du menton:* in Anatomy, a small *muscle*,—*incisif inférieur, releveur du menton* (portion du mento-labial, Ch.), F.,—levator menti, Sömm.; situated near the symphysis of the lower jaw, and extending, from a depression at the root of the lateral incisor, to the integuments of the chin and lower lip. See Bourgery, *Traité Compl. d'Anatomie*, v. ii., p. 41, pl. 94. Houppé, adj.: an epithet applied to *hairs* of plants and animals, when disposed in the form of a spreading *tuft*.

Houx, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Ilex (Tetrandria, tetragyn.; Rhamnoideæ)*, L., —die Stechpalme, G.,—the Holly; comprehending several species. Among these are distinguished, for their *medicinal* properties, 1. the common holly,—*I. aquæfolium*,—le *h. commun*, F.,—*expectorant* and *diuretic:* and 2. the South-Sea tea,—*I. vomitoria*,—*thé des Apulaches*, F.,—a decoction of which is employed, by the *North-American Indians*, as a safe but effectual *emetic*. Bird-lime is prepared from the *bark* of *I. aquæfolium*.

Huile, s. f.,—oleum, n. L., —ἔλαιον,—öl, n. G.,—oil. The various *oils*, of which there are a great number, admit of a primary division into two distinct Classes: 1. The *Fixed*,—les *Huiles fixes* ou *grasses*, F., —*olea* fixa vel pinguia, L.,—fette *öle*, G.; of which there are two varieties, respectively termed *animal* and *vegetable*,—*h. animales* et *végétales*, F.,—as obtained, by the action of fire or expression, from subjects of the *animal* or *vegetable* kingdom. Whale-*oil*,—wallfisch*thran*, G.,—and the expressed *oil* of the fruit of the Olive-tree,—(ἐλαία, of the *Greeks*),—l'*h. d'olive*, F.,—*oleum* olivæ, L.,—oliven*öl*, G.,—respectively illustrate the two principal varieties of *fatty* or *fixed oils*. The *latter* of these, formerly regarded as an immediate principle of vegetables, are, again, subdivided into a. the *Siccative*,—*Huiles siccatives*, F.,—which, like Castor-*oil*,—*H. de Palma-Christi*, ou *de Ricin*, F.,—ricinus*öl*, castor*öl*, G.,—and linseed- and nut-*oil*,—*h. de lin*,—*de noix*, F.,—lein*öl*, und nuss*öl*, G.,—preserve their transparency on desiccation, and evince a greater proneness to rancidity than b. the *Non-siccative*,—*h. non-siccatives;* of which the almond-*oil*,—*h. d'* Amande,—constitutes a familiar example. The vegetable butters,—see Beurre,—are *oils* which assume a solid form at the habitual temperature of the country of their production.

2. The *Volatile or Essential Oils*,—*Huiles volatiles, essentielles*, ou *Essences*, F.,—are, as the *Oils* of Aniseed and Chamomile,—*Oleum* Anisi et — Anthemidis, L.,—das Anis*öl*, und Kamillen*öl*, G.,—drawn, principally by distillation, from divers products of the vegetable kingdom. In their *medicinal* operation, they are, for the most part, *stimulant, carminative, tonic*, or *vermifuge*. The *Oil*, or *Essence*, of Turpentine,—*H. volatile de Térébinthine*, F.,—*Oleum* Terebinthinæ, L.,—Turpentin*öl*, G.,—although in ordinary language, termed a *Spirit*,—Turpentin*geist*,—belongs to this class.

The term was, also, heretofore incorrectly employed to designate fluids; which, as the *oil* of vitriol,—l'*huile de vitriol*, F.,—das vitriol*öl*, G.,—of the *older* —, the Sulphuric Acid, of *modern* chemists,—possess, with the exception of their consistence, none of the characters of the *fixed oils:* and even the solid products of the mineral kingdom, exhibiting, as the "*Oil* of Antimony" (Chloride, of the *moderns*),—l'*Huile*, ou Beurre, *d'Antimoine*,—an *oleaginous* or *buttery* appearance, received, from the *Ancients*, a like inaccurate designation. For an account of the distinguishing characters, and operation, of the various *Fixed* and *Essential Oils* employed in Pharmacy, see *Nouveau Dictionnaire de Médecine*, v. ii., p. 39; *Dictionn. Universel de Matière Médic.* v. iii., p. 351; and Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol. Leipzig, 1819—1826.

Huileux, adj.,—oleosus,—ἐλαιώδης,—ölig, —oily, oleaginous, of the nature, or consistence, of *oil*.

Huit de Chiffre, s. m.: in Surgery, the *figure of 8 bandage:* as applied round the elbow after the operation of blood-letting; and in wounds, and diseases, of the other articulations.

HUITRE, s. m.,—τὸ ὸ στρεον,—Ostrea, f. L.,—die Auster, G.,—the Oyster: in Conchology, a genus belonging to the Family of the *Ostreadæ*,—see OSTRACÉS; and comprehending many species of toothless, inequivalve, bivalve shells,—see CONCHIFÈRE; of which the common oyster,—*O. edulis*,—l'*Huitre commune*, F.,—is, from its alimentary employment and properties, entitled principally to notice. There are several other edible species of the Family: some of which constitute, in modern Zoology, the types of new genera; as *O. lima*, of the genus *Lima*, and *O. maxima*, of *Pecten*.

O. edulis may be considered chemically, dietetically, and medicinally, in the three various parts,—the contained animal and fluid, and the testaceous envelope,—of which it is composed. 1. The *animal itself*, —*Huitrier*, m. F.,—a *Tethys*, according to Linnæus, but named *Peloris* by Poli,—*Testacea Utriusque Siciliæ*, Fol. Parmæ, 1791 et 5,—is an acephalous Molluscum, of simplest structure among the bivalves, —Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 120; and hermaphrodite. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of water; a fibrous animal substance impregnated with the same salts as sea-water; a large proportion of osmazom, gelatine, mucus, and phosphorus in a state of peculiar combination. The white ashes, resulting from calcination, yield the same salts as the fluid of the shell; and a coal containing the phosphates of iron and lime. It is not acted upon by milk; becomes indurated by exposure to the action of fire or immersion in alcohol; but is dissolved by the vegetable acids. Hence, the Oyster is best eaten raw with vinegar and light acidulous wines. It is *aperient*; and rendered *analeptic* and *stimulant* by the gelatine and osmazom, and *aphrodisiac* probably by the phosphorus, which it contains. It is contra-indicated in congestive or inflammatory conditions of the system or more important organs; and, when eaten by puerperal woman, frequently induces a fatal affection of the brain.—See Clarke, *Medical Transact.*, vol. v, p. 109. 2. The *fluid of the oyster*,—l'*Eau des huitres*, F.,—sea-water essentially altered by the secretions of the animal, yields the hydro-chlorates of soda and magnesia, sulphates of lime and magnesia, and osmazom; is an intestinal stimulant; and successfully employed, by the *French*, as a substitute for the mineral waters of Vichy, in dyspepsia and chronic derangements of the stomach. 3. The *Shells*,—*Ecailles des Huitres*, F.,—consist principally of carbonate of lime constituting their base, mucus, and the phosphates of lime, iron, and magnesia, with traces of sulphur, oxide of manganese, gelatine, and a fatty matter. Calcination reduces them into carbonate of lime, or quick-lime, according to the degree of heat employed. They sometimes contain pearly concretions used in *French* medicine under the title of *Perles de Lorraine*. Prepared Oyster-shells,—Ostrearum Testæ præparatæ, L.,—die Präparirten Austerschalen, G.,—were formerly valued as *antacid* and *absorbent*. See *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, v. xxi, p. 608; Pasquier, *Essai Médicale sur les Huitres*, Paris, 1818; *Faune des Médec.*, vol. v, p. 400; and *Dict. Universel de Matière Médic.*, vol. v, p. 116.

HUMBLE, adj.,—ταπεινὸς: an epithet formerly applied, in Anatomy, to the inferior straight *muscle*,—*M. humble*, F.,—musculus *humilis*, L.,—der *niederziehende* Augenmuskel, G.,—see ABAISSEUR,—of the human eye.

HUMECTANT, adj.,—humectans, L.,—befeuchtend, G.: an epithet employed, in Therapeutics, to designate remedies,—*Remèdes humectans*, F.,—humectantia, L.,—τὰ ὑγραίνοντα,—*anfeuchtende* Arzneien, G.,—which are *supposed* to *augment* the *fluidity* of the blood, and remove the arid condition of an organ. HUMECTATION, s. f.,—humectatio, f. L.,—ὕγρανσις,—Anfeuchtung, f. G.: moistening, the action of *humectants*. HUMECTÉ, adj.,—humectatus, humefactus,—angefeucht,—rendered *humid*.

HUMÉRAL, adj., F. and E.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy and Zoology, to parts or organs which constitute, or are connected with, the *shoulder*,—*humerus*, L. Thus the term, *humeral* artery,—*Artère humérale*, F.,—arteria *humeralis*, L.,—die *Schulterschlagader*, G.,—has, by some writers, been substituted for BRACHIAL: the feathers covering the *humeral* region,—die *Schultergegend*, G.,—of birds, are named *plumes humérales*, F.; and the external angle of the base of the elytra, in certain Insects, the *humeral* angle.

HUMÉRO-CUBITAL, adj.,—humero-cubitalis, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Brachialis internus* muscle,—see BRACHIAL; as extending from the *humerus* to the *cubitus* or ulna. HUMÉRO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, adj.,—humero-supra-metacarpianus, L.:—the *Extensor carpi radialis longior* muscle,—see RADIAL; as extending from the *humerus* to the *metacarpus*. HUMÉRO-SUS-RADIAL, adj.,—humero-supra-radialis, L.:—the *Supinator Radii longus*; as extending from the *humerus* to the *radius*.

HUMÉRUS, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*; and, in common language, signifying the *shoulder*,—ὦμος,—die Schulter, G.: but employed, by Anatomists, to designate the third osseous piece of the thoracic extremity,—Brustglied, n. G.,—of man and other vertebrated animals which possess a clavicle: the second, where that bone does not exist. The arm-bone,

—os *humeri*, L.,—Oberarmbein, G.,—is articulated, above, with the scapula; below, with the ulna and radius: hence, the two extremities are respectively designated scapular and cubital. It affords attachment, in man, to twenty-three muscles. In Zoology, the term, *humerus*, is applied to the third, or rather first, piece of the anterior extremity of *Insects*.

HUMEUR, s. f.,—humor, m. L.,—Feuchtigkeit, f., Saft, m. G.: a term employed, in Physiology and Pathology, to designate the *fluids* of an organized body: in popular language, such fluids,—*humours* or juices,—die *Säfte*, G.,—in a state of real or imaginary depravation. *Humeurs froides*, pl. F.: a popular synonym of *Scrofula*. In Anatomy, the eye is described as possessing three *humours*,—*Humores* oculares vulgò dicuntur tres, L.—: 1. The *aqueous*,—*H. aqueuse*, F.,—*humor* aqueus, L.,—die wässerige *Feuchtigkeit*, G.,—contained within the two chambers of the organ: 2. *crystalline*—or *lens*,—*H. crystalline*, ou le *cristallin*,—*h.* crystallinus, vel lens crystallina,—die krystalline *Feuchtigkeit*: and 3. the *vitreous*,—*H. vitrée*,—*h.* vitreus,—die glaserne *Feuchtigkeit*,—principally constituting the volume of the eye-ball.

HUMIDE, adj,—humidus, L.,—ὑγρὸς,—feucht, G.,—damp, moist, impregnated with HUMIDITÉ, s. f.,—humiditas, f. L.,—ὑγρότης,—Feuchtigkeit, f. G.,—humidity: the condition of a *humid* body.

HUMIFUSE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to stems of plants which *creep along* the *ground* without taking root: also the specific designation of plants whose stems, like that of *Hypericum humifusum*, are so disposed.

HUMORAL, adj.,—humoralis, L.: relating to the *humours*,—see HUMEUR. HUMORISME, s. m.,—humourism: the medical doctrine by which all diseases are referred to some defect in the nature, quantity, or distribution of the *fluids* of the body,—die *Flüsse* im Körper, G. HUMORISTE, s. m.,—humourist: a disciple of *humourism*, a partizan of the humoural pathology,—die *Humoral*pathologie, G.

HYALITE, s. f.,—hyalitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *hyaloid* membrane,—die Entzündung der *Glas*haut, G.,—of the eye. See

HYALOÏDE, adj.,—ὑαλοειδὴς, ὑαλώδης,—hyaloides, hyalodes, L.,—glasähnlich, glasartig, G.,—hyaloid, resembling *glass*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to one of the *humours*,—*Humeur hyaloïde*, ou VITRÉE, F.,—of the eye; and to the transparent membrane,—*M. hyaloïde*, F.,—membrana *hyaloidea*, L.,—die *Glas*haut, G.,—by which it is enveloped. HYALOÏDIEN, adj.,—hyaloideus, L.,—belonging, as the *hyaloid* canal,—*C. hyaloïdien*—Petitscher Kanal, G.—to the *hyaloid* membrane. See GODRONNÉ.

HYBRIDE, adj.,—ὕβρις,—hybrid: an epithet designative, in Philology, of terms compounded from *different* languages; as the uncouth CHOLÉRA-MORBUS, and execrable MAMMALOGIE: in Natural History, synon. with *mongrel*,—see MÉTIS.

HYDARTHRE. HYDARTHROSE. See HYDRARTHROSE.

HYDATIDE, s. f.,—ὑδατὶς,—hydatis, f. L.,—Wasserblase, f. G.: a term formerly applied, in Pathology, to all encysted tumours which contain an *aqueous* fluid: in modern Helminthology,—to a genus, and still more lately, a Family, of *intestinal worms*,—*Vers vésiculaires*,—characterized by a body wholly, or posteriorly, vesicular. The Linnæan genus, *Hydatid*,—der Blasenwurm, Hydatide, of the *Germans*,—containing numerous and widely different species, is now distributed into the following genera, ACÉPHALOCYSTE, CÉNURIE, CYSTICERQUE, E'CHINOCOQUE, HYDATIGÈRE, POLYCÉPHALE. See *Cours d'Hist. Naturelle Médicale*, et *Pharm.*, v. i, p, 72.

HYDATIDIQUE, adj.,—hydatidosus, L.,—affected with *hydatids*,—mit *Hydatiden* behaftet, G.: *Kyste* ou *pouche hydatidique*, F.,—an *hydatidous* cyst.

HYDATIDOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydatidocele, hernia hydatidosa, L.,—Wasserblasenbruch, Blasenwürmerbruch, m. G.: an *hernia*, especially OSCHÉOCÈLE, or an *hernia-like swelling*, filled with *hydatids*,—eine *bruchähnliche* mit *Hydatiden* gefüllte Geschwullst, G.

HYDATIGÈRE, s. f.,—hydatigera, f. L.: a genus of *vesicular Entozoary animals*; the external cyst of which contains an unattached, and almost always solitary, worm. It comprizes three species; one of which, *H. lanceolata*, exists in the muscles of man.

HYDATISME, s. m.,—ὑδατισμὸς,—Hydatismus, m. L. and G.?: in Pathology, the sound occasioned by the fluctuation of an effused *fluid* in a cavity of the body.

HYDATOÏDE, adj.,—ὑδατοειδὴς, ὑδατώδης,—hydatoides, aqueus, aquosus, L.,—wässerig, G.,—hydatoid, aqueous, resembling *water*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *aqueous humour*,—see HUMEUR,—of the eye; and to the *pellucid membrane* by which the two chambers of that organ are invested.

HYDRACIDE, s. m.,—hydracidum, n. L.,—Wasserstoffsäure, G.: an acid, which results from the combination of a simple combustible body with *hydrogen*.

HYDRAGOGUE, adj.—ὑδραγωγὸς,—hydragogus, L.: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *remedies*,—τὰ ὑδραγωγὰ,—medicamina *hydragoga*, L.,—*wassertreibende* Arzneien, G.,—which, like drastic purgatives and diuretics, possess the property of *evacuating serum* effused into the organic tissues, or the cavities, of the animal body.

HYDRARGYRE, s. m.,—ὑδράργυρος,—hydrargyrum, n. L.,—Quecksilber, n. G.,—quicksilver,—see MERCURE. The metal, in its native state, was the ἄργυρος χυτὸς, of the *Greeks*.

HYDRARGYRIE, s. f.,—hydrargyria, f. (ὑδράργυρος, mercury), L.: in Pathology, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, attributed, by modern writers, to the abuse of *mercury*. It is the *mercurial* disease,—la *maladie mercurielle*, F.,—morbus *mercurialis*, L.,—die *Quecksilber*krankheit, G.,——the *mercurial Eczema*, *Erythema*, and *Lepra*, of various writers.

HYDRARGYRO-PNEUMATIQUE, adj.,—hydrargyro-pneumaticus, L.: in Chemistry, the name of a *vessel*,—*Cuve à Mercure*, F.,—employed for the collection of gases which are soluble in water.

HYDRARGYROSE, s. f.,—hydrargyrosis, f. L.,—Quecksilbereinreibung, f. G.,—mercurial friction. Synon. with the *Latin* substantive, *Hydrargyranatripsis*,——HYDRARGYRANATRIPSIE, s. f.?—compounded of the *Greek* ὑδράργυρος, and ἀνάτριψις, friction; and employed, by Kraus, to express *Einreibung* einer *Quecksilber*salbe.

HYDRARTHRE, s. f.,—hydrarthron, n., hydrarthrus, m. (ὕδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint) hydrops articulorum, L.,—Gelenkwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy* of a *joint*. HYDRARTHROSIE, s. f.,—hydrarthrosis, f. L.: a term employed, in the *Nosologie Naturelle* of Alibert, to designate *articular dropsy*.

HYDRATE, s. m.,—hydras, n. L.,—Hydrat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a body composed of *water*,—ὕδωρ,—and a metallic oxide. HYDRATÉ, adj.,—hydratus, L.,—gewassert, G.,—hydrated.

HYDRAULIQUE, adj.,——hydraulicus (ὕδωρ, water, ἀυλὸς, a tube), L.,—hydraulich, G.,—hydraulic: the adjective designation of a machine employed in *raising water*. HYDRAULIQUE, s. f.,—hydraulica, f. L.,—die Hydraulik, Wasserleitungkunst, G.,—hydraulics: the science which relates to the *direction* and *raising* of *water*.

HYDRELÆON, s. m.,—ὑδρέλαιον,—hydrelæum, n. L.: a mixture of *oil* and *water*,—eine Vermischung von *Oel* mit *Wasser*, G.

HYDRENCÉPHALE, s. f.,—hydrencephalion, n., hydrencephalus, m. (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain), L.,—der innere Wasserkopf, die Hirnhöhlenwassersucht, G.: internal hydrocephalus, *dropsy* of the ventricles of the *brain*. HYDRENCÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—hydrencephalicus, L.,—hydrenkephalisch, G.,—hydrencephalic: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *scream*,—*Cri hydrencéphalique*, F.,—uttered by children when suffering from acute *hydrocephalus*.

HYDRENCÉPHALOCÈLE, s. f. See HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCÈLE.

HYDRENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrenterocele (ὕδωρ, water,—ἔντερον, the intestine,—κήλη, an hernial swelling), L.,—Wasserdarmbruch, m. G.: *intestinal hernia*, with a collection of *serum* in the sac. HYDRENTÉROMPHALE, s. f.,—hydrenteromphalus, m. (ὕδωρ,—ἔντερον,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—Darmwassernabelbruch, m. G.: *umbilical hernia*, with collection of *water* in the sac.

HYDRIODATE, s. m.,—hydriodas, n. L.,—Hydriodat, n. G.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—hydriodsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hydriodic* acid,—*acide hydriodique*, F.,—acidum *hydriodicum*, L.,—*Hydriod*säure, *Iodwasserstoff*säure, G.,—a gaseous compound of *hydrogen* and *iodine*,—with salifiable bases. H *ioduré*: an *hydriodate*, holding *iodine* in solution.

HYDROA, s. m.,—hidroa, vel hidrota, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, of uncertain origin and signification; but probably derived from the *Greek* ἱδρὼς, or ἱδρῶα; and employed to denote a papular eruption of the skin,—*sudamina*, papulæ *sudorales*, L.,—Hitzblattern, *Schwitz*blattern, G.,—induced by *heat*, or profuse *perspiration*.

HYDROCARBONIQUE, adj.,—hydrocarbonicus, L.: an epithet applied, by Thomson, to an inflammable gas,—*Oxide hydrocarbonique*, F.,—of peculiar odour, resulting from distillation of hydrocyanate of potass and iron with sulphuric acid.

HYDROCARDIE, s. f.,—hydrocardia, f. L. Synon. with HYDROPÉRICARDE.

HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—ὑδροκήλη,—hydrocele, f. L.,—Wasserbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, a morbid collection of *serum* in the coverings, or body, of the testis, or its appendages. This serous effusion may take place, 1. in the cellular tissue of the scrotum; and is then named, in *French*, *H. externe* ou *par infiltration*: 2. in the coverings of the testis, or spermatic cord,—*H. interne* ou *par épanchement*.—When the tunica vaginalis constitutes its immediate seat, the disease is designated, *H. de la tunique vaginale*; and to this the epithet, *congéniale*,—congenital,—is added, if that membrane communicate freely with the abdominal cavity. Existing in the spermatic cord, it is termed, lastly, *H. du cordon spermatique*.

HYDROCÉPHALE, s. m., *hydropisie de la tête*,——ὑδροκέφαλον, ὑδροκέφαλος,——hydrocephalon, n., hydrocephalus, m. L.,—Wasserkopf, m., die *Wassersucht* des *Haupts*, G.,—*Dropsy* of the *head* may take place, 1. externally to the cranial bones. It is then œdema of the subcutaneous tissue of the hairy scalp; and constitutes the *H. externe* of *French*—, *hydrocephalus* externus, of *Latin*—, and der äussere *Wasserkopf*, of *German* writers. 2. Internally, it is the *H. interne*,—*H.* internus,—innerer *Wasserkopf*,—*dropsy* of the *brain*,—respectively, of those languages. *Internal hydrocephalus*

exhibits two varieties: a. the *Acute*,—*H. interne aiguë*,—see HYDRENCÉPHALE,—which, attacking children, retains simply the designation of *H. aiguë*, F.,—der hitzige *Wasserkopf*, G.; but, in the aged, is termed Serous Apoplexy: and b. the *chronic*,—*H. interne chronique*, F.,—consisting of an accumulation of serum in the cerebral ventricles, and ordinarily complicated with great augmentation of the volume of the head. HYDROCÉPHALIQUE, adj.,—ὑδροκεφαλικὸς,—hydrocephalicus,—hydrokephalisch, G. ?—hydrocephalic: connected with, suffering from, *dropsy* of the *head*.

HYDROCÉPHALIE, s. f.,—hydrocephalia, f. L.: a term applied, by Alibert, to *hydrocephalic affections*; and constituting the first genus of *Leucoses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*. HYDROCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—hydrocephalitis, f. L.: *inflammation* of the *brain* terminating in ventricular effusion of *serum*. See HYDROCÉPHALE.

HYDROCHIMIE, s. f.,—see CHIMIE,—hydrochymia, f. L.: that part of *chemistry* which relates more especially to *water*,—ὕδωρ,—and other *fluids*.

HYDROCHLORATE, s. m.,—hydrochloras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—salzsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *hydro-chloric* acid,—*Acide hydrochlorique*, F.,—acidum *hydrochloricum*, L.,—Salzsäure, *Chlorwasserstoff*säure, G.,—itself a compound of *hydrogen* and *chlorine*,—with salifiable bases. Several of the *hydrochlorates* are largely employed in medicine, and the arts: as 1. *Hydrochlorate*, formerly *muriate*, of *lime*,—*H. de calcium*, F.,—*hydrochloras* calcii, L.,—*hydrochlorinsaures* Kalk, G.; 2. — of *Soda*,—*H. de sodium*, *sel commun*,—*hydrochloras* sodii,—*Chlor*natronium, *salzsaures* Sodiumoxyd, gemeines Salz; and 3. — of *Ammonia*,—*H. d'ammoniaque*,—*hydrochloras* ammoniæ,—*hydrochlorinsaures*—, *salzsaures* Ammonium.

HYDROCHLORONITRIQUE, adj.: an epithet employed, in Chemistry, to designate an *acid*,—acidum *hydrochloronitricum*, L.,—consisting of a mixture of the *hydrochloric* and *nitric* acids. It is the *Eau régale*,—aqua regia,—of the older *French* and *Latin* writers; and das Konigswasser, Goldscheidewasser, of the *Germans*.

HYDROCIRSOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrocirsocele, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—κιρσὸς, a varix,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—Wasserkrampfaderbruch, m. G.: *hydrocele* complicated with a *varicose* state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

HYDROCYANATE, s. m.,—hydrocyanas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—blausaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *hydrocyanic* acid,—*Acide hydrocyanique*, F.,—acidum *hydrocyanicum*, L.,—Blausäure, *Hydrocyan*säure, *Cyanwasserstoff*säure, G.,—with divers salifiable bases.

HYDROCYSTE, s. f.,—hydrocystis, f. (ὕδωρ, water, κύστις, a bladder), L.,—Wasserblase, f. G. ?: a *cyst* containing a *serous* fluid. See HYDATIDE.

HYDRODERME, s. f.,—hydroderma, n. (*same*, and δέρμα, the skin), hydrops cutis, L.,—*dropsy* of the *skin*. See ANASARQUE.

HYDRODYNAMIQUE, s. f.,—hydrodynamica, f. (*same*, and δυνάμις, power), L.,—Wasserkraftlehre, f. G.,—Hydrodynamics: that part of Physical Science which treats of the *motion* of *fluids*, and the laws of equilibrium and pressure to which they are subjected.

HYDRO-ENCÉPHALOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrencephalocele, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—ἐγκέφαλος, the brain,—κήλη, hernia), L.: a term, in Pathology, correctly signifying *hernia*, complicated with *dropsy*, of the *brain*,—Hirnwasserbruch, m. G.; but employed, by the *French*, to designate "dropsy of the ventricles of the brain, with separation of the cranial bones, and enlargement of the volume of the head;" and, consequently, a synonym of chronic *Hydrocephalus internus*. See HYDROCÉPHALE, and HYDRENCÉPHALOCÈLE.

HYDRO-ENTÉROCÈLE. See HYDRENTÉROCÈLE. HYDRO-ENTÉRO-EPIPLOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrentero-epiplocele, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—ἔντερον, intestine,—ἐπίπλοον, omentum,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—Wasserdarmbruch, m. G.: *entero-epiplocele*, complicated with effusion of *serum* into the hernial sac, or with *hydrocele*.

HYDRO-ENTÉROMPHALE. See HYDRENTÉROMPHALE.

HYDRO-EPIPLOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrepiplocele, f. (ὕδωρ, water, and EPIPLOCÈLE), L.,—Netzwasserbruch, m. G.: *omental hernia*, complicated with *serous* effusion into the sac, or with *hydrocele*. HYDRO-EPIPLO-ENTÉROCÈLE. See HYDRO-ENTÉRO-EPIPLOCÈLE.

HYDRO-EPIPLOMPHALE, s. f.,—hydrepiplomphalus, m. (ὕδωρ, water,—ἐπίπλοον, omentum,—ὀμφαλὸς, the navel), L.,—Wassernetznabelbruch, m. G.: *umbilical hernia*, with *serous effusion* into the sac.

HYDROGALE, s. m.,—hydrogala, f. L.: a mixture of *water*, ὕδωρ, and *milk*, γάλα,—*Melange d'eau et de lait*, F.,—mistura *aquæ* cum *lacte*, L.,—ein Getränk aus *Wasser* und *Milch*, G.

HYDROGÈNE, s. m.,—hydrogenium, n. (ὕδωρ, water, γίνναω, to produce), L.,—Wasserstoff, Wasserstoffgas, m. G.,—hydrogen: a simple body, hitherto known only in a gaseous state; and so named as *forming water* in combination with oxygen. HYDROGENÉ, adj.,—hydrogenatus, m. L.: containing *hydrogen* in combination.

HYDROGENÈSES, s. f. pl.: a term applied, by Baumes, to *diseases* which *he regards* as consequent on faulty *hydrogenation* of

the system. It forms the 3rd Class of his Nosological Scale; and includes intermittent and remittent fevers.

HYDROGLOSSE, s. f.,—hydroglossa, f. (ὕδωρ, water, γλῶσσα, the tongue), L.: an inaccurate synonym of GRENOUILLETTE. The salivary duct, *not* the *tongue*, constitutes the seat of the swelling in Ranula.

HYDROGNOSIE, s. f.,—hydrognosia, f. L.: HYDROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—hydrographia, f. L.: HYDROLOGIE, s. f.,—hydrologia, f. L.: —compounds of the *Greek* ὕδωρ, water, and γνῶσις, knowledge,—γράφω, to describe,—λόγος, discourse; and employed, in Science, to respectively designate the *history*, and *description* of—, and a *treatise* on—the *waters* of the terrestrial globe. *Anglicized* by conversion of the final *ie* into *y*: *germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

HYDRO-MÉDIASTINE, s. f.,—hydro-mediastinum, n., *hydrops mediastini*, L.,—Mittelfellwassersucht, f. G.: *effusion* of *serum* into the *mediastinum*.

HYDROMEL, s. m.,—ὑδρόμελι,—hydromel, n. L.,—Honigwasser, n. G.: a fluid compound of *honey* and *water*. In the state of *simple hydromel*, it constitutes a diluent and laxative beverage. It acquires, from fermentation, intoxicating properties; and is then known as the *vinous hydromel*,—*H. vineuse*,—of *French*—, *Meth*, of *German*—, *Meede*, of *Flemish*—, and *mead* of *British* writers.

HYDROMÈTRE, s. f.,—hydrometra, f. (ὕδωρ, water, μήτρα, the womb), *hydrops uteri*, L.,—Gebärmutterwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy* of the *womb*.

HYDROMÈTRE, s. m.,—hydrometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.,—Hydrometer, Wassermesser, m. G.: an instrument employed to *determine* the specific gravity, and different properties, of *fluids*. HYDROMÉTRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hydrometria, f. L.,—hydrometry: a branch of Physics. HYDROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—hydrometricus, L.,—hydrometrisch, G.?—hydrometrical: relating to the employment of the *hydrometer*, or the science of *hydrometry*.

HYDROMPHALE, s. f.,—hydromphalus, m. (ὕδωρ, water, ὀμφαλός, the navel), L.,—Nabelwassergeschwullst, f. G.: a tumour formed by accumulation of *serum* in the sac of *umbilical hernia*; or, simply, *distension* of the *navel* by the *fluid* of ascites.

HYDRONOSE, s. f.,—hidronosis, f. (*same*, or, more correctly, ἱδρώς, sweat, and νόσος, a disease), L.: *ephemeral fever* with *perspiration*,—Schweissfieber, n. G.: according to some writers, the *sweating sickness*,—sudor Anglicanus, L.,—die Schweisskrankheit, G.

HYDRO-PÉRICARDE, s. f.,—hydropericardium, n. (*same*, and περικάρδιον, the pericardium), L.,—Herzbeutelwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy* of the *pericardium*. HYDROPÉRICARDIE, s. f.,—hydropericardia, f. L.: the fourth genus of the *Leucoses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

HYDRO-PÉRITOINE, s. m.,—hydroperitoneum, n. L.;—HYDROPLÉVRE, s. f.,—hydropleura, f. L.; HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX, s. m.,—n. L.: terms, in Pathology, respectively compounded of ὕδωρ, water, περιτόνειον; πλευρὰ; and πνεῦμα, in conjunction with θώραξ: and employed to respectively designate *dropsy* of the *peritoneum*,—see ASCITE; —of the *pleura*,—HYDROTHORAX; and *effusion* of *serum* and *gas* into the *thoracic* cavities.

HYDROPHLOGOSE, s. f.,—hydrophlogosis, f. (ὕδωρ, water, φλόγωσις, inflammation), L.: *inflammation* terminating in *serous* effusion. In like manner, HYDROMÉNINGITE, s. f.,—hydromeningitis, f. L.; and HYDRORCHITE, s. f.,—hydrorchitis, f. L.,—compounds of ὕδωρ with μῆνιγξ, and ὄρχις,—are respectively employed to designate inflammation of the *cerebral* membranes,—see MÉNINGITE; and of the *testis*,—see ORCHITE,—which terminates in *serous* effusion.

HYDROPHOBIE, s. f.,—ὑδροφοβία,—hydrophobia, f. L.,—Wasserscheu, f. G.: a term improperly employed to designate the peculiar and horrible disease, consequent on the bite of a rabid animal. *Dread of water*, its literal signification, is merely a symptom of *Rabies*,—see RAGE,—as of *Arachnitis*, *Encephalitis*, and *Angina*. HYDROPHOBE, s. m.,—ὑδροφόβος,—hydrophobus, L.: an individual suffering from *hydrophobia*. HYDROPHOBIQUE, adj.,—ὑδροφοβικός,—hydrophobicus,—hydrophobisch,—hydrophobic: attacked with, or relating to, *hydrophoby*.

HYDROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—hydrophthalmia, f. (ὕδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμός, the eye), L.,—Wasserauge, n. G.,—*dropsy* of the *eyeball*. HYDROPHTHALMION, s. m.,—n. L.: the livid and *œdematous swelling* which *surrounds* the *eye* in weakly and cachectic subjects.

HYDROPHTHORATE, s. m.,—hydrophthoras, n. L.: a genus of salts resulting from the combination of *hydrophthoric*—formerly termed *fluoric*—*acid*,—*Acide hydrophthorique*, F.,—a compound of *hydrogen* and *phthoron*,—see PHTHORE,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROPHYSOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrophysocele, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—φῦσα, wind,—κήλη, hernia), L.,—Wasserwindbruch, m. G.: *hernia* containing *serum* and *gas*. HYDROPHYSOMÈTRE, s. f.,—hydrophysometra, f. (ὕδωρ,—φῦσα,—and μήτρα, the womb), L.: an accumulation of *serum* and *gas* in the (cavity of the) *womb*,—eine Ansammlung von *Wasser* und *Luft* im *Uterus*, G.

HYDROPHYTOLOGIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hydrophytologia, f. (ὕδωρ, water,—φύτον, a plant,—λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise* on *water-plants*,—*Hydrophyta*, n. L. pl.,—die Wasserpflanzen, G.

HYDROPISIE, s. f.,—ὕδρωψ,—hydrops, f. L.,—Hydropsie, Wassersucht, f. G.,—dropsy: a generic term, in Nosology, comprehending every morbid accumulation of *serum* in the cavities, or areolæ, naturally lubricated by that fluid, or in cysts, and cavities, of adventitious formation. HYDROPIQUE, adj.,—ὑδρωπικὸς,—hydropicus,—hydropisch, wassersuchtig,—hydropic, dropsical: suffering from, or connected with, *dropsy*.

HYDRO-PNEUMATOCÈLE, s. f. Synon. with HYDROPHYSOCÈLE.

HYDROPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—hydropneumonia, f. (ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung), L.,—Lungenwassersucht, f. G.,—hydropneumony: *œdema—infiltration* of *serum* into the cellular tissue—of the *lungs*,—*Wasseransammlung* in Zellgewebe der *Lungen*, G.

HYDROPNEUMOSARQUE, s. f.,—hydropneumosarca, f. (ὕδωρ,—πνεῦμα,—σὰρξ), L.: an abscess containing *water*, *air*, and *flesh*,—probably a collection of extravasated blood, from which, during its decomposition, gas has been extricated.

HYDROPOÏDE, adj.,—hydropoides, L.: an epithet applied to the *watery* excretions of the dropsical.

HYDROPOSIE, s. f.,—ὑδροποσία,—hydroposia, f. L.,—Wassertrinken, n. G.: the exclusive use of *water* as beverage. HYDROPOTE, s. m.,—ὑδροπότης,—hydropota, hydropotes, m. L.,—Wassertrinker, m. G.,—a *water-drinker*.

HYDROPYRÉTIQUE, adj.,—hidropyreticus, L.,—hidropyretic: suffering from, or connected with, *sweating-fever*.

HYDRORACHIS, s. f. (ὕδωρ, water, ῥάχις, the spine), F. et L.,—Ruckgrätswassersucht, f. G.: a collection of *serum* in the membranes of the *spinal cord*, *dropsy* of the *spinal* canal. This disease may exist with, or without, lesion of the osseous parietes. In the *former* case, it is the *Spina bifida*, of authors, and invariably congenital. The *latter* is little known.

HYDROSACCHARUM, s. m. (ὕδωρ,—σάκχαρον, sugar), F.,—n. L.,—Zuckerwasser, n. G.,—EAU *sucrée*, F.,—*Sugar-water*.

HYDROSARCOCÈLE, s. f.,—hydrosarcocele, f. (ὕδωρ,—and σαρκοκήλη, a fleshy tumour of the scrotum), L.,—Fleischwasserbruch, m. G.: a *swelling* formed by *dropsy* of the *tunica vaginalis*, and by scirrhous or carcinomatous enlargement of the body of the testis. More correctly, SARCO-HYDROCÈLE.

HYDROSARQUE, s. f.,—hydrosarca, f. (*same*, and σὰρξ, flesh), L.: a tumour, according to Severinus, which contains *water* and masses of *flesh*,—eine Geschwulst, die zugleich *Wasser* und *fleischichte* Masse enthält, G.; probably coagula of blood separated from the serum: according to Nysten, a synonym of *Anasarca*.

HYDRO-SÉLÉNIATE, s. m.,—hydroselenias, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—hydroselensaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of a gaseous, colourless, and deleterious *acid*,—*Acide hydrosélénique*, F.,—Hydroselensäure, G.,—composed of *hydrogen* and *selenium*,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROSTATIQUE, s. f.,—hydrostatica, f. (ὕδωρ, water, στάσις, condition), L.,—die Hydrostatik, Wasserstandlehre, G.,—Hydrostatics: that part of Physical Science, which treats on the *weight* and *equilibrium* of *fluids*.

HYDROSULFATE, s. m.,—hydrosulphas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—hydrothionsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hydrosulphuric acid*,—*Acide hydrosulfurique*, F.,—*Hydrothion*säure, *Schwefelwasserstoff*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. Synon. with HYDROTHIONATE. HYDROSULFUREUX, adj.,—hydrosulphurosus, L.: the name of an acid composed of equal volumes of the sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid gases.

HYDROTELLURATE, s. m.,—hydrotelluras, n. L.: a genus of salts resulting from the combination of an *acid*,—*Acide hydrotellurique*, F.,—acidum *hydrotelluricum*, L.,—*Hydrotellur*säure, *Tellurwasserstoff*säure, G.,—composed of *hydrogen* and *tellurium*,—with salifiable bases.

HYDROTHORAX, s. m.,—ὑδροθώραξ,—hydrothorax, *hydrops pectoris*, L.,—Brustwassersucht, f. G.,—*dropsy* of the *chest*, effusion of *serum* into one or both of the cavities of the *pleura*: a morbid condition, sometimes consequent on inflammation of the lung or pleura; more frequently, on organic lesion of the heart.

HYDROTHIONIQUE, adj.,—hydrothionicus, L.: an epithet composed of ὕδωρ, water, and θεῖον, sulphur; and applied, by the *Germans*, to *hydrosulphuric acid*. See HYDROSULFATE. *Hydrothion*, s. n. L.,—Schwefelwasserstoff, m. G.,—sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROTITE, s. f.,—hydrotitis, f. (ὕδωρ, water, οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear), L.,—*dropsy* of the *ear*.

HYDROXANTIQUE, adj.,—hydroxanthicus, L.: an epithet formerly applied to an *acid*,—*Hydroxanth*säure, G.,—now recognized as the *xanthic*. See XANTHIQUE.

HYDRURE, s. m.,—hydruretum, n. L.: a compound of *hydrogen* with a metal.

HYÉMAL, adj.,—hyemalis, L.,—winterlich, G.: an epithet employed, in Medicine and Natural History, to designate

morbid affections,—*Maladies hyémales*, F.,—which prevail—; *plants*, which, as *Equisetum hyemale*, flourish—; and *natural phenomena* which, as the *hyemal* torpor,—der *Winter*schlaf, G.,—of certain animals, occur—especially, or exclusively, in *winter*,—*hyems*, L.

HYÉROPYRE. See HIÉROPYRE.

HYGIÉNE, s. f.,—hygieine, f. (Ὑγίεια, health, the Goddess of health, of the *Greeks*), L.,—Gesundheitslehre, f. G.: pars Medicinæ quæ *sanitatem* conservandi modum per quædam remedia, eorumque usum, et rerum non naturalium efficaciam in corpus humanum docet, L. HYGIÉNIQUE, adj.,—ὑγίενος,—hygieinicus,—hygienic: relative to the art,—ἡ ὑγιεινὴ,—of *preserving health*.

HYGROBLÉPHARIQUE, adj.,—hygroblepharicus, (ὑγρὸς, moist, watery, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the excretory ducts, and their orifices, of the lacrymal gland.

HYGROCIRSOCÈLE. See HYDROCIRSOCÈLE.

HYGROMÈTRE, s. m.,—hygrometrum, n. (ὑγρὸς, moist, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Feuchtigkeitsmesser, m., Hygrometer, n. G.: an instrument employed, in *hygrometry*,—HYGROMÉTRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hygrometria, f. L.: that part of Physical Science which relates to the appreciation, or *admeasurement*, of the quantity of *aqueous vapour* contained in the atmosphere. HYGROMÉTRIQUE, adj.,—hygrometricus,—hygrometrisch,—hygrometrical: pertaining to *hygrometry*, or its instruments.

HYGROPHOBIE. Synon. with HYDROPHOBIE.

HYGROPHTHALMIQUE. Syn. with HYGROBLÉPHARIQUE.

HYGROSCOPE. HYGROSCOPIE. Synon. with HYGROMÈTRE, and HYGROMÉTRIE.

HYMEN, s. m. (ὑμὴν, a skin or membrane, also the genius presiding over marriage), F. et L.,—Hymen, Jungfernhäutchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, a semilunar, parabolic, or circular fold of mucous *membrane*, which partly, or wholly, closes the entrance of the vagina of woman, and the female of divers other *Mammifera*, in the virgin state. Its presence may be ordinarily regarded as a sign of *physical* virginity: its absence does not invariably indicate defloration. In some cases, it does not naturally exist. On rupture by accident or copulation, its relics constitute the *Caruncul*æ *myrtiformes*. See CARONCULE.

HYMENOGRAPHIE, HYMENOLOGIE, HYMENONOTOMIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hymenographia, hymenologia, hymenotomia, f. L.: terms respectively compounded of ὑμὴν, a membrane, and γράφω, to describe, —λόγος, a discourse, and τομὴ, incision; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *description* of, *treatise* on, and *dissection* of, the *membranes* of animal bodies. The latter term is also used, in Surgery, to denote *incision* of the *hymen*, when, from the imperforate state of that membrane, it obstructs the menstrual flow,—thus producing the *Amenorrhæa hymenica*, of some continental writers;—the exercise of the generative act; or expulsion of the fœtus in parturition.

HYMENOPTÈRES, s. f. pl.,—*Hymenoptera*, pl. (ὑμὴν, a membrane, πτερὸν, a wing), L.,—die Hymenopteren, G.: in Zoology, an Order of *Insects*, characterized, as the bee-, wasp-, and ichneumon-families, by the presence of four thin *membranous wings*. HYMENOPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—hymenopterologus, m. L.,—Hymenopterolög, m. G.: a student of *hymenopterology*,—HYMENOPTÉROLOGIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hymenopterologia, f. L.: that part of entomological Science, which regards *hymenopterous insects*.

HYO-CHONDRO-GLOSSE, adj.: a synonym used, by Dumas, for HYO-GLOSSE.

HYO-EPIGLOTTIQUE, adj.,—hyo-epiglotticus, L.: an epithet sometimes employed to designate a band of condensed cellular tissue,—*Ligament hyo-épiglottique*, F.;—which extends from the posterior part of the body of the *hyoid* bone to the base of the *epiglottis*.

HYO-GLOSSE, s. m. and adj.,—hyoglossus, L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to a broad and slender *muscle*,—*M. hyo-glosse*, F.,—Zungenbeinzungenmuskel, G.,—which extends, on each side, from the greater horn, the summit of the body, and the lesser horn and adjacent cartilage, of the *hyoid* bone, to the *tongue*. Albinus was induced, from this triple insertion, to describe the *hyo-glossus* as three distinct muscles, *Cerato-*, *Basio-*, and *Chondro-glossus*. See CERATO-, BASIO-, and CHONDRO-GLOSSE. HYO-GLOSSIEN, adj.,—hyo-glossianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *ninth cerebral nerve*, of the older anatomists,—*Nerf hyoglosse*, F.; as distributed principally upon the *tongue*, and on the muscles which connect that organ with the *hyoid* bone. See HYPOGLOSSE.

HYO-GLOSSO-BASI-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—hyo-glosso-basi-pharyngeus, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle; from its attachments. See CONSTRICTEUR, 6.

HYOÏDE, s. m. and adj.,—ὑοειδὴς: in Anatomy, a term employed to designate an azygous or pairless *bone*,—l'*Hyoïde*, ou *os lingual*, F.,—ὑοειδὲς ὀστοῦν,—os *hyodes*, vel *hyoides*, L.,—Zungenbein, G.,—*hyoid* or tongue bone, suspended horizontally between the base of the tongue and the larynx. It is named *hyoid* from its resemblance, in figure, to the *Greek* Υ;—*lingual*,

from its intimate relation to the *tongue*,—*lingua*, L. It consists of five distinct ossicula,—a central body, two greater and two lesser cornua; and is developed by five points of ossification. It has no osseous connection with the skeleton; and is described, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire,—*Philosophie Anatomique*, tome i, p. 141,—as consisting of nine elements or pieces.—HYOÏDIEN, adj.,—hyoideus, L.: belonging to the *hyoid* bone: as the *hyoideal* muscles,—musculi *hyoidæi*, L.,—die *Zungenbein*muskeln, G. *Appareil hyoïdien*, F.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the whole assemblage of parts constituting the system of the *hyoid* bone.

HYO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—hyo-pharyngeus, L.: a synonym of the *Constrictor pharyngis medius* muscle. HYO-STERNAL, adj.,—hyo-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the third piece of the *sternum*.

HYO-THYROÏDIEN, s. m. and adj.,—hyo-thyroideus, L.: a term sometimes applied to the *thyro-hyoid muscle*,—*M. thyro-hyoïdien*, F.,—thyro-hyoideus, L.,—Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel, G.; as extending from the *hyoid* bone to the *thyroid* cartilage.

HYPERBORÉ, adj.,—hyperboreus, (ὑπὲρ, beyond, Βορέας, the north), L.,—hyperboreisch, G.,—hyperboreal: an epithet employed, by Geographers and Naturalists, to designate the countries of Europe and Asia,—*Regions hyperborées*, F.,—which are situated in the vicinity of the polar circle; the families of man,—*Race hyperborée*, F.,—as the Esquimaux and Laplanders; the inferior animals, as *Phalaropus hyperboreus*; and plants, as *Dicranum hyperboreum*, by which those inhospitable regions are inhabited.

HYPERCATHARSIE, s. f.,—ὑπερκάθαρσις,—hypercatharsis, superpurgatio, f. L.,—eine allzustarke Abführung, G.,—excessive purgation. HYPERCATHARTIQUE, adj.,—hypercatharticus, L.

HYPERCRISE, f. L.,—hypercrisis, f. (ὑπὲρ, beyond, κρίσις, the crisis of a disease), L.,—Hyperkrise, f. G.: a *violent critical* effort or evacuation.

HYPERÉPHIDROSE. See HYPERHYDROSE.

HYPERESTHÉSIE. s. f.,—hyperæsthesis, f. (ὑπὲρ, beyond, αἴσθησις, feeling), L.,—eine übermässige Empfindlichkeit, besonders der Sinnesorgane, G.,—*excessive sensibility*—: *Hyperaestheses*, pl. L.,—die Hyperästhesien, G.,—diseases characterized by *excessive sensibility*,—especially of the organs of sense.

HYPERHYDROSE, s. f.,—hyperhidrosis, f. (ὑπὲρ,—and ἱδρὼς, sweat), L.,—das übermässige Schwitzen, G.,—*excessive perspiration*.

HYPERKINÉSIE, s. f.,—hyperkinesia, f. (ὑπὲρ,—and κίνησις, mobility), L.: *extreme* nervous *susceptibility*.

HYPÉRO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.—hyperpharyngeus, L. See PHARYNGO-STAPHYLIN.

HYPEROSTOSE, s. f.,—hyperostosis, f. (ὑπὲρ,—ὀστέον, a bone), L.,—ein grosser Knochenauswuchs, G.: an *excessive growth* of *bone*, exostosis.

HYPERSARCOSE, s. f.,—ὑπερσάρκωσις,—hypersarcosis, f. L.: *exuberant growth* of *granulations* on a sore.

HYPERSTHÉNIE, s. f.,—hypersthenia, f. (ὑπὲρ,—σθένος, power), L.,—Lebensüberkraft, m. G.,—*excess* of vital *power*. HYPERSTHÉNIQUE, adj.,—hypersthenicus, L.,—hypersthenisch, G.,—hypersthenic.

HYPERTONIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hypertonia, f. (ὑπὲρ, beyond, τόνος, tone), L.: *excess* of *tone* in the tissues of the living body.

HYPERTROPHIE, s. f. F. and G.,—hypertrophia, f. (ὑπὲρ,—τροφὴ, nourishment), L.: *excess* of *nourishment*,—Uebernahrung, G.,—and consequent increase of volume, of an organ. *H. du cœur*, F.,—die *Hypertrophie* des Herzens, G.,—*hypertrophy* of the heart

HYPERZOODYNAMIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hyperzoodynamia, f. (ὑπερ,—ζωὸς, living—, δύναμις, power), L.: excessive *augmentation* of *force* in the *animal* economy.

HYPNOBADISE, s. f.,—hypnobatisis, f. (ὕπνος, sleep, βαδίσις, the act of walking), somnambulismus, m. L.,—Schlafwandeln, Nachtwandeln, n. G.,—sleep-walking, somnambulism. Erroneously written HYPNOBATASE,—hypnobatasis, as a compound of ὕπνος,—and βάω, to move, by the *French* lexicographers, and the *German* Kraus.—HYPNOBADE,—not HYPNOBATE,—s. m.,—hypnobadista, L.,—ein Schlafwandler, Nachtwandler, G.,—a sleep-walker or somnambulist.

HYPNOLOGIE, s. f.,—hypnologia, f. (ὕπνος,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* vom *Schlaf*; G.,—the *doctrine* of *sleep*. HYPNOLOGIQUE, adj.,—hypnologicus,—hypnologisch,—hypnological: pertaining to *hypnology*.

HYPNOTIQUE, adj.: an epithet employed, in Therapeutics, to designate *remedies*,—τὰ ὑπνωτικὰ φάρμακα,—remedia *hypnotica*, L.,—die *Schlaf*mittel, G.,—which *induce sleep*.

HYPOCATHARSIE, s. f.,—hypocatharsis, f. (ὑπὸ, quæ interdum in compositione *minuendi* vim habet,—καθάρσις, purgation), L.,—eine *gelinde Abführung*, G.,—*gentle purgation*. See HYPERCATHARSIE.

HYPOCHONDRE, ou HYPOCONDRE, s. m.,—ὑποχόνδριον,—hypochondrium, n. L. and G.: in Anatomy, the region situated, on each side, *below* the *short ribs*,—die Gegend *unter* den *kurzen Rippen*, G.: also, the popular synonym of an *hypochondriac*.

Hypochondriaque, s. m. and adj.,—*ὑποχονδριακὸς*,—hypochondriacus, L.,—hypochondrisch, G.,—hypochondriac: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *regions*,—*hypochondria*, L.,—*τὰ ὑποχονδρία*,—see Hyponchondre,—or parts connected with them: in Pathology,—individuals afflicted with *hypochondriasis*,—see Hypochondrie; or morbid affections of the organs situated in the *hypochondriac* regions.

Hypochondrie, s. f. F. and G.,—hypochondria, hypochondriasis, f. L.,—hypochondriasm. Hypochondrialgie, s. f.,—hypochondrialgia, f. (*ὑποχόνδριον*,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—der *hypochondrische Schmerz*, G.,—*pain* in the *hypochondria*.

Hypocophose, s. f.,—hypocophosis, f. (*ὑπὸ*,—see Hypocatharsie,—*κώφωσις*, deafness), L.,—ein *geringer* Grad von *Taubheit*, G.,—a *slight* degree of *deafness*.

Hypocrane, s. m.,—hypocranium, n. L.: an abscess situated *beneath*,—*ὑπὸ*,—the *skull*,—*κρᾶνιον*,—ein Abscess *unter* dem *Schadel*,—and above the dura mater,—und über der harten Hirnhaut, G.

Hypocratériforme, adj.,—hypocrateriformis, L.,—untertassenförmig, G.,—saucer-shaped: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *corolla* of plants; which, like that of *Vinca*, exhibits the *figure*,—*forma*, L.,—of a *cup-stand*,—*ὑποκράτηρ*. All hybrid terms are objectionable. Kraus—*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 429,—proposes to substitute for it,—*Hypocraterodes*, L.,—*hypocrateroïde*, F.,—untersatzförmig, G.

Hypogastre, s. m.,—*ὑπογάστριον*,—hypogastrium, n. L.,—Unterbauch, m. G.,—lower belly: the inferior region of the abdomen; situated below a line drawn across from one anterior superior spine of the ilium to the other. It is divided into three secondary regions,—a central or pubic, and two lateral or inguinal. Hypogastrique, adj.,—*ὑπογάστριος*,—hypogastricus, L.,—hypogastrisch, G.: pertaining to, or performed upon, the *lower belly*.—*Exs.* in Anatomy, the *hypogastric* region,—die *Unterbauch*gegend, G.; the *hypogastric* artery,—arteria *hypogastrica*, L.,—see Iliaque; *hypogastric* plexus of nerves,—plexus *hypogastrique*, F.: in Surgery, the operation of lithotomy,—*Taille hypogastrique*,—practised *above the pubes*.

Hypogastrocèle, s. f.,—hypogastrocele, f. (*ὑπογάστριον*,—*κήλη*, hernia), L.: *hypogastric* hernia,—ein *Bruch* am *Unterbauch*, G.,—formed by protrusion of intestine, or omentum, through the lower part of the linea alba.

Hypogastrorhexie, s. f.,—hypogastrorrhexis, f. (*same*, and *ῥῆξις*, rupture), L.: *rupture* of the *belly* with, according to Blanchard and Kraus, *laceration* of the peritonæum,—*hernia ventralis* cum *ruptura* peritonæi conjuncta, L.,—*Bauchbruch* mit *Zerreissung* des Darmfells, G.

Hypoglosse, adj.,—*ὑπογλώσσιος*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *ninth* (now regarded as the *twelfth*) *cerebral nerve*,—*Nerf grand hypoglosse*, F.,—nervus *hypoglossus*, L.,—*Zungenfleisch*nerve, G.; from the distribution of its branches principally *beneath the tongue*.

Hypogyne, adj.,—hypogynus, L.,—hypogynous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate *petals* and *corollæ*, or *stamens*, which are inserted *beneath*,—*ὑπὸ*,—the ovary, or *female organ*,—*γύνη*,—*unter* dem *Fruchtknoten*, G.,—of plants.

Hyponitrite, s. m.,—hyponitris, f. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—untersalpetrigesaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hyponitrous* acid,—*Acidum hyponitrosum*, L.,—*untersalpetrige* Säure, G.,—an oxide of azote, with salifiable bases.

Hypophosphate, s. m.,—hypophosphas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—unterphosphorigsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *hypophosphorous* acid,—*Acide hypophosphoreux*, F.,—acidum *hypophosphorosum*, L.,—*unterphosphorige* Säure, G.,—with salifiable bases.

Hypophthalmie, s. f.,—hypophthalmia, f. (*ὑποφθάλμιος*, situated beneath the eye), dolor oculi sub tunica cornea, L.: according to Kraus, the pain preceding suppuration, or similar affections, in the anterior chamber of the eye,—der dem Eiterauge und ähnl. Uebeln vorhergehende Schmerz in der vordern Augenkammer, G. *Hypophthalmion*, n. L.,—*τὰ ὑποφθάλμια*,—die Gegend zunachst *unter* dem *Auge*, G.,—the region *below* the *eye*, the seat of *Hydrophthalmion*.

Hypophylle, adj.,—hypophyllus (*ὑπὸ*, beneath, *φύλλον*, a leaf), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to minute *cryptogamous plants*, hence termed *hypophyllous fungi*,—see Epiphylle,—which vegetate on the *lower* surface of the *leaves*,—*unter* den *Blattern*, G.,—of other plants. A species of *Ruscus* is, also, specifically designated *hypophyllus*, and of *Protea*,—*hypophylla*; because the flowers of one, and fruit of the other, are developed *beneath* the *leaf*.

Hypopyon, s. m.,—hypopyon, n. (*ὑπὸ*, beneath, *πύον*, pus), L.,—Eiterauge, n. G.: a term indiscriminately employed, in Ophthalmology, to designate small *abscesses*, developed between the laminæ of the cornea,—*Hyp. de la cornée*; and *purulent* collections within the chambers of the eye,—*H. des chambres*, F. Ὑπώπιον: the region *below* the *eye* (*ὑπὸ*, *ὤψ*); also, a blow, or contusion, on the face.

Hypospadias, s. m.,—hypospadia, f. (*ὑποσπάω*, to draw from beneath), L.: a congenital malformation, wherein the orifice

of the urethra terminates on the *inferior* surface of the penis, either about the base of the glans, or in the vicinity of the symphisis pubis. When the orifice is situated near the root of the penis, the scrotum exhibits a division into two large labia; and the existence of hermaphrodism may then be erroneously inferred.—HYPOSPADE, adj.,—hypospadicus, L.: an epithet applied to individuals,—*οἱ ὑποσταδιοῖαι*,—who exhibit *such malformation.*

HYPOSPHAGME, s. m.,—*ὑπόσφαγμα*,—hyposphagma, n. L.: extravasation of blood,—Blutunterlaufung, f. G.,—beneath the conjunctiva oculi.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, s. f. (*ὑπὸ*,—*σταφύλη*, the uvula), F. et L.: elongation—; HYPOSTAPHYLITE, s. f.,—hypostaphylitis, f. L.: slight inflammation—of the *uvula*,—ein niederer Grad von *Staphylitis*, G.

HYPOSTASE, HYPOSTÈME, s. f.,—*ὑπόστασις*,—hypostasis, f. L.,—Bodensatz im Urin, G.,—sediment in the urine. See ENÉORÈME.

HYPOSTERNAL, adj.,—hyposternalis, L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *lower* piece, or division, of the *sternum.*

HYPOSTHÉNÍE, s. f.,—hyposthenia, f. L.: diminution of power. See HYPERSTHÉNÍE. HYPOSTHÉNIQUE, adj.,—hyposthenicus, L.,—hyposthenisch, G. ?—pertaining to *hypostheny.*

HYPOSTROPHIE, s. f.,—*ὑποστροφὴ*,—hypostrophia, f. L.: 1. a *return*, or *going back*: *Ex.* the *relapse* of a disease,—*Rechute de la maladie*, F.,—*hypostrophia* morbi, L. 2. the act of *turning round*; as of a patient in bed,—das *Umwenden* des Kranken im Bette: and 3. a *falling back*; as *retroversion* of the womb,—die Zuruckbeugung der Gebärmutter, G.

HYPOSULFATE, s. m.,—hyposulphas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—unterschwefelsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *hyposulphuric* acid,—*Acide hyposulfurique*, F.,—*Unterschwefel*säure, G.,—; HYPOSULFITE, s. m.,—hyposulphis, f. L.: a similar compound of *hyposulphurous* acid,—*A. hyposulfureux*,—acidum *hyposulphurosum*, L.,—*untershweflige* Säure, G.,—with salifiable bases.

HYPOTHÉNAR, s. m.,—*ὑπόθεναρ*,—hypothenar, n. L.: in Anatomy, a projection formed on the lower or palmar surface of the hand, by four muscles, *Palmaris brevis*, *Adductor*,—*Hypothenar* minor, Winslow,—*Flexor brevis* vel *parvus*,—and *Adductor ossis metacarpi*—*digiti minimi*. *Hyp. du petit doigt*: a term applied, by Riolan, to the three latter muscles conjointly: *H. du pouce*,— to the *Adductor*—and a portion of the *Flexor brevis*—*pollicis manûs*. The *Hypothenar major*,—der grosse Unterklopfer, of the *Germans*,—is the *Adductor ossis metacarpi*—; the *H. minor*,—der kleine—, the *Adductor*,—see ADDUCTOR—*digiti minimi*, of *French* and *British* anatomists.

HYPOZOME, s. m.,—*ὑπόζωμα*,—hypozoma, n. L.: a membranous partition; as the mediastinum and diaphragm.

HYSSOPE, s. m.: a genus in Botany, *Hyssopus* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm*: *Labiatæ*), L.:—der Isop, G.,—the Hyssop; containing few species; of which the common European,—*H. officinalis*,—possesses *tonic* and *stimulant* properties. This is the *Azub*, of the *Hebrew*—but not the *ὕσσωπος*, of *Greek* writers, probably *Teucrium pseudohyssopum*, of modern Botanists. HYSSOPINE, s. f.,—hyssopina, f. L.: the salifiable basis discovered in *H. officinalis.*

HYSTÉRALGIE, s. f.,—hysteralgia, f. (*ὑστέρα*, the womb. *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—Gebärmutterschmerz, m. G.,—hysteralgy: *pain* in the *womb.*

HYSTÉRICIE, HYSTÉRICISME. See HYSTÉRIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hysteria, f. (*ὑστέρα*, the womb), L.: a morbid affection peculiar to the human female; and resulting from cerebellic and spinal—complicated with uterine irritation. HYSTÉRIQUE, adj.,—*ὑστερικὸς*: caused by the *womb*; connected with, or suffering from, *hysteria. Exs.*: *πάθη ὑστερικὴ*,—passio *hysterica*, L.,—das *hysteriche* Uebel, G.,—an *hysterical* affection; *Malade hystérique*, F.,— an *hysterical* patient.

HYSTÉRITE, s. f.,—hysteritis, f. L.—See MÉTRITE.

HYSTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—hysterocele, f. (*ὑστέρα*,—*κήλη*, hernia), *hernia uteri*, L.,—Mutterbruch, m. G.: *hernia* formed by the *womb.* HYSTÉRO-CYSTOCÈLE, s. f.,—hystero-cystocele, f. L.: *hernia* formed by the *womb* and the urinary *bladder*,—*κύστις*. HYSTÉRO-CYSTIQUE, adj.,—hysterocysticus, L.: pertaining to the *womb* and *bladder.*

HYSTÉROLITHIASE, s. f.,—hysterolithiasis, f. (*same*, and *λιθίασις*), L.: *formation of a stone*,—Steinbildung, f. G.,—or a *stone-like* concretion,—HYSTÉROLITHE, s. m.,—hysterolithos, n. L.,—Mutterstein, m. G.,—within the *uterus.*

HYSTÉROLOXIE, s. f.,—hysteroloxia, f. (*same*, and *λοξὸς*, oblique), L.: *obliquity* of the *uterus*,—die *Umbeugung—schiefe* Lage—der *Gebärmutter*, G. HYSTÉROMANIE, s. f.,—hysteromania, f. (*same*, and *μανία*, madness), L.,—Mutterwuth, f. G. See NYMPHOMANIE.

HYSTÉROPSOPHIE, s. f.,—hysteropsophia, f. (*same*, and *ψόφος*, a noise), L.: discharge of *air* from the *uterus*,—der Abgang von *Luft* aus der *Gebärmutter*, G.—HYSTÉROPHYSE, s. f.,—hysterophysis, or -physema, (*φύση*, wind, *φύσημα*, inflation), L.: distension of the *womb* with a *gaseous* fluid,—eine Ausdehnung der *Gebärmutter* durch *Luft*, G.

HYSTÉROPTOSE, s. f.,—hysteroptosis, f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, a falling down), L.,—Muttervorfall, m. G.,—*prolapsus uteri*.

HYSTÉRORRHÉE, s. f.,—hysterorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—hysterorrhoe, f. G.: a *discharge* of blood, pus, or mucus, from the *womb*.

HYSTÉROSCOPE, s. m.,—hysteroscopium, n. (ὑστέρα,—σκόπεω, to examine), *speculum uteri*, L.: an instrument whereby a *view* of the *os uteri*, in the living subject, may be obtained.

HYSTÉROSTOMATOME, s. m.,—hysterostomatomus, n. (ὑστέρα,—στόμα, the mouth, —τομὴ, incision), L.: in Obstetrics, the name of two instruments, invented by Coutouly, for *division* of the *mouth*, or rather neck, of the *uterus*. HYSTÉROTOME, s. m.,—hysterotomus, m. L.,—hysterotom, G.: an instrument employed in performing the operation of *hysterotomy*,—HYSTÉROTOMIE, s. f., F. and G.,—hysterotomia, f. L.,—*incision* of the *womb*.

HYSTÉROTOMOTOCIE, s. f.,—hysterotomotocia, f. (ὑστέρα,—τομὴ,—and τόκος, parturition), L.: in Obstetrics, *delivery* by the *Cæsarean operation*,—die *Geburt* durch den *Kaiserschnitt*, G. See CÉSARIEN.

I.

IATRALEPTE, s. m.,—ἰατραλείπτης,—iatralipta, m. L.,—Salbarzt, G.,—Iatralept: a physician who practises *iatraleptics*,—IATRALEPTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ ἰατραλειπτικὴ,—iatraleptice, L.,—die Iatraliptik, G. ?,—the art of *curing diseases* by *frictions* and other *external remedies*. Prodicus, a disciple of Esculapius, was father of the *iatraleptic* method,—la *méthode iatraleptique*.

IATRE, s. m.,—ἰατρὸς,—medicus, L.,—Arzt, m. G.,—a physician. IATRINE, s. f.,—ἰατρίνη,—medicatrix, f. L.,—Arztin, f. G.: a *female practitioner* of medicine, a midwife. IATRIQUE, adj.,—ἰατρικὸς,—iatricus, medicalis,—iatrisch, G. ?—medical: pertaining to *medicine*. Sometimes substantively employed to designate *medicine itself*,—ἡ ἰατρικὴ (τέχνη),—Arzneikunst, f. G.

IATROCHIMIE, s. f.,—iatrochymia, f. (ἰατρεύω, to cure, χημεία, see CHIMIE), L.: the method of *treating diseases* by *chemical* preparations. IATROCHIMIQUE, adj.,—iatrochymicus, L.: a term substantively employed to designate a *chemical physician*,—*medicus chymicus*, L.,—ein *chemischer Arzt*, G.,—a practitioner of the *iatro-chemical* system,—la *méthode iatrochimique*, F.

IATROMATHÉMATICIEN, s. m. and adj.: a term employed to designate *physicians*,—ἰατρομαθεματικοὶ,—*iatromathematici*, L.,—who follow the doctrines of the *iatromathematical* school,—l'*Ecole iatromathématique*, F. They consist in the application of *mathematics* to the explanation of the phenomena of life in health and disease. The term was originally applied to the Egyptian physicians who studied, and professed, *astrology* in conjunction with *medical* science.

ICHOR, s. m.,—n. L.,—ἰχὼρ,—Gauche, f., Wundwasser, n. G.: a thin and sanious fluid; which, escaping from wound or sore, irritates, or inflames, the parts over which it flows. ICHOREUX, ICHOROÏDE, adj.,—ἰχωροειδὴς,—ichorosus, ichoroides, L.,—ichorähnlich, gauchartig, G.,—ichorous: presenting the appearance, or properties, of *ichor*.

ICHTHYOCOLLE, s. f., *Colle de poisson*,—ἰχθυοκόλλα,—ichthyocolla, f. L.,—Fischleim, m. G.,—isinglass: the dried swimming-bladder of *Acipenser sturio*, and other species of the Sturgeon-genus. Consists of almost pure gelatine. Employed dietetically, as *analeptic*: and an ingredient in anatomical injections.

ICHTHYOLITHE, s. m.,—ichthyolithos, n. (ἰχθὺς, a fish, λίθος, a stone), L.,—Ichthyolith, n., Fischversteinerung, f. G.,—ichthyolite: a fossil fish. ICHTHYOLITHOLOGIE, s. f. F. and G.,—ichthyolithologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise* on *Fossil Fishes*. See Agassiz, *Recherches sur les Poissons Fossiles*, Neufchatel, 1833. ICHTHYOLITHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—ichthyolithologicus, L.,—ichthyolithologisch, G.,—ichthyolithological: pertaining to *ichthyolithology*,—l'Ittiolitologia, of *Italian* geologists.

ICHTHYOLOGIE, s. f. F. and G.,—ichthyologia, f. (ἰχθὺς, a fish, λόγος, a discourse), L.: that part of *Zoology* which relates to the *history* of *fishes*; as ICHTHYOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—ichthyographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—to the *description*,—die *Beschreibung* der *Fische*, G.,—of *them*. ICHTHYOLOGIQUE, adj.,—ichthyologicus, L.,—ichthyologisch, G.,—ichthyological: pertaining to—; ICHTHYOLOGISTE, s. m.,—ichthyologus, m. L.,—ichthyologist: a student of—*Ichthyology*. See Bloch, *Ichthyologie*, ou *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*. Berlin. Folio, 1785—97.

ICHTHYOPHAGE, s. m.,—ἰχθυοφάγος,—ichthyophagus, m. L.,—Ichthyophäg, Fischesser, m. G.,—ichthyophagist: a *fish-eater*. ICHTHYOPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἰχθυοφαγία,—ichthyophagia. f. L.,—Fischessen, n. G.,—ichthyophagy: the state, or practice, of *feeding* upon *fish*.

ICHTHYOSE, s. f.,—ichthyosis, f. L.,—Fischschuppenaussatz, m. G.: a cutane-

ous disease, of the Order, *Squamæ*, Willan; wherein the epidermis assumes the appearance of the *scales* of a *fish*,—*ἰχθὺς*. Alibert distinguishes three species,—*Ichth. nacrée*, —*cornée*, and PELLAGRE: Bateman, two only,—*simplex*, et *cornea*.

ICHTHYOTOMIE, s. f.,—ichthyotomia, f. (*ἰχθὺς*,—*τομὴ*, incision), L.,—Fischanatomie, f. G.,—ichthyotomy: the *anatomy*, or *dissection*, of *fishes*.

ICONOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—*εἰκονογραφία*,—iconographia, f. L.,—Ikonographie, f. G.: the art, or practice, of *representing* objects by *pictures* or *engravings*. ICONOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—*εἰκονογράφος*,—iconographicus, L.,—ikonographisch, G.?—iconographical: pertaining to *Iconography*. See *Iconographie du Règne Animal de Cuvier*, par Guerin. Paris, 8vo.

ICOSANDRIE, s. f.,—icosandria, f. (*εἴκοσι*, twenty, *ἀνὴρ*, *ἀνδρὸς*, a male), L.,—die Ikosandrie, G.: in Botany, the name of the 12th Class, and of two Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; including plants whose *flowers*,—*Fleurs icosandres*, F.,—flores *icosandri*, L.—*zwanzigmännige* Blüthen, G.,—have *twenty*, or more, *male organs* or *stamens* attached to the internal paries of the calyx. ICOSANDRIQUE, adj.: belonging to *Icosandria*.

ICTÈRE, s. m.,—*ἴκτερις*,—icterus, morbus regius, m. L.,—Gelbsucht, f. G.,—jaundice. ICTÉRIQUE, adj.,—*ἰκτερικὸς*,—ictericus, L.,—ikterisch, gelbsuchtig, G.: relating to, accompanied or attacked by, *jaundice*. ICTÉRODE, adj.,—*ἰκτερώδης*,—icterodes, L.: an epithet applied, by some writers, to the *yellow fever*,—*Fièvre*—, *Synoche*—, *Typhus ictérode*,—typhus complicated with *jaundice*.

IDÉE, s. f.—*ἰδέα*,—idea, f. L.,—die Idee, G.: in Psychology, the image, or representation, of an object in the mind; an abstract notion of a thing. IDÉAL, adj. F. and E.,—idealisch, G. IDÉOLOGIE, s. f.,—ideologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—ideology: the science of the *ideas*. IDÉOLOGIQUE, adj.,—idealogicus, L.,—idealogisch, G.,—idealogical.

IDENTITÉ, s. f.,—identitas, f. L.,—Uebereinstimmung, f. G.,—identity: a perfect conformity between two things; as regards either their qualities or intimate nature. *Identitätssystem*, G.,—*Système de l'identité*, F.: the *identity-system* of the *German* Schelling. IDENTIQUE, adj.,—identisch, G.,—identical.

IDIOCRASE, IDIOCRASIE, s. f.,—idiocrasia, f. L.,—Synon. with IDIOSYNCRASIE.

IDIO-ELECTRIQUE, adj.,—idio-electricus (*ἴδιος*, proper, *ἤλεκτρον*, see ELECTRICITÉ), L.,—selbst elektrisch, G.,—idio-electrical: an epithet applied to *substances* which acquire *electrical* properties by friction.

IDIOPATHIE, s. f.,—*ἰδιοπάθεια*,—idiopathia, f. L.,—a primary disease,—eine ursprüngliche Krankheit, G.,—neither consequent on, nor complicated with, other morbid affection. IDIOPATHIQUE, adj.,—*ἰδιοπαθὴς*,—idiopathicus, L.,—idiopathisch, G.,—idiopathic: an epithet opposed, in signification, to SYMPATHIQUE.

IDIOSYNCRASIE, s. f.,—*ἰδιοσυγκρισία*,—idiosyncrasia, f. L.,—Idiosynkrasie, f. G.,—idiosyncrasy: a peculiar state of temperament and constitution of body. *Ἰδιοσύγκριτος*, adj.,—idiosyncraticus, L.: peculiarly constituted.

IDIOT, s. m. F., G., and E.,—idiota, m. (*ἰδιώτης*, stupid), L.: an individual afflicted with *idiotcy* or *idiotism*,—IDIOTISME, s. m.,—Idiotismus, m. L. and G.,—a species of *mental alienation*, characterized by obliteration, varying in degree, of the intellectual faculties, and moral sentiments and affections. The disproportion, which exists between the cerebral and cerebellic developments of the *idiot*, is ordinarily most conspicuous; the *latter* greatly preponderating.

IF, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Taxus* (*Dioecia, monadelph.; Coniferæ*), L.,—der Taxus, G.,—the Yew-tree. The *fruit* of the only species yet known,—*T. baccata*,—is mucilaginous and *emollient*: the *leaf* empirically employed in epilepsy.

IGNAME, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Dioscorea*—so named in honour of the celebrated *Greek*, *Dioscorides*—(*Dioecia, hexandr.; Smilaceæ*), L.,—the Yam; comprizing many species which generally exhibit tuberous roots. *That* of the common yam,—*D. alata*,—sometimes acquires the weight of thirty pounds; and is farinaceous and *alimentary*.

IGNATIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ignatia* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Strychnoideæ*), L. For an account of the *fruit* of the only species,—*I. amara*,—see FEVE.

IGNÉ, adj.,—igneus, L.—*πυρόεις*,—feurisch, G.,—resulting from the action of *fire*,—*ignis*, L. IGNIFÈRE, adj.,—ignifer, L.,—*πυροφόρος*,—igniferous: burning, in a state of *ignition*,—IGNITION, s. f.—ignitio, f. L.,—*πύρωσις*,—Glühen, n. G. IGNIVORE, adj.,—ignivorus, L.,—ignivorous: *fire-eating*. Substantively used, a *fire-eater*.

IGUANIENS, IGUANOÏDES, s. m. et adj. pl.,—*Iguani*, *Iguanoidei*, L.: terms employed, by Cuvier and Blainville, to designate a Family, or Sub-order, of *Saurian Reptiles*; of which the genus, *Iguana*, constitutes the type. The *flesh* and *eggs* of the common species,—l'*Iguane vulgaire* (*Lacerta iguana*, Linn.),—der Leguan, G.,—are much valued, as articles of *diet*, in South America.

ILÉO-CŒCAL, adj.,—ileo-cœcalis, L.: an epithet used, in Anatomy, to designate a *valve*,—*Valvule iléo-cœcale*, F.,—valvula coli seu Bauhini,—see BAUHIN,—die Fallopische Klappe, G.; which exists at the

junction of the *ileum* with the *cœcum*. It is deficient in several *Mammifera*, as the hedge-hog, ornithorhynchus, and ant-eater. *Ligament iléo-cœcal.* See MÉSOCŒCUM.

ILÉO-COLIQUE, adj.,—ileo-colicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *right inferior colic artery*,—*Artère iléo-colique*, (— *cœcale*, Ch.), F.,—*Hüft-grimmdarms*schlagader, G.; as distributed on the *ileum* and *colon*.

ILÉO-LOMBAIRE, adj.,—ileo-lumbalis, L.: in Anatomy, the name of an *artery*, —*Artère iléo-lombaire* (— *iliaco-musculaire*, Ch.), F.,—*Lendendarmbein*schlagader, G., —a branch of the hypogastric, distributed behind the Psoas muscle: and of a *ligament*,—*L. iléo-lombaire*; extending from the transverse process of the fifth *lumbar* vertebra to the *crista ilii*.

ILÉON, s. m.,—ileum intestinum, n. L., —Krummdarm, n., der gewundene Darm, G.: in Anatomy, the portion of *small intestine* extending from the jejunum to the cœcum. Probably so named from lying, principally, in the cavity formed by the *iliac* bones. See ILES.

ILÉOSE, s. f. See ILEUS.

ILES, s. m. pl.,—ilia, n. L.,—κενεῶνες,— the flanks,—see FLANC: in Anatomy, the inferior and lateral regions of the abdomen,—die Seitentheile des Unterleibes, G.; bounded, below, by the *iliac* or *haunch*-bone,—*Os des iles*, F.,—ὀστέον τῶν εἰλεῶν ?— os *ilii*, L.,—*Darm*bein, G.,—the *iliac* portion of the *os innominatum*. See COXAL.

ILEUS, s. m.,—εἴλεὸς,—ileus, vel passio iliaca, L.,—Darmgicht, m. G.,—the iliac passion. Of this painful affection of the small intestine, two varieties,—*I. nerveux*, et — *inflammatoire*, F.,—are distinguished in practice: the *former*, a rare affection, dependent on, or connected with, cerebro-spinal irritation; the *latter*, ordinarily *symptomatic* of strangulation, or other obstruction, of the bowel.

ILIACO-MUSCULAIRE, adj. See ILÉO-LOMBAIRE.

ILIACO-TROCHANTIN, ILIACO-TROCHANTINIEN, s. m. and adj.,—iliaco-trochantinus, -trochantinianus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas and Chaussier, to the *Iliacus internus* muscle.

ILIAL, adj.,—ilialis, L.: belonging to the *flank*,—see ILES. *Ex. Portion iliale de l'os innominé*, F.,—the *ilial* portion,—os *ilii*, L.,—of the *os innominatum*.

ILIAQUE, adj.,—iliacus, L.,—iliac: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers organs and their parts, and regions: as 1. a *Bone*,—*Os iliaque*, F.,—see ILES: A. *Depressions*,—*Fosses iliaques*,— fossæ *iliacæ*, L.; situated one,—l'*externe*, —die äussere *Darmbein*grube, G. ?,— on the external surface,—the other,—*interne*, —die *innere*—, on the internal surface, of the bone: B. a *Crest*,—CRETE *iliaque*,— crista *iliaca*, L.: and C. *Spines* or *spinous processes*,—See EPINE. 2. a *Muscle*,—*M. iliaque* (— ilio-trochantérien, Ch.), F.,— *iliacus* internus, L.,—*Darmbein*muskel, G.; arising from the internal *iliac* fossa, and inserted, by a common tendon with the *Psoas magnus*, into the lesser femoral trochanter. 3. *Arteries*,—*Artères iliaques*.— Of these, the common or primitive *iliac*,— *Art. iliaques primitives* (— pelvi-crurales, Ch.), F.,—*iliacæ* communes, L.,—resulting from bifurcation of the abdominal aorta, divide into A. the *internal iliac*,—*Art. iliaque interne*, ou HYPOGASTRIQUE,—arteria *iliaca* interna, L.,—Beckenarterie, G.; and B. the *external*,—*Art. iliaque externe* (portion *iliaque* de la crurale, Ch.),— see CRURAL. From the latter are supplied the *epigastric*,—see EPIGASTRIQUE: and *circumflexa ilii*,—*circonflexe iliaque*, ou *il. antérieure* (—circonflexe de l'*ilium*, Ch.), which divides into an external and internal branch,—äussere und innere Kranz-*darmbein*schlagader, G. 4. a *tendinous Expansion*,—*Aponévrose iliaque*,—see FASCIA: and 5. certain *regions* of the *abdomen*,—*R. iliaques*.—see ILES. In Pathology, a *morbid affection*,—*Passion iliaque*,—see ILEUS, especially implicating the *ileum*.

ILIO-SACRO-FÉMORAL, adj.,—ilii-sacro-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Glutæus maximus* muscle. See FESSIER.

ILIO-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—ilio-abdominalis, L.; ILIO-APONÉVROSI-FÉMORAL,— ilio-aponeurosi-femoralis; ILIO-COSTAL,— ilio-costalis: terms, in Anatomy, employed, by Chaussier, to respectively designate the *Obliquus internus abdominis*,—see OBLIQUE; *Tensor vaginæ femoris*,—see TENSEUR; and *Quadratus lumborum*, muscles,—see CARRÉ.

ILIO-CRÉTI-TIBIAL, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-creti-tibialis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Sartorius* muscle. See COUTURIER.

ILIO-HYPOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—ilio-hypogastricus, L.: ILIO-INGUINAL,—ilio-inguinalis, L.: the names of two branches of the *first lumbar nerve*; respectively distributed upon the *Obliquus externus*, and — *internus abdominis*, muscles.

ILIO-ISCHIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-ischio-trochanterianus, L.; ILIO-LOMBI-COSTAL,——ilio-lumbi-costalis; ILIO-LOMBO-COSTO-ABDOMINAL,——ilio-lumbo-costo-abdominalis: terms employed, by Dumas, to respectively designate the *Glutæus minimus*,—see FESSIER;— *Quadratus femoris*,—CARRÉ; and *Obliquus internus abdominis*, muscles,—OBLIQUE.

ILIO-LOMBO-VERTÉBRAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the *ileo-lumbar ligament*. See ILÉO-LOMBAIRE.

Ilio-Pectiné, adj.,—ilio-pectineus, L.: an epithet employed to distinguish an eminence situated at the point of junction of the *ossa ilii* and *pubis*. It affords attachment to the tendon of the *Psoas minor*; and, where that muscle does not exist, to the iliac fascia.

Ilio-Prétibial, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-prætibialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Sartorius* muscle. See Couturier.

Ilio-Pubio-Costo-Abdominal, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-pubio-costo-abdominalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Obliquus externus abdominis*. See Oblique.

Ilio-Rotulien, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-rotulianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rectus femoris*. See Droit, 4.

Ilio-Sacré. See Sacro-Iliaque. Ilio-Sacro-Fémoral, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-sacro-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Glutæus maximus* muscle. See Fessier.

Ilio-Scrotal, adj.,—ilio-scrotalis, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to distinguish an external twig of the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; distributed on the abdominal muscles, and integuments of the *groin*, pubis, and *scrotum*.

Ilio-Trochantérien, s. m. and adj.,—ilio-trochanterianus, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *middle* and *lesser Glutæi* muscles,—see Fessier: the *former*, distinguished by the additional name of le *grand* —; the *latter*, by that of le *petit ilio-trochantérien*.

Ilion, s. m.,—ilium, n. L.: in Anatomy, the largest of the three pieces which constitute the *os innominatum* in the fœtus, and are described as forming the bone when all traces of their original separation have been obliterated. See Iles, and Iliaque. The *ilium* affords attachment, on its abdominal surface, to a large muscle, hence named the *internal iliac*; and sustains, principally, the convolutions of that portion of the small intestine, termed *ileum*,—see Iléon, et Iliaque.

Illition, s. f.,—illitio, f. (*illinere*, to anoint), L. Synon. with Onction.

Imberbe, adj.,—imberbis, L.,—ἀγένειος, ἀπώγων,—bartlos, G.,—beardless: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to specifically designate *animals*, which, like *Ophidium imberbe*, among *Fishes*, exhibit *no cirri*; and *plants* whose organs, like the *corolla* of *Viola imberbis*, are *destitute* of *hairs*.

Imbibition, s. f.,—imbibitio, f. (*imbibere*, to suck up), L.,—Einsaugen, n. G.: the action whereby a body becomes penetrated with a fluid. Animals in which, as many of the *Zoophytes*, a vascular system does not exist, are nourished by *imbibition*.

Imbriqué, adj.,—imbricatus, L.,—dachziegelförmig, -artig, G.,——imbricated; disposed, like tiles on a house-roof: an epithet of frequent application, in Zoology and Botany, to *animals* and *plants*, or their constituent organs, which exhibit *such* structure or disposition.

Immersion, s. f.,—immersio, f. L.,—βαπτισμὸς,—Untertauchen, n. G.: the act of *plunging* a body *into a fluid*.

Impaction, s. f.,—impactio, f. (literally, a driving in), L.: fracture of the cranium, ribs, or sternum, with *depression* of the osseous fragments. See Ecpième.

Impair, adj.,—impar, L.,—ἄνισος,—unparig, G.,—pairless, odd, without fellow: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *terminal leaflet*,—*Foliole impaire*, F.,—of a pinnated leaf. See, also, Azygos. Impari-Pinné, adj.,—impari-pinnatus, L.,—unpaargefiedert, G.; — to a *pinnated leaf*, the petiole of which is terminated, as in *Fraxinus excelsior*, by a *solitary leaflet*.

Impénétrabilité, s. f.,—impenetrabilitas, f. L.,—Undurchdringlichkeit, f. G.: in Physics, the power possessed by bodies, of excluding all others from the space occupied by themselves,—a characteristic property of matter.

Impératoire, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Imperatoria* (*Pentandria*, *digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L.,—die Meisterwurz, G. The *root* of the only species at present known, *I. ostruthium*, is acrid and *stimulant*. Impératrine, s. f.,—imperatrina, f. L.: a peculiar crystalline substance discovered in the root of *Masterwort*.

Imperforation, s. f.,—imperforatio, f. L.: in Morbid Anatomy, the absence of the natural orifice of an organ, from malformation or disease: *Ex. imperforation* of the rectum or urethra,—die *Undurchbohrtheit* des Afters oder der Harnröhre, G. Imperforé, adj.,—imperforatus, L.,—undurchlochert, G.,—imperforate.

Impétigo, s. f.: in Pathology, a term employed in divers significations;—by the moderns, to designate a genus of cutaneous diseases,—see Bateman, *Practical Synopsis*,—belonging to the Order *Pustulæ*. The *Impetigines* of Sauvages, included Syphilis, Scorbutus, Rachitis, Elephantiasis, Lepra, Scabies, Tinea, Scrofula, and other heterogeneous affections.

Impondérable, adj.,—imponderabilis, L.,—unwägbar, G.: an epithet applied to every substance,—*Fluide* ou *corps impondérable*, F.; which, as light, caloric, and the electric fluid, produce *no sensible effect* on the most delicate *balance*. Impondéré, adj.: a term nearly synon. with, but obviously preferable to, the preceding.

Impotence, s. f.,—impotentia, f. L.,—Unvermögen, n., Schwäche, f. G.: *deficiency*, or *loss*, of *power*, weakness; hence syn. with Adynamie: but commonly employed to indicate defect, or loss, of e-

nergy,—l'IMPUISSANCE,—männliche Unvermögenheit, Zeugungsunfähigkeit, G., —of the sexual organs of the male. IMPOTENT, adj.,—impotens, L.,—unvermögend, zeugungsunfähig, G.: suffering from *loss of sexual power.*

IMPREGNATION, s. f.: a term, in Physics, synon. with IMBIBITION; in Physiology, with FÉCONDATION,—κύησις, ἐγκύησις,—graviditas, f. L.,— Schwangerung, f. G. IMPREGNER, v. a.,—implere, imbibere, gravidam reddere, L.,—einsaugen, schwangern, G.,—to impregnate.

IMPRESSION, s. f.,—impressio, f. L.: in Anatomy and Zoology, the indentation made upon one organ by the contact, or attachment, of another: *Impressions digitales,* F.,—*impressiones* cerebrales, L.,—die Fingereindrücke, G.,—see DIGITALE; *Empreintes musculaires,* F.,—Muskeleindrücke, G.: the muscular *impressions,*—traces of the attachment of the adductor muscle,—seen on the internal surface of a bivalve shell.

IMPUBÈRE, adj.,—impuber, L.,—ἄνεδος, —ungeschlechtsreif, unmännbar, G.: *not* arrived at the age of *puberty.*

IMPUISSANCE, s. f.,—sterilitas virilis, L.,—see IMPOTENCE: *inability* of *procreation* in the male; from defect, congenital or acquired, of sexual power. IMPUISSANT, see IMPOTENT.

INANIMÉ, adj.,—inanimus, L.,—ἄψυχος, —leblos, G.,—inanimate: *destitute* of the signs, or *deprived,* of *life.*

INANITION, s. f.,—inanitas, f. L.: exhaustion from want of nourishment,—Magenleere, Enkräftung aus Mangel an Nahrung, G.

INAPPÉTENCE, s. f.,—appetitûs prostratio, L. Synon. with ANOREXIE.

INAURATION, s. f.,—inauratio, f. L.: in Pharmacy, the act of *gilding* pill or bolus.

INCALYCÉ, adj.,—incalycatus, L.,—kelchlos, G.? in Botany, *destitute* of a *calyx.*

INCANDESCENCE, s. f.,—incandescentia, f. L.,—Glühe, f. G.: the condition of a body heated so as to become luminous. INCANDESCENT, adj.,—incandescens,—glühend: heated to luminosity.

INCARNATIF, adj.,—incarnativus, L.: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *medicines,—Médicaments incarnatifs,* F.,—*fleischerzeugende* oder *-fordernde* Mittel, G.; and *bandages* or *sutures,*—which have, for their object, the *incarnation,*—filling up with *flesh,*—of wound or sore.

INCINÉRATION, s. f.,—incineratio, f. L., —τέφρωσις,—Einäscherung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the process whereby an animal or vegetable substance is reduced to *ashes,*—cineres, L.

INCISIF, adj.,—incisivus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the four *front teeth,—Scheide*zähne, G.,—in each jaw of man and divers *Mammifera,* see DENT: 2. to a *depression* of the *upper jaw-bone,—Fosse incisive,* F.,—situated above the *incisor* teeth, and 3. to two *muscles,—M. incisif supérieur* et *inférieur,*—see ELÈVATEUR, 5, and HOUPPE; attached in the vicinity of *those teeth.* In Materia Medica, to *remedies,—Médicaments incisifs,* F.,—remedia *incidentia,* L.,—*zertheilende* Mittel, G.,—which possess the *supposed* property of *cutting* the viscid humours.

INCISION, s. f.,—incisio, f. L.,—ἐκκοπή, —die Incision, Einschnitt, Zertheilung, G.: in Surgery, the methodical division of soft parts by a *cutting* instrument.

INCISURE, s. f.: a term in Anatomy nearly synon. with FENTE: *Ex. Incisura* nasalis,—der Nasenbein*auschnitt,* G.,—ossis frontis, L.,—the *cleft,* or *fissure,* of the frontal—, occupied by the nasal bones.

INCUMBANT, adj.,—incumbens, L.,—aufeinanderliegend, G.,—incumbent: an epithet applied, in Botany and Zoology, to the *anthers of plants* when so attached to, that the lower part is in contact with, the filament;—*petals,* as those of *Oxalis versicolor;* and *wings* of *Insects,* as of *Noctua geometra,* when so disposed as to *lie* one *over* the other.

INCOMBUSTIBILITÉ, s. f.,—Unverbrennlichkeit, f. G.,—incombustibility. INCOMBUSTIBLE, adj.,—unverbrennlich: that which *cannot* be *burned,*—quod *comburi non* potest, L.

INCOMPLET, adj.,—incompletus, L.,—ἀτελής,—unvollständig, G.,—imperfect.—See COMPLET.

INCOMPRESSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—incompressibilitas, f. L.,—Unpressbarkeit, f. G.,—incompressibility: in Physics, the property of *resisting,* and not diminishing in volume under the influence of, *pressure.* INCOMPRESSIBLE, adj.,—incompressibilis,—ἀπίεστος,—unpressbar: *insusceptible* of *compression* into smaller volume.

INCONTINENCE, s. f.,—incontinentia, f. L.,—ἀκρασία, ἀκράτεια,—Unenthaltsamkeit, Einkeuschheit, f. G.: intemperance, want of self-command, especially in the indulgence of the sexual passion: in Pathology, the involuntary emission of matters,—as of the urine,—*incontinentia* urinæ, L.,—see ENURÉSIE,—and of the feces,—the excretion of which is ordinarily subjected to the influence of the will.

INCRASSANT, s. m. and adj.,—παχυντικὸς: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *agents,—Remèdes incrassans,* F.,—remedia *incrassantia,* L.,—*verdickende* Mittel, G.; which possess the *supposed* property of *thickening* the too fluid humours of the animal body.

INCRUSTATION, s. f.,—incrustatio, f. L., ——κονίασις,——Incrustirung, Ueberkrustung, f. G.,—the act of forming a *crust,*—

crusta, f. L.,—on the surface of a body: a term employed, in morbid Anatomy, to designate the development, of *osseous plates* in the organic tissues, from age or chronic inflammation. In Chemistry, the deposition of *stone-like* molecules on the surface of bodies habitually exposed to the action of waters which are impregnated with calcareous salts. INCRUSTÉ, adj.,—incrustatus, L.,—verkrustet, überkrustet, G.,—incrusted: exhibiting an *incrustation*.

INCUBATION, s.f.,—incubatio, f. L.,—Ausbrütung, f., Brüten, n. G.: in Zoology, the action commonly exercised by birds, of *sitting on* the egg in order to develope the contained embryo. Τῶν ἀλεκτοριδων ἐπωασμὸς,—gallinarum *incubatio*, L. in Pathology, the period intervening between the development of a disease, and the impression of the causes by which it has been produced.

INCUBE, s. m.: a term derived from the *Latin*, *incubus*; and synon. with *nightmare*, —Nachtmännchen, n. G. See EPHIALTE.

INDEHISCENCE, s. f.: the property of remaining permanently *closed*; as exhibited by the *pericarp* of certain plants.

INDICATEUR, s. m. and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *fore-finger*,—INDEX, s. m. F. et L.—, *indicator*, digitus *indicatorius*,—δεικτικὸς δάκτυλος,—see DOIGT, —of the human hand; as serving to *point out* the objects of which one speaks. It is endowed, by a peculiar extensor muscle,—*Indicator*, L.,—see EXTENSEUR, et HOMME, —with the power of independent extension; and hence man has been, by some writers, characterized as the *pointing* animal. In Zoology,—to a *bird* of the Cuckoo genus,—*Cuculus indicatorius*; as *indicating*, by its cry, the direction, or site, of the wild-bee's nest.

INDICATION, s. f.,—indicatio, f. (*indicare*, to point out), L.,—ἔνδειξις,—Anzeige, f. G.: in Pathology, the manifestation, supplied by a disease, of the treatment requisite for its alleviation or cure.

INDIGÈNE, adj.,—indigenus (*indigena*, a native), L.,—ἐγχώριος,—einheimisch, G.,—indigenous; born, or growing, in a country: an epithet opposed, in signification, to EXOTIQUE.

INDIGESTION, s. f.,—indigestio, f. L. See DYSPEPSIE. INDIGESTE, adj.,—indigestus, quod *concoqui non potest*, L.,—ἄπεπτος,—unverdaulich, G.,—undigested, indigestible.

INDIGO, s. m.,—Indig, m. G.: an insipid colouring matter, prepared from the leaves of several species of *Indigo-plant*,—INDIGOTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Indigofera* (*Diadelphia, decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Indigopflanze, G.,—comprizing numerous *Asiatic* and *African* shrubs,—especially *I. anil*, et *tinctoria*,—*Indig. franc*, et *des Indes*, F.; and also from those of an *European* plant,—*Isatis tinctoria*,—see PASTEL. It is not a fecula; but a peculiar compound of INDIGOTINE, s. f.,—indigotina, f. L.,—the colouring principle of *indigo*; a red resin; a greenish-red matter, oxyde of iron, and various salts. Employed, in Pharmacy, with turmeric, to impart a green colour to fatty substances:—in Therapeutics, as a *sub-astringent* in diarrhœa; and an ingredient in nervine baths. *Indigo-blau*, adj., G.,—indigo-blue.

INDISPOSITION, s. f.,—mala corporis habitudo, L.,—Uebelbefinden, n. G.: a slight disturbance of the bodily functions.

INDOLENT, adj.,—indolens, doloris expers, L.,—schmerzlos, G.,—indolent: without pain.

INDURATION, s. f.,—endurcissement,—induratio, f. L.,—σκληρυσμὸς,—Harten, n., Verhartung, f. G.: in Pathology, the condition of an *indurated* organic tissue, with, or without, visible alteration of structure. *Ind. blanche*, F.,—*induration* of a part without appearance of blood-vessels; — *rouge*: a synonym of HÉPATISATION.

INÉGAL, adj.,—inæqualis, dispar, L.,—ἄνισος,—ungleich, G.,—unequal: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate the *arterial pulsations*, or *respiratory efforts*, when differing from each other; the *former*, in hardness or volume,—the *latter*, in depth: in Botany, the parts or organs of plants, which, as the *stamens* of the *Cruciferæ*,— the *two sides* of the *leaf* of *Ulma campestris*; and the *sepals* of *Salvia*, do *not* exhibit *equal* dimensions.

INÉQUIVALVE, adj.,—inæquivalvis, L., —ungleichklappig, ungleichschalig, G.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to the shell of certain *Conchifera*, as that of the oyster,—see HUITRE—; and, in Botany, to the organs of plants, as the *glume* of a species of *Paspalum*,—hence named *P. inæquivalve*,—which exhibit *inequality* in the size, and figure, of their constituent *valves*.

INERME, adj.,—inermis, L.,—ἀνόπλος,—waffenlos, wehrloss, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants, which, like *Berberis inermis*, are *destitute* of *spines* or *prickles*: by Richard, the *apron*, —TABLIER,—of the *Orchideæ*, when it exhibits *no spur*. INERMES, s. m. and adj., pl.,—*Inermia*, L.: a term applied, by Zoologists, to a Family of the Order, *Ruminantia*; comprizing the *Mammifera* whose heads are *destitute of horns*.

INERTIE, s. f.,—inertia, ignavia, f. L.—ῥαθυμία,—Tragheit, f. G.: dulness, inactivity, defect of aptitude for spontaneous change of condition. *In. de la matrice*, F., —*inertia* uteri, L.: in Obstetrics, *failure*, or *abolition*, of the *uterine contractions*, at the moment when they are required for expulsion of the fœtus or secundines.

Infanticide, s. m.,—infanticidum, n. L.,—Kindmorder, m. G.,—child-murder: the *destruction* of an *infant* newly-born, or at the point of birth. In Forensic Medicine, the crime is distinguished into *infanticide by omission*, and—*by commission*. The premeditated destruction of the progeny *in utero*, has, by some *French* medico-juridical writers, been termed, *Fœticide*,—fœticidium, n. L. ?—the *Feticidio*, of the *Italians*. See Martini, *Introduzione alla Medicina Legale*, vol. iii, p. 9.

Infection, s. f.,—Ansteckung, f. G.: in Pathology, the introduction of a deleterious agent, as of the marsh and human miasm,—commonly, if not invariably, through the medium of the respiratory process,—into the animal economy. The term differs essentially from Contagion; inasmuch as absolute contact with a diseased person, or substances contaminated by him, is not requisite for the transmission of diseases,—*Maladies infectieuses*, F., —propagated, like Typhus and Scarlatina, by *infection*.

Infécond, adj.,—infæcundus, L.,—ἄγονος,—unfruchtbar, G.,—*not* producing *fruit*. Syn. with Stérile.

Infère, adj.,—inferus, L.,—niederstehend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to any organ of a plant situated *below* another. Thus the corolla of *Lilium*, as attached *beneath* the ovary, is termed *inferior*: and the ovary of *Pyrus*, as situated *below* all the other parts of the flower.

Infeuillé, adj.,—infoliatus, L. Syn. with Aphylle.

Infiltration, s. f.,—infiltratio, f. L.: in Pathology, an effusion of fluid, commonly serum, but sometimes of blood, pus, or the fœcal or urinary discharges, into the areolæ of a structure, and especially the cellular tissue. Infiltré, adj.,—infiltratus, L.: an epithet applied to a *limb*, or *organ*, in a state of *infiltration*.

Infirmier, s. m.: a term applied, in the *French* Hospitals, to a *male* subaltern, —infirmarius, m. L.,—νοσόκομος,—Krankenwärter, m. G. — ; as Infirmière, s. f.,—Krankenwärterinn, f. G.,—to a *female*,—charged with attendance on the *sick*.

Inflammabilité, s. f.,—inflammabilitas, f. L.,—Entzündbarkeit, f. G.,—inflammability: the character, or quality, of *inflammable* bodies. Inflammable, adj.,—inflammabilis,—φλογιστὸς,—entzündbar: susceptible of entering into the state of *combustion*. Hydrogen was formerly termed *inflammable* air.

Inflammation, s. f.,—inflammatio, f. (*inflammare*, to set on fire), L.,—φλόγωσις, —Entzündung, f. G.: a term applied, in Pathological language, to the *Phlegmasiæ*; on account of the *increased heat* which constitutes one of their principal phenomena. Inflammatoire, adj.: an epithet employed to designate morbid affections, or their phenomena, which exhibit the characters, or indicate the existence, of *phlegmasia*: as *Fièvre inflammatoire*, F.,—*entzündendes* Fieber, G.,—*inflammatory* fever; symptomata *inflammatoria*, L.,—*inflammatory* symptoms. See Hunter, On *Inflammation*; and Thomson, *Practical Treatise on Inflammation*.

Infléchi, adj.,—inflexus, incurvus, intro-flexus, L.,—καμπύλος,—eingebogen,—einwarts gekrummt, G.,—incurved: an epithet applied, in Botany, to parts, or organs, of plants, which, as the *stamens*,—*étamines infléchies*, F.,—of *Salvia*, and *leaf*,—folium *incurvatum*, L.,—*eingebogenes* Blatt, G.,—of *Araucaria excelsa*, are *bent inwards*.

Inflorescence, s. f.,—inflorescentia, f. L.,—Blüthenstand, m. G.: in Botanical language, the mode in which *flowers* are disposed upon a plant.

Influence, s. f.: a term derived from the *Italian*, *Influenza*; and employed, in popular language, to designate the epidemic catarrhal or bronchitic affections, better known, in *France*, by the names of Follette, and Grippe,—die Einflusskrankheit, of the *Germans*.

Infundibuliforme, adj.,—trichterförmig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants whose parts, or organs, like the *corolla* of *Campanula*—, and the *pileus* of *Agaricus infundibuliformis*, exhibit the *figure* of a *funnel*,—*infundibulum*, n. L.,—Trichter, m. G.

Infusion, s. f.,—infusio, f. L.,—ἔγχυσις, —Aufguss, m. G.: in Pharmacy, the process of pouring water, or other fluid, cold or boiling, on a medicinal agent, and leaving it covered up until the active principle of the substance, in question, has been extracted. The cold *Infusion* of Cinchona, —*Infusum* Cinchonæ sine calore, *Ph. Gall.*, —kalter wasseriger *Aufguss* der Chinarinde, G.,—a very elegant and effective preparation, exhibits an instance of the *first* — ; the *Infusum* Digitalis, *Ph. Lond.*, of the *latter*, variety of the process. The term, *Infusum*, borrowed from the *Latin*, and employed by *German* and *British* writers, as synon. with *Infusio*, is used, by the *French*, to indicate the product, not the process, of *infusion*.

Infusoir, s. m.: an instrument employed for the injection of divers fluids into the veins of the lower animals, in the prosecution of physiological experiments; and into those of man, in the fulfilment of therapeutic indications.

Infusoires, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Infusoria*, L.,—die Infusionthierchen, G.: in Zoology, an Order of the Class, *Vermes*, of Linnæus; constituted, by Muller, to include the animalcula which are developed

in *infusions* of animal and vegetable substances. This arrangement is rejected by Blainville; who regards the *Infusoria* as belonging to different Classes of the *Actinozoa*, or Radiated Animals.

INGREDIENT, s. m., F., and E.,—Ingredienz, n. G.: a term applied, in Pharmacy, to all simple substances which *enter into* the combination of a compound body. *Ingredientia* dicuntur varia simplicia, quæ unicum compositum constituunt, L.

INGUINAL, adj.,—inguinalis,—zu den *Leisten* gehörig, G.,—belonging to the *groins*,—*inguines*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *canal* and its *orifice*, so circumstanced,—see ANNEAU;—an *artery*,—see CRURAL;—a *ligament*,—das Poupart'sche Band, G.,—see ARCADE;—a *region*,—*R. inguinale*,—see AINE; and—*glands*,—glandulæ *inguinales*, L.,—die *Leisten*drüsen, G. In Surgery,—to a variety of *hernia*,—HERNIE *inguinale*, BUBONOCÈLE. In Zoology,—to the *teats* of animals,—*Mamelles inguinales*,—which, like those of the *horse* and *tapir*, are situated near the *groin*.

INGUINO-CUTANÉ, adj.,—inguino-cutaneus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve; as distributed on the *groin*, and *integuments* covering the upper part of the thigh.

INHUMATION, s. f.,—inhumatio, f. L.,—Beerdigung, f. G.: the depositing of dead bodies in the *earth*,—*humus*, L.,—Erde, G.;—a practice frequently injurious to the living who reside near the public places of sepulture.

INIRRITABILITÉ, s. f.: *diminution*, or *loss*, of the natural *irritability*.

INJECTÉ, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, and Pathological Anatomy, to the *conjunctiva oculi*, or face,—*F. injectée*, F.,—or other part, organ, or structure, when its vessels are unduly *gorged* with blood.

INJECTION, s. f.,—injectio, f. L.,—Einspritzung, f. G.: in Anatomy, and Surgery, the propulsion of a fluid into the vascular system, or other canal, or cavity, of the animal body, by means of a syringe, or other fit instrument: also, but incorrectly, the fluid employed in such process.

INNÉ, adj.,—innatus, L.,—ἔμφυτος: inborn, not acquired. *Ex. Idées innées*, F.,—*angeborene* Ideen, G.,—*innate* ideas. In Pathology, synon. with CONGÉNIAL.

INNOMINÉ, adj.,—innominatus, L.,—ungenannt, G.,—nameless, *without name*: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs: as 1. a large *bone of the pelvis*,—see COXAL; and three small *bones* of the *tarsus*,—*Petits os innominés*, F.,—ossicula *innominata* vel cuneiformia, L.,—see CUNÉIFORME: 2.—a *cartilage* of the *larynx*,—*C. innominée*, of the older anatomists,—see CRICOÏDE: 3.—an *artery*,—*Artère innominée* (Brachio-céphalique, Ch.), F.; given off from the aortic arch, and dividing into the right subclavian and carotid: 4.—*Veins*,—*Veines innominées*,—two or three, which, proceeding from the anterior surface, and right border, of the heart, pour their blood into the corresponding auricle: 5.—a *nerve*,—*Nerf innominé*,—more commonly known as the fifth cerebral,—see TRIJUMEAU: 6.—a *gland* of the *eye*,—glandula *innominata*, L.,—destined to secrete tears,—see LACRYMAL: and 7.—the *sclerotic coat*,—die *ungennante* Augenhaut, G.,—see SCLÉROTIQUE,—of that organ.

INNUTRITION, s. f. See ATROPHIE.

INOCULATION, s. f.,—inoculatio, f. L.,—ἐνοφθαλμισμὸς,—Einimpfung, f. G.: in Pathology, the artificial introduction of the principle of a contagious disease, especially of the variolous or vaccine virus, into the animal economy: Variolarum *inoculatio*, L.,—*inoculation* of small-pox. INOCULER, v. a.,—inoculare, L.,—inoculiren, einimpfen, G.,—to practise *inoculation*.

INODORE, adj.,—inodorus, L.,—geruchlos, G.,—inodorous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically distinguish plants, which, as *Artemisia inodora*, exhale *no smell*.

INORGANIQUE, adj.,—inorganicus, L.,—unorganisch, G.: an epithet applied, in Natural History, to bodies which, as minerals, are utterly *destitute* of *organs*. Naturalists admit only two classes of bodies in creation, the *organized*, and *inorganic*. See BRUTE; and Thomson, *Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies*, 2 vol. 8vo. 1831.

INOSCULATION, s. f.,—inosculatio, f. L.,—Einmündung, f. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with ANASTOMOSE. In Surgery, the *union* of the two extremities of a divided blood-vessel.

INSALIVATION, s. f.: in Physiology, the admixture of *saliva* with the aliment during the act of mastication.

INSECTE, s. m.,—insectum, n. L.,—ἔντομον,—Insekt, n. G.,—an insect. INSECTES, pl.,—*Insecta*, L.,—die Insekten, G.: in Zoology, a Class of *Invertebrata*, belonging to the Sub-regnum, *Articulata*, of Cuvier;—the *Entomozoa*, of Blainville; and *Diplo-neura*, of *British* zootomists: and comprehending those animals which are furnished with two antennæ, six thoracic legs, and spiracula for respiration. Many of them undergo a metamorphosis, more or less perfect, in their progress from the ovum to the adult state. This definition obviously excludes the *Crustacea*, *Acari*, *Arachnida*, and the *Myriapoda*, heretofore confounded with *Insects*. The Class is divided into several Orders; for the distinctive characters of which see APTÈRE, COLÉOPTÈRE, DIPTÈRE, HÉMIPTÈRE, HYMENOPTÈRE, LÉPIDOPTÈRE, NÉVROPTÈRE, and ORTHOPTÈRE. The structure and

physiology of *Insects* are admirably illustrated by Burmeister,—see *Manual of Entomology*, translated from the *German*, by Shuckard; their *noxious* and *medicinal* properties, by Cloquet, *Faune des Médecins*.

INSECTIVORES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Insectivora*, *Insectivori*, L.: a term applied, by Cuvier, to a Family of *Mammifères*, Order *Carnassiers*; and, by Temminck, to an Order of the *Bird-Class*; comprehending those species which, as the *Insectivorous Cheiroptera*, among the *former*, and *Hirundinidæ*, among the *latter*, *feed* exclusively, or principally, on *Insects*.

INSERTION, s. f.,—insertio, f. L.,—ἔνωσις, σύμφυσις,—Einfugung, Anheftung, f. G.: in Anatomy, and Botany, the intimate attachment of one part, or organ, to another; as the *insertion* of a ligament, muscle or its tendon, into a bone;—of a corolla, stamen, pistil, leaf, or ovary, into any determinate point of a plant. In Pathology, the artificial introduction of a virus into the animal system: hence synon. with INOCULATION.

INSEXE, adj.,—insexus, L.,—geschlechtlos, G.,—sexless. See NEUTRE.

INSIPIDE, adj.,—insipidus, L.,—ἄποιος,—geschmacklos, G.,—insipid. Ὕδωρ ἀποιότατον,—the purest—most *tasteless*—water.

INSOLATION, s. t.,—insolatio, f. L.,—Sonnen, n. G.: exposure to the influence of the *solar* rays; employed for the desiccation of Pharmaceutical substances, and Chemical preparations: in Therapeutics,—to arouse the vital powers from a state of languor, and excite cutaneous irritation. Frequently, the source of a disease,—termed COUP *de soleil*,—*Sonnen*stich, m.G.

INSOLUBILITÉ, s. f.,—insolubilitas, f. L.,—Unauflösbarkeit, Unauflöslichkeit. f. G.: the property possessed, by certain bodies, of *not dissolving* in a fluid. INSOLUBLE, adj.,—insolubilis,—ἄλυτος,—unauflöslich: endowed with the property of *insolubility*.

INSOMNIE, s. f.,—insomnia, f., pervigilium, n. L.,—see AGRYPNIE: an unerring sign of the disturbance of some important organ, even when no pain exists.

INSPIRATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—inspirator, *inspirationi* inserviens, L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Anatomy, to designate those *muscles*,—*M. inspirateurs*, F.,—principally the diaphragm and intercostals,—which, by contracting, enlarge the cavity of the thorax, and produce the *inspiratory* act,—INSPIRATION, s. f.,—inspiratio, f. L., ἔμπνευσις,—Einathmung, f. G.,—that act by which air rushes *into* the lungs in the process of respiration.

INSTILLATION, s. f.,—instillatio, f. L.,—Eintropfelung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the act of pouring out a liquid *drop by drop*.

INSTRUMENT, s. m.,—instrumentum, n. L.,—ἐργαλεῖον,—Werkzeug, n. G.: any mechanical agent employed in the operations of Surgery, Chemistry, or Pharmacy: in Physiology, the term, *instrument*, is synon. with ORGANE.

INSUFFLATION, s. f.,—insufflatio, f. L.,—Einblasen, n. G.: the act of introducing a *gaseous* fluid *into* a cavity of the body; especially *air* into the lungs, in suspended animation.

INTEGRIFOLIÉ, adj.,—ganzblättrig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, for the specific designation of plants; which, as *Dodecatheon integrifolium*, are clothed with *entire leaves*.

INTEGRITÉ, s. f.,—integritas, f. L.,—Unverletztheit, f. G.: a term employed, by the *French*, to express a *perfectly healthy* state of the animal body, or the organic tissues of which it is composed.

INTELLECTUEL, adj.,—intellectualis,—intellectuel, verstandig: pertaining to the INTELLECT, s. m.,—intellectus, m. L.,—Verstand, m. G.,—νοῦς,—understanding.—The *intellectual* Faculties,—les *Facultés intellectuelles*, F.,—die *Verstandes*kräfte, G.,—constitute the 2nd Order, of the Phrenological System of Dr. Spurzheim.

INTEMPERANCE, s. f.,—intemperantia, f. L.,—ἀκολασία,—Unmässigkeit, f. G.: an immoderate indulgence of the appetite;—a prolific source of diseases.

INTENSITÉ, s. f.,—intensitas, f. L.,—Heftigkeit, f. G.,—activity, violence: *intensity* of a disease,—*Int. d'une maladie*, F.

INTENSE, adj.,—intensus, f. L.,—kräftig, G.,—severe, violent: *Froide intense*, F.,—die *heftige* Kälte, G.,—*intense* cold.

INTENTION, s. f.,—intentio, f. L.: a term of common application, in Surgery. *Cicatrisation*, ou *reunion*, *par première*—, *par seconde intention*, F.,—healing (of a wound) by the *first intention*, before —; by the *second*,—after suppuration has taken place.

INTER-ARTICULAIRE, adj.,—interarticularis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. the *fibro-cartilages*,—*F. interarticulaires*, F.,—which exist *between* the surfaces of the respective bones in the cleido-sternal,—cartilag. *interarticulares* claviculæ et sterni, L.,—der Zwischenknorpeln des Schlüsselbeins und des Brustbeins, G.,—temporo-maxillary, vertebral, and femoro-tibial *articulations*: and 2.—the *ligaments*,—*Ligamens inter-art.*, F.,—situated within the latter, and the coxo-femoral *articulations*.

INTERCALE, adj.: an epithet applied to *ossa Wormiana*, by Beclard. See WORMIEN.

INTER-CERVICAL, adj.,—intercervicalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier and Dumas, to certain *muscles*,—*M. inter-cervicaux*, F.,—situated *between* the *cervical* vertebræ. See INTER-EPINEUX.

INTER-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—interclavicular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to

a *ligament*,—Ligamentum *interclaviculare*, L.,—*Zwischenschlüsselbein*band, G.; which, passing transversely across the sternum, *connects* the heads of the two *clavicles*.

INTERCOSTAL, adj.,—intercostalis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *muscles*, *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, which are situated, or distributed, *between* the *ribs*,—*inter costas*, L.: as 1, the *intercostal Muscles*,—*M. intercostaux*, F.,—musculi *intercostales*, L.,—die *Zwischenrippen*muskeln, G.; extending from the inferior margin of each rib above, to the superior of that below, and distinguished into the *external*,—les *externes*, F.,—externi, L.,—äussere, G.; and *internal*,—*internes*, —interni,—innere: 2. *arteries*,—*Artères intercostales*,—arteriæ *intercostales*,—*Zwischenrippen*schlagadern; of which, a. the *superior*,—*intercostale supérieure*,—superior, —obere,—a branch of the sub-clavian, is distributed to the first two *intercostal* spaces,—*Espaces intercostaux*, F.: and b. the *inferior*,—*inférieures* ou *aortiques*,—inferiores,—die unteren,—8 or 9 in number; arise from the thoracic aorta; divide into a dorsal, and proper *intercostal* branch; and occupy the lower *intercostal* spaces: 3. *Veins*,—*Veines intercostales*,—venæ *intercostales*,—*Zwischenrippen*venen; of which, a. the two *superior*, right and left,—*supérieure droite* et *gauche*,—dextra et sinistra superior—die obere *Zwischenrippen*vene der rechten und linken Seite,—terminate in the sub-clavian; and b. the *inferior*,—*inférieurs droites* et *gauches*,—die unteren,—respectively, into the greater and lesser azygos,—*dans la veine azygos*, et *dans la démi-azygos*: and 4. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs intercostaux*,—nervi *intercostales*,—die *Intercostal*nerven; given off by the anterior branches of the dorsal, and distributed on the muscles of the thoracic and abdominal parietes. The great sympathetic,—see TRISPLANCHNIQUE,—is, also, often termed the *intercostal*,—*Nerf intercostal*, F. Die Brustknoten des *Intercostal*nervens, G.,—ganglia thoracica nervi sympathetici maximi, L.

INTER-CUTANÉ, adj. See SOUS-CUTANÉ.

INTER-EPINEUX, adj.,—interspinosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *ligaments* and *muscles*, situated *between* the *spinous* processes of the vertebræ: as 1. *Ligamens inter-épineux*, F.,—die *Zwischendorn*bänder, G.,—which exist only in the lumbar and dorsal regions: and 2. *Muscles inter-épineux*,—musculi *interspinales*,—*Zwischendorn*muskeln—small bundles, of muscular or tendinous structure, extending from the *spinous* process of one vertebra, to that of the succeeding; and hence distinguished into the *Interspinales* colli, dorsi, et lumborum, of *British*—, and *Inter-épineux cervicaux* (— intercervicaux, Ch.) and *Inter-épi-dorso-lombaires* (portion du m. sacro-spinal, Ch.), of *French* anatomical writers.

INTER-LATÉRI-COSTAL, adj.,—inter-lateri-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *external intercostal muscles*. See INTERCOSTAL.

INTERLOBULAIRE, adj.,—interlobularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the great *fissure*,—*Scissure interlobulaire*,—which *separates* the anterior from the middle *lobe* of the brain.

INTERMAXILLAIRE, adj.,—intermaxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an osseous piece,—*Os intermaxillaire* (— incisif, labial, ou palatin), F.,— — *intermaxillare*, L.,—das *Intermaxillar*knochen, der Zwischenkiefer, G.,—which exists *between* the superior *maxillary* bones of divers adult *Mammifera*, and of the human fœtus; and receives the superior incisor teeth. The os quadratum of *birds*,—See CARRÉ, —as situated *between*, and serving to unite, the two *maxillæ* or mandibles, is, also, thus designated by Schnieder. 2.—to a *ligament*,—L. *intermaxillaire*, Winslow,—l' *Aponévrose bucco-pharyngienne*, of other anatomists.

INTERMISSION, s. f.,—intermissio, f. L., —διάλειψις,—Unterlassen, n. G.: in Pathology, the interval,—Zwischenzeit, f. G., —which separates the paroxysms of a periodical disease.

INTERMITTENCE, s. f.,—intermittentia, f. L.: the type of a disease composed of paroxysms which recur at fixed or uncertain periods. INTERMITTENT, adj.: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate *diseases*,—morbi *intermittentes*, L.,—*aussetzende* Krankheiten, G.—especially fever,—*Fiévre intermittente*, F.,—*Wechsel*fieber, G.,—of such type: and a *pulse*,—*Pouls intermittent*, F.,—*aussetzender*—*intermittirender* Puls, G.,—which, after some vibrations of the artery, is observed to stop.

INTERNE, adj.,—internus, L., —ἐνδότερος, —innere, innerlich, G.,—internal: an epithet, of frequent application, in Medicine and the Sciences, as designative of a morbid affection existing in the *interior*; or of an organ, or part, *situated more deeply within*, or *nearer the mesial line* of, the body, than some other with which it is connected: *Exs. Maladie interne*, F.,—an *internal* disease; musculus obliquus *internus* abdominis, L.,—the *internal* oblique abdominal muscle; *innerer* Augenwinkel, G.,—the *inner*, or nasal, angle of the eye.

INTEROSSEUX, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, and organs, situated *between bones*,—*inter ossa*, L.,—*zwischen* den *Knochen*, G.: as 1. *muscles*,—*M. interosseux*,—extending from the bones of the human metacarpus, and metatarsus, to the first phalanges of the fingers, and toes, and respectively distinguished into

two sets, the *external* and *internal*,—*interossei* externi et interni, L.,—äussere und innere *Zwischenknochen*muskeln, G. The *external* of *both* members, four in number and dorsally situated, constitute les *Muscles inteross. dorsaux*— ; and the three *internal* of the *hand* and *foot*, placed in the *palm* and *sole*, les *M. inteross. palmaires*, et *plantaires*,—respectively, of *French* Anatomists : les métacarpo- et métatarso-phalangiens latéraux, of Chaussier. 2.—a *ligament*,—*L. interosseux*, F.,—fixed *between* the two *bones*,—ulna and radius,—of the thoracic,—and tibia and fibula, of the pelvic limb. 3.—*Arteries*,—*Artèresinterosseuses*, F.,—distinguished into, A. those of the *forearm*,—*Art. inter. de l'avant bras* ; B.—of the *hand*,—*de la main* ; and, C.—of the *foot*,—*du pied*. The common *interosseous* artery of the *former*, a branch of the ulnar, traverses the *interosseous* ligament with, 4. the corresponding *vein*,—vena *interossea*, L.,—accompanied, in its anterior division, by, 5. the *interosseous nerve*,—der *Zwischenknochen*nerve, G.,—a branch of the median. Couteau *interosseux* : a *knife*, employed in surgical operations.

Inter-Pariétal, adj.,— in Comparative Anatomy, a *cranial bone*,—os *interparietale*, L.,—situated, in the *Mammifera*, *between* the *parietal*, frontal, and superior occipital bones,—the *Os carré*, F.,—of the horse.

Inter-Plévri-Costal, adj.,——interpleuri-costalis, L. : an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *internal intercostal muscles*. See Intercostal.

Interscapulaire, adj. : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *region*,—*R. interscapulaire*, L.,—regio *interscapularis*, L.,—der Vorderrucken, G.,—situated *between* the *scapulæ*.

Intersection, s. f.,—intersectio, f. L.,—διακοπή,—Durchschnitt, Durchschnittpunkt, m. G. : the point at which two lines meet, and cross, each other. *Inters. aponévrotique*, F. : the fibrous band by which certain muscles, as the *Recti abdominis*, and *Sterno-hyoidei*, are *intersected*.

Interstice, s. m.,—interstitium, n. L.,—διάστημα,—Zwischenraum, m. G. : in Physics, the minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies : in Anatomy, that which exists between organs, or parts of organs, of the animal structure.

Inter-Trachélien, s. m., and adj.,—intertrachelianus, L. : an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Intertransversales colli*, muscles. See

Inter-Transversaire, adj.,—an epithet applied to *muscles* situated *between* the *transverse* processes of, 1. the *cervical vertebræ*. These are the *M. intertransversaires* (—intertrachéliens, Ch.), of *French*—, —*intertransversales* colli, of *Latin*—, and die *Zwischenquerfortsatz*muskeln des Nackens, of *German* anatomical writers : six of them are distinguished as the *anterior*, —les *antérieurs*, F.,—die vorderen, G. ; and five, *posterior*,—*postérieurs*,—die hinteren. 2.—of the *lumbar vertebræ*,—*M. inter-transversaires des lombes*, F.,—*Intertransversales* lumborum, L. ; five on each side. In addition to these, eleven pairs of very slender muscles,—*Intertransversales* dorsi, L.,—are described, by *German* and *British* anatomists, as *connecting* the *transverse* processes of the *dorsal vertebræ*.

Intertrigo, s. f. : in Pathology, a species of *Erythema* ; induced by attrition of contiguous surfaces of skin, or by acridity of the fœcal or urinary evacuations.

Intervertébral, adj. : an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the elastic *fibro-cartilages*, or *ligaments*,—*F. intervertébraux*, F.,—ligamenta *intervertebralia*, L.,—die *Zwischenwirbelkörper*bänder, G.,—situated *between* the bodies of the *vertebræ*,—*inter vertebras*, L.,—and connecting them, from the interval which exists between the 2nd and 3rd cervical, to that which separates the last lumbar, and the sacrum.

Intestin, s. m.,—intestinum, n. L.,—ἔντερον,—Gedarm, n. G.,—intestine : in Anatomy, a convoluted musculo-membranous canal, contained in the abdominal cavity, and extending from stomach to anus. Distinguished into two portions, small and large,—*Int. grêle* et *gros*, F. : the *former*, subdivided into Duodenum, Jejunum, and Ileum,—see Iléon ; the *latter*, into Cœcum, Colon, and Rectum. The intestines,—les *Intestins*, F.,—intestina, L.,—τὰ ἔντερα,—die Eingeweide, G.,—are short and simple, in the *Carnivora* ; long and complicated, in the *Herbivora* ; and of mean length and complexity in omnivorous animals. In Man, they measure six or eight times the length of the body ; and of this, four 5ths belong to the small intestine. Intestin, adj.,—intestinus, L.,—innerlich, G. *Mouvement intestin*, F.,—an *intestine* commotion.

Intestinal, adj.,—intestinalis, L. : implicating, or belonging to, the *intestines*, —zu den *Eingeweiden* gehörig, G. : *Conduit* — , *E'tranglement intestinal*, F.,—the *intestinal* canal, strangulation of the *intestine*. Intestinaux, s. m., pl.,—*Intestinalia*, L. : a term applied, by Linnæus, to an Order of the Class, *Vermes* : now constituting a distinct Class, *Entozoa*,—see *Entozoaires*,—in the Sub-Regnum, *Diplo-Neura*, of modern zoologists. See, also, Rudolphi, *Entoz., sive Vermium Intestinalium*, *Hist. Nat.* 2 vol. 1800.

Intra-Pelvio-Trochantérien, adj., —intrà-pelvio-trochanterianus, L. : an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Obturator internus*, muscle. See Obturateur,

INTRINSÈQUE, adj.,—intrinsecus, L.,—innerlich, inwendig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to *organs*, and *diseases*, *internally* situated. See EXTRINSÈQUE.

INTROMISSION, s. f.,—intromissio, f. L.,—Eindringen, n. G.: the act of *introducing* one body, or organ, *into* the interior of another. *Ex. Intr. de la verge*, F.

INTUMESCENCE, s. f.,—Ausschwellen, n., Geschwullst, f. G.: in Pathology, *augmentation*, in volume, of the tissue of any part, or organ, of the body. INTUMESCENCES, pl.,—*Intumescentiæ*, f. L., pl.: an Order of diseases, instituted by Sauvages; and comprehending ANASARQUE, GROSSESSE, OEDÈME, PHYSCONIE, PNEUMATOSE, et POLYSARCIE.

INTUS-SUSCEPTION, s. f.,—intussusceptio, f. (*intus*, within, *suscipere*, to receive), L.: in Physiology, the act whereby substances, about to undergo the process of assimilation, are *introduced into* the interior of organized bodies, to be absorbed for the purposes of nutrition. In Pathology, synon. with INTRO-SUSCEPTION, s. f., and INVAGINATION.

INULINE, s. f.,—inulina, f. L.,—inulin: in Chemistry, a white starch-like substance, discovered in the *roots* of *Inula helenium*, and of *Colchicum*.

INVAGINATION, s. f., —invaginatio, f., volvulus, m. L.: in Pathology, the introduction of a portion of intestine into that which immediately precedes, or follows, it; ordinarily, according to Broussais, the consequence of inflammation.

INVASION, s. f.,—invasio, f. L.: in Pathology, the period at which the phenomena of a disease are *first* developed. *Invasio—*, *impetus* morbi contagiosi, L.,—der *Anfall* einer ansteckenden Krankheit, G.

INVERSION, s. f. See ANASTROPHIE.

INVERTÉBRÉ, s. m., and adj.,—invertebratus, L.,—wirbellos, G.,—invertebrated: a term employed, in Zoology, to designate the second great Division of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending all those animals,—les *Animaux Invertébrés*, F.,—*Invertebrata*, L.,—Thiere *ohne wirbelsaule*, G.,—which are *destitute of a vertebral column*. They are, by modern Zoologists, arranged in three types, or Sub-regna: 1. the *Mollusca*,—les *Malacozoaires*, Blainv.,—*Cyclo-Gangliata*, Grant; 2. *Articulata*,—*Entomozoaires*,—*Diplo-Neura*; and 3. *Zoophyta*,—*Actinozoaires*,—*Cyclo-Neura*; each of which comprizes several Classes. The last has been sub-divided, by Prof. Owen, into the *Nematoneura*—see NÉMATONEURES,—and *Acrita* or *Cryptoneura*. See *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, Art. *Animal Kingdom*; Jones, *General Outline of the Animal Kingdom*, Part I.; and Delle-Chiaje, *Memorie sulla Storia e Notomia degli Animali senza Vertebre*, 3 vols. 4to. Napoli, 1825—1828.

INVOLUCELLE, s. m.,—involucellum, n. L.,—Hüllchen, n. G.: in Botany, a *partial involucre*. INVOLUCELLÉ, adj.,—involucellatus, L.: furnished, like the *Umbelliferæ*, with an *involucell*.

INVOLUCRE, s. m.,—involucrum, n. L.,—Hülle, f. G.: in Botany, the *bracteæ* which surround, in a whorl, the flowers of the *Umbelliferæ*. The *involucre* is *general*, or *partial*; the latter, an INVOLUCELLE. INVOLUCRÉ, adj.,—involucratus, L.: furnished with a *general involucre*.

IODATE, s. m.,—iodas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—iodsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *iodic* acid,—*Acide iodique*, F.,—acidum *iodicum*, L.,—*Iod*säure, *Iodine*säure, G.,—itself a compound of oxygen and iodine,—with salifiable bases.

IODE, s. m.,—iodina, f., iodinium, n. L., —Iodine, Iode, f., Iod, n. G.,—iodine: a simple body discovered, in 1813, by Courtois; and so named from the *violet* colour (*ἰωδὴς*) which it exhibits in a state of vapour. IODÉ, adj.,—iodatus, L.: containing *iodine*. *German Officinal Preparation*: *Hydriodinsaures* Kali,—*Hydriodate* of potass.

IODEUX, adj.,—iodeus, L. The *iodous* acid,—*Acide iodeux*, F.,—*Iodig*säure, G.,—is *believed* to constitute the *first* degree of oxydation of *iodine*; and the *iodic*,—see IODIQUE,—the *second*.

IODO-NITRIQUE, IODO-PHOSPHORIQUE, IODO-SULFURIQUE, adj.: epithets, in Chemistry, employed to designate three double *acids*,—acidum *iodonitricum*, — *iodophosphoricum*, — *iodosulphuricum*, L.,—*Iodsaure Salpeter*säure, — *Phosphor*säure, — *Schwefel*säure, G.,—resulting from combination of the *iodic*, respectively, with the *nitric*, *phosphoric*, and *sulphuric* acids.

IODURE, s. m.,—ioduretum, n. L.: a combination of *iodine* with a simple body.

IPÉCACUANHA, s. m.,—f. L.,—Ipekakuanha, Brechwurzel, G.: in Materia Medica, the name of a *root*, much employed for its emetic properties, which depend on the presence of EMÉTINE. Of the several varieties, met with in commerce, the three principal are the *grey*, *white*, and *brown*,—l'*Ipéc. gris*,—*blanc*, et — *brun*, F.,—die graue, weisse, und die braune *Ipekak.*, G. The *first* is the product of the *Cephaelis*—by some termed *Calicocca*—*Ipecacuanha*; the *second*, of the *Ionidium*—formerly *Viola*—*Ipecacuanha*; and the *third*, of the *Psychotria emetica*: all, *American* plants, belonging to Class, *Pentandria*, Order, *Monogynia*, Linn.: the *first*, and *third*, of the Natural Family of the *Rubiaceæ*; the *second*, of that of the *Violaceæ*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Ipecacuanhâ, *Ph. Gall.*,

—Brechwurzelsyrup, G.; a *Compound Powder*,—Pulvis de Ipecacuanhâ et Opio compositus, Pulvis Doveri,—Zusammengesetzes Brechwurzelpulver, Doverisches Pulver. *French: Troches*,—Tabellæ de Ipecacuanhâ. *German:* a *Wine*,—Brechwurzelwein. The *Emetine*, of the *French*, is, lastly, the Brechwurzel-Extract, of *German* Pharmacologists. See Schwartze, *Pharmac. Tabellen*, Zweiter Band, p. 66; and *Dict. Univ. de Mat. Méd.*, t. iii, p. 368.

Iridées, s. f., and adj., pl.,—*Irideæ*, L.: in Botany, a Natural Family of plants, having, for their type, the genus, *Iris*.

Iridectomie, s. f.,—iridectomia, f. (ἶρις, the iris, ἐκτέμνω, to excise), L.,—der Irisschnitt, m., das *Ausscheiden* der *Iris*, G.: in Ophthalmic Surgery, *excision* of a portion of the *iris*, for the formation of an artificial pupil,—Pupillenbildung, f. F. Iridoptose, s. m.,—iridoptosis, f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, a falling down), L.,—Irisvorfall, m. G.: *prolapsus* of the *iris*.

Iris, s. m., F., et L.,—ἶρις,—Regenbogenhaut, f. G.: in Anatomy, a *membrane*, vertically situated in the anterior part, amidst the aqueous humour, of the eye; and forming a flat and circular partition,—perforated, in the centre, by a rounded orifice,—see Prunelle,—between the anterior and posterior chambers of the organ. Irien, adj.,—irinus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the long ciliary arteries, and ciliary nerves,—see Ciliaire; as especially distributed on the *iris*.

Irite, s, f.,—iritis, f. L.,—die Entzündung der *Regenbogenhaut*, G.,—inflammation of the *iris*.

Iris, s. f., F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (*Triandria, monogyn.*), die Schwerdlilie, G.; constituting the type of the Iridées, and comprehending numerous *European* species; several of which, as *I. florentina*,—ἡ ἶρις, of the *Greeks*,—*germanica*, *pseudacorus*, et *fœtidissima*,—l'*Iris de Florence*,—*d'Allemagne*,—*de marais*, et — *fétide*, of the *French*—, die Florentinische—, die teutsche—, Wasser-, und stinkende *Schwerdlilie*, of *German* botanists, are *medicinally* employed. *Fresh roots* of the *three former*, acrid, *emetic*, *purgative*, *hydragogue*;—of the *latter*, reputed *antispasmodic* and *narcotic*. *Root* of the *first* known, in *German* Pharmacy, by the name of Florentinische Veilchen- oder Violen- Wurzel.

Irradiation, s. f.,—irradiatio, f. L.,—Ausstrahlung, f. G.: in Physics, movement from the *centre*, to the *circumference*, of a body.

Irréductible, adj.,—unverklanerlich, G.: *not* susceptible of *reduction*. *Exs. Fracture*—, *Hernie irréductible*, F.,—*irreducible* fracture, and — hernia.

Irrégulier, adj.,—irregularis, L.,—ἀνώμαλος,—unregelmässig, G. See Anomalie.

Irritabilité, s. f.,—irritabilitas, f. L.,—ὀγρασμὸς,—Reizbarkeit, f. G.: a term applied, by some physiologists, especially Haller, to the faculty possessed by living organic tissues; and now more commonly named Contractilité. Muscular *irritability* is termed, by Chaussier, Myotilité. Irritable, adj.,—irritabilis, L.,—reizbar, G.: endowed with *irritability*.

Irritant, s. m., and adj.,—irritans, L.,—reizend, G.: an agent which determines an Irritation, s. f.,—irritatio, f. L.,—ἐρεθισμὸς,—Reizung, f. G.: the condition of an organ, or organic tissue, wherein exists an excess of internal vital movement, commonly manifested by exaltation of the circulation, and sensibility. *Irritation* is defined, by Broussais, "the morbid superexcitation of vitality."

Ischiadique, adj. Syn. with Ischiatique.

Ischiagre, s. f.,—ischiagra, f. (ἰσχίον, the ischium, ἄγρα, prey! sehr passend! Kraus), L.,—Hüftgicht, f. G.: a *gouty affection* of the *haunch*,—*Goutte ischiatique*: also, a synonym of Neuralgia of the thigh,—*Névralgie fémoro-poplitée*, F.

Ischial, adj.,—ischialis, L.: belonging to, or contributed by, the *ischium*. *Portion ischiale de l'os des îles*, F.,—*ischial portion* of the *os innominatum*.

Ischialgie, s. f.,—ischialgia, f. (ἰσχίον, —ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Hüftweh, n. G.: *pain* about the *haunch*, or coxo-femoral articulation, or in the course of the sciatic nerve.

Ischiatique, adj.,—ischiaticus, ischiadicus, L.,—ἰσχιαδικὸς, ἰσχιακὸς,—ischiatic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate, 1. parts, or organs, belonging to, and 2. morbid affections seated in, or connected with, the *ischium*. 1. A. the *Fissure*,—*F.* ou *Echancrure ischiatique*, F.,—incisura *ischiatica*, L.,—der *Sitzbein*ausschnitt, G.; B. the *Spine*,—*E'pine ischiatique*,—spina ossis *ischii*,—*Sitzbein*stachel; and C. the *Tuberosity*,—*Tuberosité ischiatique*,—tuber *ischii*,—*Sitzbein*höcker,—exhibited by the bone itself,—*Os ischiatique*, F.—*Sitzbein*, G.: D. an *Artery*,—*Artère ischiatique*,—arteria *ischiatica*,—*Sitzbein*schlagader,—a branch of the internal iliac, passing from the pelvis through the great *ischiatic* notch, and distributed on the posterior superior regions of the thigh: E. a *Vein*,—*Veine ischiatique*,—accompanying the artery; and F. a *Nerve*,—der grosse *Hüft*nerv, G.,—more commonly termed Sciatique.

2. *Gout*, or *Neuralgia*,—*Névralgie ischiatique*, F.,—see Ischiagre,—occupying the region of the *ischium*; and B. *Phthisis*,—*Phthisie ischiatique*, F.,—phth. *ischiadica*, tabes coxaria, L.,—die *Hüft-* oder *Lenden*schwindsucht, G.,—consequent on suppuration in the coxo-femoral joint, or pelvis,—wegen Vereiterung im *Hüftgelenk* oder

im Becken. See, also, ICHIATOCÈLE, ou ISCHIOCÈLE.

ISCHIDROSE, s. f.,—ischidrosis, f. (ἴσχω, to suppress, ἱδρώς, sweat), L.: die *Unterdrückung* der *Hautausdünnstung* oder der *Schweisses*, G.,—*suppression* of the *cutaneous transpiration* or *sweat.*

ISCHIO-ANAL, adj.,—ischio-analis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *Levator ani*, muscle. See RELEVEUR.

ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX, s. m., and adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle* (Ischio-uréthral, Ch.),—*Ischio-cavernosus*, vel Erector penis, L.,—Sitzbeinzellkörpermuskel, oder Aufrichter der Ruthe, G.;—attached to the inner surface of the *tuber ischii*, and surrounding the origin of the *corpus cavernosum penis*, in the *male*, and —*clitoridis* in the *female.* This latter, the *Erector clitoridis*, of *British*—, and Aufrichter der Klitoris, of *German* Anatomy, is termed, by Dumas, *M. ischio-clitoridien*,—*Ischio-clitorideus*, L.

ISCHIOCÈLE, ou ISCHIATOCÈLE, s. m., *Hernie ischiatique*,—ischiocele, f. (ἰσχίον, the ischium, κήλη, hernia), hernia ischiatica, L.,—Gesässbruch, m. G.: in Surgical Pathology, *hernia*, formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great *ischiatic foramen.*

ISCHIO-CLITORIEN, adj.: belonging to the *ischium* and *clitoris.* *Ex. Artère ischio-clitorienne*,—*Nerf ischio-clitorien*: branches of the internal *pudic* artery and *pudic* nerve, distributed on the *clitoris.* ISCHIO-CLITORIDIEN. See ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX.

ISCHIO-COCCYGIEN, s. m., and adj.: the name of a *muscle*,—*M. ischio-coccygeus*, vel *coccygeus*, L.,—Steissbeinmuskel, G.; extending from the *ischiatic* spine to the *coccyx*, and, in ordinary anatomical descriptions, to the *sacrum.* By some writers,—see COCCYX,—described as two distinct muscles.

ISCHIO-CRÉTI-TIBIAL, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-creti-tibialis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to a *muscle of the thigh*,—see DÉMI-TENDINEUX;—from its attachments to the *ischium*, and *crest* of the *tibia.*

ISCHIO-FÉMORAL, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the third or *greater adductor muscle of the thigh*,—see ADDUCTEUR, 3;—from its attachments to the *ischium*, and *femur*: as ISCHIO-FÉMORO-PÉRONIEN,—ischio-femoro-peroneus,—on like principle, to the BICEPS *crural.*

ISCHION, s. m.,—ἰσχίον,—ischium, ischion, n. L.,—Sitzbein, m. G.: the lower division of the *os innominatum*,—see ISCHIATIQUE.

ISCHIO-PÉNIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-penianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the superior or deep-seated *branch*, —*Artère ischio-pénienne*, F.,—of the *internal pubic artery*,—die innere Schamarterie, G.: and to the *pudic nerve*,—see HONTEUX.

ISCHIO-PÉRINEAL, adj.,—ischio-perinealis, L.: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate a *muscle*, and an *artery*,—*m.*, et *art. transversalis perinæi*, L.,—see TRANSVERSE;—which pass from the *ischium* to the *perinæum.*

ISCHIO-POPLITI-TIBIAL, adj.,—ischio-popliti-tibialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Semi-membranosus muscle*: as ISCHIO-PRÉTIBIAL,—ischio-pretibialis, L.,—to the *Semi-tendinosus*,—see DÉMI-MEMBRANEUX, and -TENDINEUX;—from their respective points of attachment.

ISCHIO-PROSTATIQUE, adj.,—ischio-prostaticus, L.: an epithet applied, by some anatomists, to a few fibres of the *Transversus Perinæi muscle*, which run towards the *prostate gland.*

ISCHIO-PUBI-FÉMORAL. See ISCHIO-FÉMORAL. ISCHIO-PUBI-PROSTATIQUE, adj.: a synonym, by Dumas, of the *Transversus perinæi muscle.* See TRANSVERSE.

ISCHIO-SOUS-CLITORIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-infrà-clitorianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Erector clitoridis muscle.* See ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX.

ISCHIO-SOUS-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ischio-infrà-trochanterianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Gemini muscles*; and to some *twigs*,—*Nerfs ischio-trochantériens*,—of the *lesser sciatic nerve*, distributed on the muscles of the *ischium* and *trochanter.*

ISCHIO-URÉTHRAL, adj.,—ischio-urethralis. Synon. with ISCHIO-CAVERNEUX.

ISCHNOPHONIE, s. f.,—*ἰσχνοφωνία*,—ischnophonia, f. L.: *weakness* of *voice*,—eine schwache Stimme. G.

ISCHOBLÉNNIE, s. f.,—ischoblennia, f. (ἴσχω, to suppress, βλέννα, mucus), L.,—Schleimverhaltung, f. G.: *suppression* of a *mucous* discharge. In like manner, the substantive terms, ISCHOCOÏLIE, -GALACTIE, -LOCHIE, -MÉNIE, and -PYOSIE, feminine compounds of ἴσχω, with κοιλία, γάλα, λοχεία, μῆνες, and πύον, are employed, by *French* pathological writers, to respectively designate *suppression* of *feces* (constipation),—Unterleibverstöpfung, f. G.;—of the secretion of *milk*,—Milchverhaltung;—of the *lochial*, and *menstrual discharges*,—*Verhaltung* der *Kindbettreinigung*, und —der *Menstruation*; and of an habitual *purulent secretion*,—die *Eiterverhaltung* in Geschwüren. They may be *latinized* by conversion of the final *e into a*, in the first five, —into *s*, in the last enumerated;—*germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

ISCHOPHONIE, s. f.,—*ἰσχοφωνία*,—ischophonia, f. L.: impeded utterance, the act of *stammering*,—das Stottern, G.

ISCHURIE, s. f.,—*ἰσχουρία*,—ischuria, f. L.,—die Ischurie, Harnverhaltung, G.,—*retention* of *urine*. ISCHURÉTIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—remedia *ischuretica*, L.,—which operate, according to *French* writers, in the removal,—according to the *German*, Kraus, in the production,—of *ischury*. The *latter* defines them to be "den Harnabgang aufhaltende oder erschwerende, nicht harntreibende, Mittel, wie manche missverstehen,"—urine-stopping, not diuretic, remedies, as many erroneously believe.

ISOCHRONE, adj.,—*ἰσόχρονος*,—isochronus, L.,—gleichzeitig, G.: taking place at the *same moment of time*. *Les pulsations des artères sont isochrones dans toutes parties du corps*, F. ISOCHRONISME, s. m.,—isochronismus, m. L.,—Gleichzeitigkeit, f. G.,—isochronism: the quality of that which is *isochronous*.

ISOLOIR, s. m.: a wooden stool, supported by glass legs, for the *isolation*,—ISOLEMENT, s. m.,—of a person about to be charged with the electric fluid.

ISTHME, s. m.,—*ἰσθμὸς*,—isthmus, m. L.,—Erd- oder Landzunge, f. G.: in common language, a neck, or tongue, of land: in Anatomy, the *narrow pass*,—*Isth. de gosier*, F.,—*isthmus* faucium, L.,—Rachen, m. G.,—which divides the cavity of the mouth from that of the pharynx. — *de la Thyroïde*: the *narrow band*, which connects the two principal lobes of the thyroid gland. ISTHMITE, s. f.,—isthmitis, f. L.,—Rachenbräune, f. G.,—inflammation of the *fauces*.

IVETTE, s. f.: in Botany, the name of a species belonging to the genus, *Teucrium*,—see GERMANDRE. The *leaves* of *T. Chamæpitys* are bitter, aromatic, *tonic*.

IVOIRE, s. m.,—*ἐλέφας*,—ebur, n. L.,—Elfenbein, n. G.,—ivory: the osseous substance of the tusk of the elephant and hippopotamus,—see E'LÉPHANT, et HIPPOPOTAME;—consisting principally of phosphate of lime: also, the substance of the human tooth, interposed between the enamel and the capsule.

IVRAIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lolium (Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—der Lolch, G.,—Darnel; comprehending several species, one of which,—*Herbe d'ivrogne*, F.,—*L. temulentum*,—Sommerlolch, Tollkorn, Schwindelhafer, G.,—possesses highly *deleterious* properties; and induces, when forming an ingredient in bread, vertigo and vomiting.

J.

JABOT, s. m.,—*πρόλοβος*,—ingluvies, f. L.,—Kropf, m. G.,—crop: in Comparative Anatomy, a dilatation of the œsophagus, existing in certain birds, particularly the *Granivori*; wherein the food undergoes a process analogous to that of insalivation in the *Mammifera*, previously to its descent into the proper organ of digestion, or stomach.

JACTATION, s. f.,—jactatio, f. L.,—restlessness, change of posture: a term applied, by pathological writers, to the *violent agitations*,—heftige Bewegungen, G.,—of *Chorea*.

JALAP, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to the genus, *Convolvulus*,—see LISERON. The tuberous *root*,—Radix jalapii, L.,—Jalappenwurzel, G.,—of the *C. jalapa*, a native of Xalappa, in Mexico, furnishes the well-known *purgative*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: A *Tincture of the root*,—Tinctura de Radicibus Jalapæ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Jalappentinktur, G.; a *Resin*,—Resina Jalapæ,—Jalappenharz. *French*: *a Tincture of the Resin*,—Tinct. de Resinâ Jalapæ: and *German*, an *Extract*, *Soap*, and *Tincture of the Soap*,—Jalappen-Extract; -Seise; und -Seisentinktur. JALAPPINE, s. f.,—jalappina, f. L.: an extract of the *root*,—*Racine de jalap*, F.,—regarded, by Hume, as a salifiable basis.

JAMBE, s. f.,—*κνήμη*, *σκέλος*,—crus, cruris, n. L.,—Bein, n. G.,—leg or shank: in Anatomy, that portion of the pelvic extremity of the *Vertebrata*, especially Man, and the *Quadrumana*, which extends from knee to foot. It is composed of three bones, tibia, fibula, patella, aud numerous muscles,—see JAMBIER: in the *Solipeda*, and *Ruminantia*, the division of the limb intervening between the knee, or hough, and the hoof, and including the metacarpal, or metatarsal, and phalangian regions; and even, in common parlance, the whole limb,—PATTE,—pectoral or pelvic. In the *Crustacea*, the fourth piece of the simple leg: in *Insects*, the third, named, also, tibia or shank.

JAMBIER, s. m., and adj.,—tibiæus, tibialis, L.,—tibial: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, connected with the *leg* or *tibia*: as 1. a *Fascia*,—*Aponévrose jambière*, F.,—surrounding the muscles of the leg; and continuous, above, with the femoral—, below, with the anterior annular ligament of the tarsus. 2. *Muscles*,—*M. jambiers*, F.,—musculi *tibiales*, L.,—*Unterschenkel*muskeln, G.: of which A., the *anterior*,—*Jamb. antérieur* (— tibio-sus-tarsien, Ch.), F.,—*Tibialis anticus*, L.,—vorderer *Schienbein*muskel, G.,—extends from the anterior

surface of the head of the tibia, and interosseous ligament, to the internal cuneiform—, and base of the first metatarsal bone. B. the *posterior*,—*J. postérieur* (— tibio-sous-tarsien, Ch.),—*Tibialis posticus*, —hinterer *Schienbein*muskel;—from the posterior surfaces of the head of the tibia and fibula, and interosseous ligament, to the upper and inner part of the scaphoid and adjacent tarsal bones. c. the *slender*, —*J. grêle*, ou PLANTAIRE (Petit fémoro-calcanien, Ch.),—*Plantaris*,—die langgeschwanzter Muskel,—from the posterior part of the external femoral condyle, to the os calcis on the inner side of tendo Achillis.

JAQUIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Artocarpus* (*Monoecia, monandr.; Urticeæ*), L.,—der Brodbaum, G.,—Albero di pane, It.,—Breadfruit Tree; comprizing two species. One of these,—*Arbre à pain*, F., —*A. incisa*,—a native of the South-sea and Molucca islands, is remarkable for the size and alimentary properties of its *farinaceous fruit*. See Forster, *Characteres Gener. Plantarum*, 4to. London, 1776.

JARRET, s. m.,—*ἀγκύλη*: the posterior part of the knee-joint,—poples, m. L.,—ham: hence synon. with Popliteal region in Man and the *Quadrumana*: the hough, or hock,—die Kniekehle, G.,—of the pelvic extremity in the *Solipeda*, and *Ruminantia*. JARRETIER, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *popliteal muscle*,—see POPLITÉ. JARRETIÈRE, s. f.: in Pathology, an *herpetic eruption*,—*Dartre furfuracée*,—which encompasses the ham, like a *garter*.

JATROPHATE, s. m.,—jatrophas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—jatrophasaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an acid,—*Acide jatrophique*, F.,—since termed *crotonic*,—see CROTONATE, —*Jatrophas*äure, G.,—which exists in the *seeds* of *Jatropha curcas*,—with salifiable bases.

JAUNE, adj.,—*ξανθὸς*,—flavus, luteus, L., —gelb, G.,—yellow,—one of the seven colours of the solar spectrum: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate certain organs, and diseases, from the *colour* by which they are characterized: as, 1. a body,—CORPS *jaune*,—existing in the ovary: 2. *Ligaments*,—*L. jaunes*, F., —die *gelblichen* Bänder, G.,—connecting the bodies of the vertebræ, from the inspace of the 2nd and 3rd cervical —, to that of the last dorsal, and sacrum: 3. a *round yellow spot*,—*Tache jaune de Soemmering*,—macula *flava*,—der *gelbe* Fleck,—which, perforated by a central orifice, exists on the retina, about two lines from the optic nerve: and, 4. an *infectious fever*, of the typhoid type,—*Fièvre jaune*, F.,—das *gelbe* Fieber, G.,—see ICTÉRODE,—peculiar to America. *J. d'œuf*, F.,—vitellus, m. L.,—das *Gelbe* im Ey, Dotter, m. G.,—the yolk of an egg.

JAUNISSE, s. f.,—Gelbsucht, f. G.,—jaundice. See ICTÈRE.

JÉJUNUM, s. m.,—n. L.: in Anatomy, the name of that portion of the *small intestine*,—*νῆστις*,—Leerdarm, n. G.,—which is situated between the duodenum and ileum: and so termed from being found *empty*,—*jejunus*, L.,—leer, G.,—after death.

JOUBARBE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sempervivum* (*Dodecandria, dodecagyn.; Crassulaceæ*), L.,—die Hauswurz, G.,—Houseleek. The common *European* species,—*J. des toites*,—*S. tectorum*,—possesses *cooling* and *anodyne* properties.

JOUE, s. f.,—*γένυς*,—gena, f. L.,—Bakke, m. G.,—cheek: in Anatomy and Zoology, that portion of the *visage* which forms the lateral paries of the mouth, and on which the beard,—*τὸ γένειον*,—grows in Man: in the lower *Mammifera*, the region comprized between the nose, mouth, and ear; in *Birds*,—between the root of the beak, frons, and eye: in *Trilobites*, the lateral part of the shield,—le *Bouclier*, F.: in *Insects*, the portion of the head situated, on each side, between the mandible and eye.

JOUR, s. m.,—*ἡμέρα*,—dies, m. L.,—Tag, m. G.,—day: in ordinary language, the period which elapses from sunrise to sunset: in Astronomy, that of one entire revolution of the earth upon its axis: the *former*, termed the *natural*—; the *latter*, the *astronomical day*,—*Jour naturel*, et—*astronomique*, F. The doctrine of *critical days*,—see CRISE,—in the observation, and treatment, of diseases, has well-nigh fallen into neglect with modern Physicians. JOURNAL, s. m., F., G., and E.: literally a *day-book*,—see DIAIRE; but now employed, in common, and even scientific language, to designate monthly, and quarterly, productions in literature; as the *Journal der pratischen Heilkunde*, of Hufeland; and the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*.

JUGAL, adj.,—jugalis, L. See MALAIRE.

JUGO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—jugo-maxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the MASSETER *muscle*.

JUGULAIRE, s. f., and adj.,—relating to the *throat*,—jugulum, n. L.,—Gurgel, m., Kehl, f. G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *veins*, the external and internal *jugular*,—*Veine jugulaire externe*, et *interne*, F. (— Trachélo-sous-cutanée, et céphalique, Ch.),—vena *jugularis* externa, et interna, L.,—die äussere, und innere *Kehl*vene, G.; the *first*, formed by the internal maxillary, superficial temporal, and posterior auricular, and descending along the neck, to terminate in the subclavian, exteriorly to the *last*; which, more large and deeply-seated, passes from, 2. the *Jugular fossa*,—*Fosse jugulaire*, F.,—

*Kehl*grube, G?,—formed by the petrous portion of the temporal, and the occipital bone, receives the blood from the lateral sinus, and divers smaller veins; and pours it into the subclavian. The *jugular notch*, and *orifice*, of *British*,—Incisura *jugularis*, et foramen *jugulare*, vel—lacerum posterius, L.,—are der *Kehl*ausschnitt, und das *Kehl*loch, of *German* anatomists; the *latter*, *l'Hiatus occipito-pétreux*, of the *French*.

Jugulaires, pl.,—*Jugulares*: a term applied, by Linnæus, to an Order of *osseous Fishes*; comprehending those genera, in which, as in the *Gadidæ*, the ventral fins, —*Membres pelviens*, F.,—are placed anteriorly to the pectoral.

Julep, s. m.,—julapium, n. L.: a term, derived from the *Persian*, or *Arabic*, signifying *mild beverage*; and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate soothing, acidulated, or mucilaginous potions, as the Acetated Camphor- and the Rose- *Julep*,—der Kampheressig- und Rosen- *Julep*, of *German* Pharmacology.

Jumeau, s. m., and adj.,—gemellus, geminus, L.,—διδυμος,—Zwilling, m. G.: a term used, in popular language, to designate *two* animals produced *at a birth*: in Anatomy, certain *muscles* disposed *in pairs*, and *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, distributed to them. Of the *first*, there are, A. the *double-bellied femoral muscle*,—*Jumeaux de la cuisse* (M. ischio-trochantérien, Ch.), F.,—*Gemini*, L.,—described, by the *Germans*, as two distinct muscles: a. the *superior*,—oberer *Zwillings*muskel,—*geminus* superior, L.,—arising from the spine,—and, b. the *inferior*,—unterer,—*g.* inferior,—from the tuber, of the ischium: and inserted, together, into the cavity at the root of the *Trochanter major*: and, B. a similarly constructed *muscle of the leg*,—*Jumeaux de la jambe* (M. bifémoro-calcanien, Ch.), F.,—Gastrocnemius externus, vel *gemellus*, L.,—äusserer zweiköpfiger Wadenmuskel, G.; the external and internal fleshy masses, of which it is composed, attached to the corresponding femoral condyles, and inserted, with the Soleus, by a common tendon,—tendo Achillis,—into the posterior part of the os calcis. Of the *second*, the *arteries* and *veins*,—*Artères*, et *veines*, *gemelles*, F.,—are branches of, or terminate in, the corresponding popliteal vessels; and the *nerves*,—*Nerfs jumeaux*,—twigs of the tibial branch of the popliteal. They are all distributed on the *Gastrocnemius* muscle.

Jument, s. f.,—ἡ ἵππος,—equa, f. L.,—Stute, f., Mutterpferd, n. G.,—mare: the female of the horse.

Jurisprudence *Médicale*,—*Jurisprudentia* medicalis, L.,—die Medicinische *Jurisprudenz*, G.: a term sometimes erroneously employed as synon. with Forensic Medicine; but now generally restricted to signify, or express, a knowledge of the *laws*, and regulations, relative to *medical* education and practice.

Jus, s. m.,—χυλὸς,—succus, m. L.,—Saft, m. G.: the *juice* of animal or vegetable substances, extracted by pressure, and concentrated, or not, by evaporation: as *J. de viande*,—animal broth, highly concentrated;—*de réglisse*,—*extract* of liquorice, —see Glycirrhize,—evaporated to dryness;—*des herbes*, the *juice* of vegetables, simply expressed.

Jusquiame, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Hyoscyamus* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Solaneæ*), L.,—das Bilsenkraut, G.,—Henbane; comprizing many species, of which the *common European*,—*J. noire*,—*H. niger*,—ὁ ὑοσκύαμος,—literally, *hog's-bean*,—is employed, as a *narcotic*, both externally and internally. *Poisonous*, in large doses. The effluvia of the fresh plant are highly noxious. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Extract*, and an *Oil by infusion*, Extractum Hyoscyami,—*Ph. Gall.*,—Bilsenkraut-Extract; Oleum Hyoscyami Infusum—Aufgegossenes Bilsenkrautöl. *German*: a *Tincture*, *Plaster*, *Ointment*, and *Expressed Oil of the Seeds*,—Bilsenkraut-Tinktur, -Pflaster, -Salbe, und Bilsensamenöl.

Juxtaposition, s. f.,—juxta-positio, f. L.,—Nebereinanderstellung, f. G.: a term signifying *application to the exterior*; hence opposed, in Natural History, to Intussusception. *Accroissement par*—: a mode of increase, peculiar to minerals. It consists in the successive application of new molecules upon those which constitute the primitive nucleus of a body.

K.

Kaiéput. See Cajéput.

Kanguroo, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Marsupial Mammifera*,—*Halmaturus*, L., —das Kanguruh, G.; one species of which, —le *Kang. géant*,—*H. giganteus*,—formerly *Didelphis giganteus*, Linn.,—a native of New Holland, is remarkable for its large tail, and disproportionate length of pelvic limbs. *Flesh*, like that of deer.

Kélotomie. See Célotomie.

Kératiase, s. f.,—keratiasis, f. (κέρας, a horn), L., and G.: a *horn-like* excrescence, developed on the temple or forehead.

Kératoglosse. See Cératoglosse.

Kératome. See Cératome, and Cyclotome.

Kératonyxis, s. f. (κέρας, a horn, νύσσω, to pierce), F., L., and G.: *Perforation* of the

cornea, in the operation for cataract by depression,—die *Durchstechung* der *Kornhaut* zur Depression des Katarakt, G.

KERMES, s. m.: in Entomology, a species of *Coccus*,—see COCHINELLE. This insect,—*C. ilicis*,—inhabits an *oak*,—hence called *Quercus coccifer*,—growing in *South Europe*. The female is apterous; and imparts to silk and wool a bright-scarlet *dye*. The animal *Kermes*, as it is popularly designated, was once reputed to possess *aphrosidiac* and *analeptic* properties. The *mineral Kermes* is the hydro-sulphuret of Antimony.

KIASTRE, s. m,—kiaster, m.(*χίαζω*, to cross, like the *Greek* χ), L.: a *bandage*, of *such figure*, employed by the ancients.

KILOGRAMME, s. m.: the *weight* of one *thousand*—*χίλιοι*—*grammes*,—seeGRAMME.

KILOLITRE, s. m.: a *measure*, containing one *thousand litres*,—see LITRE.

KINA. KINAKINA. KINKINA, See QUINQUINA. KININE, See QUININE.

KINO, s. m.,—gummi-kino, L.,—Kino-Harz, Kino-Gummi, G.: in Materia Medica, a *resin*, or *gum-resin*, obtained from divers *African* and *Indian* plants, as *Pterocarpus erinacea*, *Eucalyptus resinifera*, *Butea frondosa*, and *Nauclea gamber*. Composed almost wholly of tannin, it operates on the living tissues, as an *astringent* and *tonic*. Ferri sulfatem et tartratem potassæ stibiatum, nec non gelatinam, in chymicis experimentis præcipitat, *Ph. Gall. German Officinal Preparat:* a *Tincture*,—Kino-tinktur.

KIOTOME, s. m., *Coupe-bride*,—kiotomus, m. (*κίων*, a pillar, *τομή*, incision), L.,—Kiotom, m. G.?: an instrument, invented by Dessault, for *division* of *membranous bands*, in the rectum and bladder; and afterwards employed, by him, in excision of the amygdalæ.

KLOPÉMANIE, s. f.,—klopemania, f. (*κλοπή*, theft, *μανία*, madness), L.,—Stehlsucht, f. G.: an irresistible propensity to *steal*; often exhibited by persons of otherwise irreproachable character, and only explicable on phrenological principles.

KRAMÉRATE, s. m.,—krameras, n. L.: a genus of salts,—kramersaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an *acid*,—*Acide kramérique*, F.,—*Kramer*säure, G.,—which exists in the *root* of *Krameria triandria*,—RHATANIE,—with salifiable bases.

KYSTE, s. m.,—kystus, m. (*κύστις*, a bladder or vesicle), L.,—cyst: in Pathological Anatomy, a *serous membrane*, adventitiously developed in the interior of the animal organs, under the influence, direct or indirect, of the inflammatory process; and forming, like the primitive serous structures, a perfect sac, which contains fluid, of variable character and composition. The origin, and mode of development, of *cysts*, are veiled in deep obscurity. They ordinarily form the tumour, termed LOUPE. *K. hydatique*, F.,—a *cyst* containing hydatids. KYSTIQUE, adj.,—kysticus, L.: relating to a *cyst*.

KYSTHITE, s. f.,—cysthitis, f. (*κύσθος*, *pudendum muliebre*), L.: die Entzündung der *äussern weibl. Schaamtheile*, oder der *Mutterscheide*, G. KYSTHOPTOSE, s. f.,—cysthoptosis, f. (*same*, and *πτῶσις*, prolapsus.), L.: *Chute*, ou *Renversement*, *du vagin*, F.

L.

LABDANUM. See LADANUM.

LABIAL, adj.,—labialis,—belonging to the *lips*,—*labia*, L.,—die Lippen, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. certain *muscles*,—*M. labiales*, F.,—see ORBICULAIRE; 2. an *Artery*, and *Veins*,—*Artère labiale*,—*Lippen*schlagader, G.,—et *Veines labiales*,—see CORONAIRES; and, 3. *Glands*,—*Glandes*—, glandulæ—*labiales*, F., et L.,—die *Lippen*drüsen, G.,—mucíparous follicles, of rounded figure, projecting beneath the membrane of the internal surface of the *lips*: in Zoology, the minute, articulated, and mobile organs,—*Palpes labiaux*, F.,—palpi *labiales*, L.,—die *Lippen*fühlspitzen, G.?—attached to the *labrum*,—see LABRE,—of divers *Insects*. In Grammar,—the *consonants*,—*labials*,—die *Lippen*buchstaben,—articulated by the *lips*,—mit den *Lippen* ausgesprochen, G.

LABIÉ, adj.,—labiatus, L.,—lippig, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, the limbus of whose corolla is divided into two *lips*, or *labiated*. LABIÉES, pl.,—*Labiatæ*, L.: an Order, or Natural Family, of plants *so characterized*. The species of nearly all the genera composing it, impregnated, like *Mentha* and *Thymus*, with camphor and volatile oil, are aromatic and *excitant*.

LABORATOIRE, s. m.,—Laboratorium, n. L., and G.,—*ἐργαστήριον*,—laboratory: a room, or building, for the *elaboration* of pharmaceutical and chemical articles or preparations.

LABRE, s. m.: a term applied, in Zoology, 1. to the *upper lip*,—*labrum*, n. L.,—Lefze, Oberlippe, f. G.,—of the *Mammifera*; 2. to one of the pieces of the mouth, constituting that organ, in *Insects*; and, 3. to the external border of the orifice of *univalve shells*. In Ichthyology, a genus of *Osseous Fishes*, *Labrus*,—belonging to the Order, *Acanthopterygii*, and constitut-

ing the type of the Family of the LABROÏDES,—*Labroidei*, L.,—Cuv. All the species,—many of them *edible*,—inhabit the ocean.

LABYRINTHE, s. m.,—λαβύρινθος,—labyrinthus, m. L.—Labyrinth, G., and E.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the assemblage of parts which constitute the *internal ear*. It consists of several cavities; for an account of which see VESTIBULE, LIMAÇON, and CANAL. LABYRINTHIQUE, adj.,—λαβυρινθώδης,—labyrinthicus, L.,—labyrinthic: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *auditory nerve*,—*Nerf Auditif*,—see ACOUSTIQUE; as distributed on the cavities which form the *labyrinth*.

LACÉRATION, s. f.,—laceratio, f. L.,—σπαραγμὸς,—Zerreissung, f. G. LACÉRÉ, adj.,—laceratus, lacerus, L.,—zerreissen, G.,—lacerated, torn: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate plants, whose parts, or organs, as the *leaves* of *Pelargonium lacerum*,—exhibit *irregular slits* or *divisions*. For an account of the foramina *lacera* of *Latin* anatomists, see OCCIPITO-PÉTREUX, et SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE.

LACERTIENS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Lacertæ*, L.,—die Eideschen, G.: in Erpetology, a Family of *Saurian Reptiles*; having, for type, the genus, *Lacerta*.

LACINIÉ, adj.,—laciniatus, L.,—zipfelig, geschlitzt, G.; *cut*, on the border, into *narrow* and *irregular strips*,—LACINIURES, s. f., pl.,—Einschnitte, Fetzen, G.; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Chelidonium laciniatum*, and the *petal* of *Trichosanthes laciniosa*. LACINIFOLIÉ, adj.,—lacinifolius, L.,—schlitzblättrig, G.: an epithet applied to *plants*, which are furnished with *laciniated leaves*.

LACIS, s. m.,—reticulum, n. L.,—Netzwerk, n., netzförmige Gewebe, G.,—network. *L. nerveux* ou *vasculaire*,—a *network* of nerves or blood-vessels.

LACRYMAL, adj.,—lacrymalis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an apparatus of organs, or their parts, which are destined to secrete, or carry off, the *tears*,—*lacrymæ*, L.: 2. the bones, or cavities, wherein they are lodged; and, 3. the blood-vessels, and nerves, distributed to them.

1. The *lacrymal passages*,—*Voies* — ,—viæ—*lacrymales*, F., et L.,—*Thränen*durchgänge, G.,—a term applied to the whole assemblage which comprehends, a. the proper *secretory organ of the tears*,—*Glande lacrymale*, F.,—glandula *lacrymalis* vel innominata, L.,—*Thränen*drüse, G.; b. the *lacrymal caruncles*,—see CARONCULE; c. the *minute Orifices*,—*Points lacrymaux*,—puncta *lacrymalia*,—die *Thränen*punkte,—opening on each caruncle, and forming the commencement of, d., the *lacrymal ducts*,—*Conduits lacrymaux*,—ductus *lacrymales*,—which, distinguished into a superior and inferior,—oberes und unteres *Thränen*kanälchen, G,—convey the tears to, e. a *membranous receptacle*,—*Sac lacrymal*,—saccus *lacrymalis*,—*Thränens*ack,—lodged in the nasal angle of the orbit; from whence they are transmitted by, f. a *large duct*—*Canal lacrymal*, ou *nasal*,—ductus *nasalis*,—*Thränen*kanal, oder der Nasenstuck des *Thränen*ableiters,—into the nasal fossæ. 2., a. the *pit*, or *depression*,—fossa glandulæ *lacrymalis*, L.,—Grube der *Thränen*drüse, G.,—in the orbitar surface of the orbitar plate of the *os frontis*, receiving the *lacrymal* gland; b. an orbitar *bone*,—*Os lacrymal*, F.,—, — *lacrymale*, vel unguis, L.,—*Thränen*bein, G.; in a *groove* of which, c. —*Gouttière lacrymale*,—sulcus sacci *lacrymalis*,——*Thränens*ackfurche,——separated from the orbitar portion or surface,—Augenhöhlenfläche, G.,—of the bone by, d. a *ridge*,——crista *lacrymalis*,——*Thränen*beinleiste,—is lodged the *lacrymal* sac. 3., a. an *Artery* —*Artère lacrymale*, F.,—*Thränen*drüsenarterie, G.,—supplied by the ophthalmic, and distributed on the *lacrymal* sac; b. corresponding *veins*,—venæ *lacrymales*,—*Thränen*drüsenvenen,—which pour their blood into the ophthalmic and palpebral—; and, c. a *nerve*,—*Nerf lacrymal*,—nervus *lacrymalis*,—the smaller of the three branches formed by the ophthalmic, and especially distributed on the *lacrymal* gland, and superior eye-lid.

In Surgical Pathology, a soft and indolent *tumour*,—*Tumeur lacrymale*, F.,—situated below the nasal angle of the eye, and resulting from dilatation of the *lacrymal* sac. See, also, FISTULE; and DACRYCYSTALGIE, and the succeeding Articles.

LACTATE, s. m.,—lactas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*milch*saure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an *acid*,—*Acide lactique*, F.—acidum *lacticum*, L.,—*Milch*säure, G.,—which exists in *milk*,—with salifiable bases.

LACTATION, s. f. See ALLAITEMENT.

LACTÉ, adj.,—lacteus, L.,—γαλακτικὸς, γαλακτώδης,—milchig, G.: an epithet employed to designate whatever consists of, results from, or in aspect resembles, *milk*,—*lac*, *lactis*, L.: as, in Therapeutics, a *milk*-diet,—see DIÈTE: in Pathology, *milk*-fever,—*Fièvre lactée* ou *laiteuse*,—*Milch*fieber, G.; and, also, a *cutaneous affection*,—CROUTE *lactée*: in Botany, a plant of the genus, *Ruellia*,—*R. lactea*. The *chyliferous vessels* are, also, from the *milk-like* colour of the fluid which they convey, termed, by Anatomists, *lacteal*,—*Vaisseaux lactés*, F.,—*Milch*gefässe, G. LACTESCENT, adj.,—milchartig, milchgebend, G.: resembling *milk*, or yielding a *milky* fluid.

LACTIFÈRE, adj.,—lactiferus, L.,—γαλακτοφόρος,—lactiferous: transmitting, or containing, *milk*,—*milch*führend oder -ent-

haltend, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *vessels*, or *excretory ducts*, of the mammary gland: in Botany, to plants which, as *Lactuca*, and *Papaver*, abound in a *milky* juice.

LACTIPHAGE, and LACTIPOTE, s. m., and adj.: barbarous compounds of the *Latin*, *lac, lactis*,—*milk*, with the *Greek*, φάγω, and πότης; and employed, by the ignorant, as synonyms of GALACTOPHAGE, and GALACTOPOTE.

LACTUCARIUM, s. m.,—n. L. See LAITUE.

LACTUCÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Lactuceæ*, L.: in Botany, a Tribe of the Family of the *Chicoreæ*; having, for type, the genus, *Lactuca*.

LACUNE, s. f.,—lacuna, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, commonly employed as synon. with CRYPTE. Some *lacunæ*, as those of the vagina,—die *Grübchen* in der Mutterscheide, G.,—rectum, and urethra, are merely orifices of mucous crypts. *L. de la langue:* the designation applied, by Chaussier, to the *Foramen cœcum*,—see AVEUGLE,—of the tongue. In Botany, cavities,—die Lücken, G.,—filled with air, existing in the cellular tissue of aquatic plants.

LACUSTRAL. LACUSTRE, adj.: an epithet employed specifically to designate *animals*, and *plants*; which, as *Ancylus*—, and *Littorella lacustris*, inhabit the waters, or shores, of a *lake*.

LADANUM, ou LABDANUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—λήδανον,—Labdanharz, G.: an odoriferous *gum-resin*, the product of divers species of *Cistus*, especially *C. creticus*,—ὁ λῆδος,—see CISTE.

LADRERIE, s. f.: 1. a vulgar designation of *Lepra Araborum*,—Aussatz, G.,—see ÉLÉPHANTIASE; 2. a *hospital*,—domus *leprosorum*, L.,—for the reception of the *leprous*,—*Ladres*, F.; and, 3. a *disease in swine*, resulting from the presence of an hydatid.

LAGOCHILE, s. m.,—lagochilus, m. (λαγὼς, a hare, χεῖλος, a lip), L.,—hare-lip,—see BEC. LAGOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—lagophthalmia, f. (*same*, and ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye), L.,—Hasenauge, n. G.,—hare-eye: an unnatural contraction of the upper eye-lid, whereby the organ is prevented from covering the eye-ball during sleep. LAGOSTOME, s. m.,—lagostoma, n. (*same*, and στόμα, a mouth), L.: synon. with LAGOCHILE. LAGOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—lagographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.: the title of two works published, in the 17th century, by Waldung, and Paullini, on the *History of the Hare*.

LAGOPE, adj. (*same*, and πούς, a foot): an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, as the Ptarmigan,—*Tetrao lagopus*,—(*Lagopus mutus*, of modern Ornithology),—λαγώπους,—die *hasenfüssige* Waldhuhn, G.,—have the *legs* clothed with *down*, like those of the *hare*.

LAINE, s. f.,—lana, f. L.,—ἔριον,—Woll, f. G.,—wool: in Zoology, the long, thick covering of the bodies of certain *Mammifera*, as the sheep: in Botany, the down,—DUVET,—which invests some plants, as *Verbascum thapsus*. LANIEUX, adj.,—lanatus, lanosus,—ἐριώδης,—woolig,—wooly: covered with *wool*, or *thick down*.

LAIT, s. m.,—lac, n. L.,—γάλα,—Milch, n. G.,—milk: in Physiology, and Animal Chemistry, the opaque and saccharine fluid, secreted by the mammary gland of the female *Mammifera*. *Milk*, left to itself, spontaneously separates into three parts,—the *cream*,—see CRÈME; *caseous principle*,—see CASÉUM; and whey,—PETIT-LAIT. The principal varieties, employed in *diet* and *domestic economy*, are the *milk* of the ass, sheep, goat, of woman, the mare, and cow. The 1st,—L. *d'ânesse*,—see ANE,—resembles human *milk* in taste, odour, and consistence; but contains less cream, and more of the caseous principle. The 2nd,—*de brebis*, F.,—*lac* ovinum, L.,—Schaf-*milch*, G.,—yields more cream than the cow's; but the butter is softer, and the caseum more fat and viscid. The Rochfort cheese is made of it. The 3rd,—*de Chèvre*,—*lac* caprinum, L.,—resembles that of the cow, with greater solidity of the butter. 4th,—*de Femme*,—*lac* humanum,—Frauen*milch*,—contains more sugar of milk,—*Sucre de lait*, G.,—and cream, but less caseum, than the cow's. The 5th,—*de Jument*,—*lac* equinum,—yields but a small quantity of fluid buttery matter, a softer caseum, and more whey, than that of, 6th,—*de Vache*,—*lac* vaccinum,—Kuh-*milch*. The crop of the male pigeon, also, secretes, at certain periods, a *milk-like* fluid destined for the nurture of the nestlings. *Lait caillé*,—see CAILLE-LAIT,—*L. ecrémé*, F.,—*lac* flore denudatum, L.,—die abgerahmte *Milch*, G.,—skim-*milk*. DENT *de lait*,—*milk*-tooth. *Soupe au lait*,—jusculum *lactis*,—*Milch*suppe,—*milk*-porridge.

In Botany, the term, *milk*, is applied to the emulsive fluid which exudes from divers plants: as those of the families of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Lactuceæ*, and *Papaveraceæ*. These *vegetable milks*,—*Laits végétales*, F.,—are, for the most part, resins, or gum-resins, held in suspension, by water. Some, even, as those of *Carica papaya*, and *Galactodendron*, approach, in their composition, the *animal milks*.

In Pharmacy, various preparations, heretofore, received, from their consistence or colour, the name of *milk*; as *milk of almonds*,—see EMULSION;—of *ammoniacum*,—*L. ammoniacal*, F.,—*lac* ammoniaci, L.,—Ammoniaks-*Milch*, G.;—of *sulphur*,—*L. de soufre*,—*lac* sulphuris,—Schwefel*milch*, LAITAGE, s. f.,—lacticinium, n. L.,—*Milch*speise, f.,—*milk*-food.

LAITANCE, LAITE *de poisson*, s. f.,—piscis pulpa *lactea*, L.,—Fisch*milch*, G: the soft roe, or testis, of the male fish.

LAITEUX, adj.,—lacteus, L.,—γαλακτικὸς,—milchig, G.,—milky: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants, which yield a *milky* juice,—see LAIT: in Pathology, to *internal diseases*,—*Maladies laiteuses*, F.,—resulting from metastasis of the *mammary secretion*; or to *external affections*,—LACTÉ,—exhibiting an imaginary resemblance to *milk*.

LAITUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lactuca* (*Syngenesia, Polygam. æqual.; Chicoraceæ*), L.,—now the type of a new Family,—see LACTUCÉES,—der Salat, G.,—Lettuce; comprizing many species. Of these, 1. the Garden-lettuce,—*L. cultivée*,—*L. sativa*,—ἡ ἡρίδαχίνη,—der Gartensalat, G.,—is a grateful and *sedative esculent*; and yields an *Extract*,—LACTUCARIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—recommended, by Dr. Duncan,—see *Observations on Pulmonary Consumption*,—as a substitute for opium: and, 2. the wild,—*L. sauvage*,—*L. virosa*,—ἡ ἡρίδαξ ἀγρία,—Giftlattig, Giftsallat, G.,—is said to be powerfully *diuretic* and *diaphoretic*. An *Extract*, and *Tincture*,—Giftlattig Extract, und -Tinktur,—are prepared, from it, by the *Germans*.

LAMBDACISME, s. m.,—λαμβδακισμὸς,—lambdacismus, m. L.,—Lambdakismus, m. G.: vicious pronunciation of the letter, *L.*,—*Lambda*, of the *Greek* alphabet.

LAMBDOÏDAL, LAMBDOÏDE, adj.,—λαμβδοειδὴς,—lambdoides, L.,—lambdaförmig, G.,—lambdoid: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, from its resemblance, in figure, to the *Greek* Λ, the *suture*,—*S. lambdoïde*, F.,—sutura *lambdoidea*, L.,—die Λ-*förmige* Naht, G.,—which unites the occipital and parietal bones: the *occipito-parietal* suture, of the more precise language of modern Anatomy.

LAMBEAU, s. m.,—Fleischlappen, m. G.,—a *flap* of flesh. *Flap*-wounds,—*Plaies à lambeau*, F. The *flap*-operation,—see AMPUTATION.

LAME, s. f.,—lamina, f. L.,—πέταλον,—Platte, f. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *thin* and *flattened portion of a bone*, as the cribriform *plate*,—la *Lame criblée*, F.,—*lamina* cribrosa, L.,—Sieb*platte*, G.,—of the ethmoid; and the *plates*, or *tables*,—*L. externe*, et *interne*,—of the frontal bone: in Botany,—the *expanded portion* of an unguiculated *petal*,—see PÉTAL. LAMINEUX, adj.,—laminosus, L.,—formed of *small plates*, or *laminæ*: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the cellular tissue,—*Tissu lamineux*, F.

LAMELLE, s. f.,—lamella, f. L.,—Plattchen, n. G.: a term applied, in Botany, to various parts, or organs, of plants; as, by Mirbel, to the *petaloid appendages* which spring from the *throat* of the *corolla* of *Rhododendron*, and the *interior* of the *tube* of *Hydrophyllum*;—by others, to the *plaited membrane* which invests the inferior surface of the *pileus* of the *Agarics*. LAMELLÉ, adj.,—lamellatus,—geplättelt,—lamellated: formed of *slender plates*, or *lamellæ*; as the *antennæ*,—*Antennes lamellées*, F.,—of *Melolontha*. LAMELLIFORME, adj.,—lamelliformis,—plattchenförmig,—lamelliform: disposed in *lamellæ*.

LAMPROIE, s. f. See PÉTROMYZON.

LANCE *de Mauriceau*: an instrument employed, by the celebrated Obstetrician, whose name it bears, for perforation of the skull of the fœtus, in difficult parturition.

LANCÉOLÉ, adj.,—lanceolatus, L.,—lanzettlich, -förmig, G.,—lanceolated: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to specifically designate animals, and plants, whose organs, like the *caudal fin* of *Gobius lanceolatus*, and the *leaf* of *Metrosideros lanceolata*, exhibit the *figure* of a *lance*. In the latter application, syn. with LANCIFOLIÉ, adj.—lancifolius—lanzettblättrig.

LANCETTE, s. f.,—lanceola, f. L.,—Lanzette, f. G.,—lancet: an instrument, composed of a blade,—LAME,—and a handle,—CHASSE; and employed, by Surgeons, in the operation of phlebotomy. *L. à abcès*, F.,—an abscess-*lancet*.

LANCINANT, adj.,—lancinans, L.,—zerreissend, G.,—piercing, like a *lance*. *Douleur lancinante*, F.,—a *lancinating* pain.

LANGUE, s. f.,—lingua, f. L.,—γλῶσσα, γλῶττα,—Zunge, f. G.,—tongue: in Anatomy, a symmetrical, muscular, and commonly moveable organ, occupying the mouth of vertebrated animals, from the *os hyoides* and epiglottis to the back of the incisor teeth. Composed, principally, of four pairs of muscles,—see STYLO-GLOSSE, LINGUAL, HYO-GLOSSE, and GÉNIO-GLOSSE,—it constitutes the organ of speech and expuition, of taste, suction, mastication, and deglutition, in Man and the higher *Vertebrata*: a minute, fleshy, and mobile mass, situated in the interior of the mouth of certain *Insects*: the spiral tubular organ of the *Lepidoptera*.

LANGUETTE, s. f.,—γλωσσάριον,—ligula, f. L.: in Botany, the *membranous appendage*,—Blatthäutchen, n. G.,—which crowns the sheath of the leaf of the *Gramineæ*; and the *long* and *narrow band*,—Bandblümchen, G.,—which terminates the *tube of the corolla* of certain of the *Synantheræ*: in Zoology, the *second piece*,—Zungelchen, G.,—of the *labium of Insects*.

LANIFÈRE, adj.,—lanifer, L.,—ἠριοφόρος,—wolletragend, G.,—laniferous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which exhibit a *fleece*: and in Botany, to plants which are covered by a thick *wool* or *cotton-like down*. Synon. with LANIGÈRE, adj.,—laniger, L.,—lanigerous.

LAPAROCÈLE, s. f.,—laparocele, f. (λάπαρα, the region of the loins, κήλη, hernia), L.,—lumbar hernia. For an instance of this rare affection, see Cloquet, *Recherches Anatomiques sur les Hernies de l'Abdomen*, 4to. Paris, 1817—19.

LAPIN, s. m.: in Zoology, a species belonging to the genus, *Lepus*,—see LIÈVRE. The *flesh* of the *rabbit*,—*L. cuniculus*,—Kaninchen, n. G.,—especially in the wild state, is a grateful, nutritious, and digestible *aliment*.

LAQUE, s. f.,—lacca, f. L.,—Lack, Gummi-lack, G.,—lac: in Materia Medica, a concrete, red-brown, semi-transparent *resin*, deposited by the *Coccus lacca*,—Lackschildlaus, G.,—on the branches of certain *Indian* plants, as *Cactus ficus indica*, or, according to Lamarck, *Erythrina monosperma*. Known, in Europe, under the different designations of *stick-*, *seed-*, and *shell-lac*,—*lacca* in ramis, granis, et tabulis, L.,—Stanger-, Körner-, und Schell-*lack*, G.,—it is employed in the preparation of sealing-wax, and divers *French Pharmaceutical compounds*; and is the basis of an *Aqueous* and an *Alcoholic Tincture*,—Wasserige und Geistige Lack-tinktur, with the *Germans*. In Chemistry, a metalic oxyde, combined with a colouring matter.

LARDACÉ, adj.: in Pathological Anatomy, the designation of a variety of *carcinoma*, which exhibits an aspect resembling that of *bacon*,—*Lard*, F.,—lardum, n. L.

LARGE, adj.,—πλατὺς,—latus, L.,—breit, G.,—broad: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, which have a considerable transverse extent, relatively to their other dimensions. Thus, the frontal and parietal are termed *broad* bones,—*Os larges*, F.,—in opposition to the brachial and femoral,—which are long. La *bande large*, F.,—fascia *lata*,—see FASCIA; *Muscle très large du dos*,—*Latissimus* dorsi; and *Ligamens larges de la matrice*,—ligamenta *lata* uteri,—die *breiten* Mutterbänder, G.,—constitute other examples of the application of this epithet.

LARME, s. f.,—lacryma, f. L.,—δάκρυον,—Thräne, f. G.,—tear: in Physiology, the colourless and saline fluid, secreted by the lacrymal gland: in Pharmacy, the minute rounded and transparent mass of a resin, or gum-resin. LARMOIEMENT, s. m.,—lacrymatio, f. L.: *flow of tears* over the cheek from profuse secretion, or from obstruction of the lacrymal passages. See EPIPHORA.

LARMIER, s. m.: in Comparative Anatomy, a *membranous sac*, which secretes a thick, blackish, and unctuous fluid; situated in an infra-orbitary depression of the maxillary bone, and opening on the exterior, by a longitudinal cleft, in some species of *Cervus*, and *Antilope*.

LARVE, s. f.,—larva, f. L.,—ἡ νύμφη: in Zoology, a term applied to an *Insect* in the first stage of its existence after evolution from the ovum. The *larvæ*,—die *Larven*, G.,—of the *Lepidoptera* are alone termed caterpillars,—see CHÉNILLE. Also, by analogy, the *young* of the *Batrachia*,—see TÉTARD,—during their first, or aquatic, period of life.

LARYNGÉ, LARYNGIEN, adj.,—laryngeus, L.,—laryngeal: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, and Pathology, to designate certain *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, which are distributed on, and *morbid affections* which implicate, the *larynx*: as, 1. a. an *Artery*,—*Artère laryngée*, F.,—arteria *laryngea*, L., *Kehlkopf*arterie, G.,—ordinarily, a branch of the superior thyroideal, itself the *laryngeal* artery, of Winslow; b. a *Vein*,—*Veine laryngée*, F.,—which terminates in the internal jugular; c. two *Nerves*,—*Nerfs laryngés*,—die *Kehlkopf*nerven, G.,—given off, on each side, by the pneumo-gastric; one, the *superior*,—*supérieur*,—der obere,—nervus *laryngeus* superior; and the other, the *inferior*,—*inférieur*, ou RECURRENT,—der untere,—nervus *laryngeus* inferior, vel recurrens. 2.—to a variety of *Phthisis*,—PHTHISIE *laryngée*, F.,—die *Kehlkopf*schwindsucht, G.,—consequent on ulceration of the *laryngeal* membrane.

LARYNGITE, s. f.,—laryngitis, f. L.,—Luftröhrenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *larynx*.

LARYNGOGRAPHIE, LARYNGOLOGIE, LARYNGOTOMIE: feminine compounds of λάρυγξ,—see LARYNX,—with the *Greek*, γράφω, λόγος, and τομὴ; and employed, in Anatomy, and Surgery, to respectively designate a *description* of,—a *treatise* on,—and the *dissection*, or *incision*,—λαρυγγοτομία,—of, the *larynx*. They may be *latinized*, and *anglicized*, by conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* into *y*;—*germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

LARYNX, s. m.,—f. L.,—λάρυγξ,—Kehlkopf, Luftröhrenkopf, m. G.: in Anatomy, the organ of voice of the higher *Vertebrata*; situated on the summit of, and communicating with, the windpipe. It is composed of four cartilages,—see THYROÏDE, CRICOÏDE, and ARYTÉNOÏDE; numerous muscles; and liberally supplied with blood-vessels and nerves,—see LARYNGÉ. In Birds, there exists an inferior—in addition to the superior *larynx*.

LATENT, adj.,—latens, L.,—verborgen, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases, of difficult or obscure diagnosis; as ill-defined pneumonia,—*Pneumonie latente*, F.: in Chemistry, to the *matter of heat*,—*Calorique latent*,—when so intimately combined with bodies that its presence is not indicated by the thermome-

ter: in Botany,—to the *vegetable embryo*, *Embryon latent*,—when developed only by accidental causes, and giving rise to adventitious buds.

Latifolié, adj.,—breitblättrig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants, which, as *Weissia latifolia*,—are distinguished by their *broad leaves*,—*folia lata*, L.,—breite Blätter, G.

Laudanum, s. m.,—n. L.: a term, probably a corruption of the *Latin*, *laudandum*, or, rather, *laude dignum*; and employed, in *French* Pharmacy, to designate all the preparations of opium, more especially the extract. In the popular language of the *Germans*, and *British*, it is restricted to the simple alcoholic, and the vinous Tinctures, —die Einfache, und Safranhaltige Opiumtinktur,—the Tinctura—, et Vinum Opii, of their respective Dispensatories.

Laurier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Laurus* (*Enneandria*, *monogyn.*; *Laurinæ*), L.,—der Lorbeerbaum, G.,—the Laurel; comprizing several *medicinal* species,—see Camphre, Cannellier, et Sassafras. The *leaves*,—die *Lorbeer*blätter, G.,—of the common species,—*L. commun*, F.,—*L. nobilis*,—ἡ δάφνη, of the *Greeks*,—are aromatic: and the *berries*,—baccæ *Lauri*, L.,—die *Lorbeer*beeren, G.,—yield an *expressed Oil*,—*Huile de laurier*, F.,—*Lorbeer*öl, G.,—employed, externally, as an *anodyne*. Laurine, s. f.,—laurina, f. L.: a peculiar *crystalline substance*, found in the *berries of laurel*.

Lauro-Cérise, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Prunus*,—see Prunier. The *leaves*, —folia *lauro-cerasi*, L.,—*Kirschlorbeer*blätter, G.,—contain hydrocyanic acid; and, when largely employed, are *poisonous*. The *distilled water*,—l'*Eau distillée des feuilles de Lauro-Cérise*, F.,—Aqua Stillatitia de foliis Pruni Lauro-Cerasi, *Ph. Gall.*,—das Kirschlorbeerwasser, G.,—is *anodyne* and *antispasmodic*.

Lavande, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lavandula* (*Didynamia*, *gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—der Lavendel, G.,—the Lavender. The *flowers*,—die Lavendelblumen, G.,—of the common species,—*L. spica*,—yield a fragrant *essential oil*,—Oleum Lavandulæ,—das Lavendelöl. In addition to this, the *French* have a *Simple*, and an *Ammoniated Spirit*,—Alcoolatum de Lavandulâ, and — Lavandulæ ammoniacale, *Ph. Gall.*; the *Germans*, a *Simple*, and a *Compound Spirit*,—Einfacher und Zusammengesetzter Lavendelspiritus.

Lavement, s. m. See Clystère.

Laxatif, adj.,—laxativus, L.,—laxirend, G.,—laxative. See Eccoprotique.

Légume, s. m.,—legumen, n. L.,—λόβος, —Hulsenfrucht, f. G. See Gousse. Légumineuses s. f., pl.,—*Leguminosæ* L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for fruit, a *legume*, or pod. It includes many species, of great value in medicine and domestic economy.

Leïopode, s. m., and adj.,—λειόποδης,—leiopodes, L.: a term applied to one who has a *flat*, instead of naturally arched, *foot*, —wer einen *platten*, nicht gehörig gebogenen *Fuss* hat, G.

Leiphème, adj.,——λείφαιμος,——leiphæmus, L.,—blutarm, G.: an epithet applied to an individual,—*Individu anémique*, F.,—see Anémie,—pale from *loss* of *blood*.

Lénitif, adj.,—lendernd, G.: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *mild laxative remedies*,—*Médicaments lénitifs*, F.; as the *Lenitive* Electuary,—Electuarium *lenitivum* (Sennalatwerge, G.,—Confectio Sennæ, *Ph. Lond.*), of the older dispensatories.

Lent, adj.,—lentus, L.,—βραδύς,—langsam, G.,—slow. *Ex. Pouls lent*, F.,—pulsus *lentus*, L.,—a *slow* pulse; *Fièvre lente*,—ein schleichendes Fieber, G.,—a *slow* (hectic or nervous) fever.

Lenticulaire, Lentiforme, adj.,—lenticularis, L.,—φακοειδής,—linsenförmig, G.,—lenticular, exhibiting the *figure* of a *lentil*,—φακῆ: as, in Anatomy, 1. a *minute bone of the ear*,—*Os lenticulaire*, ou Orbiculaire; 2. a *ganglion of the optic nerve*, —*G. lenticulaire*, ou Ophthalmique,—Augenknoten, G.; and, 3. certain *mucous follicles*,—*Papilles lenticulaires*,—*linsenförmige* Wärzchen,—which, situated in two oblique lines, unite, at an acute angle, on the base of the tongue. In Surgery, a *knife*,—Couteau *lenticulaire*. In Zoology, and Botany, employed to specifically designate *animals*, and *plants*, whose organs, as the *shell* of *Orbulites lenticulata*,—the *leaf* of *Bossiæa lenticularis*, and *seed* of *Ervum lens*,—ὁ φακός,—are *lentil*-shaped.

Lentille, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ervum* (*Diadelphia*, *decandr.*; *Leguminosæ*), L.,—die Erve, G.,—the Tare. The *seed*, —termed also *Lentille*, F.,—die Linse, G., —of one species,—*E. lens*,—*L. cultivée*,—is employed, as *food*, in South Europe; and *that* of another,—*E. ervillia* (*Ervillia sativa*, Link),—l'*Ervillier*,—yields a resolutive *farina*: in Pathology, the vulgar name of *Ephelis lentigo*,—see Ephélide: in Physics, a *doubly convex glass*,—lens, lenticula, f. L.,—Linsenglas, n. G.

Léontiase, s. m.,—leontiasis, f. L.: in Pathology, a species of *Lepra*; wherein the patient's face is thought to resemble that of the *lion*,—λέων.

Lépidoïde, adj.,—λεπιδοειδής,—lepidoides, L.,—schuppenförmig, schuppig, G.,—scaly, *resembling* a *scale*,—λεπίς,—Schuppe, G.: an epithet applied, by some anatomists, to the *squamous suture*,—*S. lépidoïde*, F.,—die *Schuppen*naht, G.,—formed by the temporal bone.

LÉPIDOPTÈRES, s. m., pl.,—*Lepidoptera* (λεπὶς,—λεπίδος, a scale,—πτέρον, a wing), L.,—die Lepidopteren, Schuppenflügler, G.: in Entomology, an Order of the Class, *Insecta;* comprehending those insects which have four *scaly wings*,—Insekten mit vier *Flügeln*, welche mit feinen *Schuppen* bedeckt sind, G. It includes three Sub-orders, *Papilionidæ*, *Sphingidæ*, and *Phalenidæ*, principally distinguished, from each other, by the structure of the antenna, and forming, together, the *Glossates*, of Fabricius. LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGIQUE, adj.,—lepidopterologicus, L.,—pertaining to —: LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—Lepidopterolog, m. G.,—lepidopterologist, a student of —. LÉPIDOPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—lepidopterologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—lepidopterology: the *science* of *lepidopterous* insects,—*Insectes lépidoptères*, F.

LÉPIDO-SARCOME, s. m.,—lepido-sarcoma, n. L.,—Schuppenfleischgewächs, G.: a *fleshy tumour*,—σάρκωμα,—covered with *scales*,—λεπίδες; observed in the interior of the mouth, by Severinus.

LÉPORIDES, LÉPORINS, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Leporidæ*, *Leporini*, L.: a Family of *Mammifera*, Order *Rodentia;* having, for type, the genus, *Lepus*,—see LIÈVRE.

LÈPRE, s. f.,—λέπρα,—lepra, f. L.,—Aussatz, m., Schuppenkrankheit, f. G.,—leprosy. Under this generic term, three distinct *scaly affections of the skin* have been confounded: 1. The *leprosy of the Jews*,—*L. des Juifs*,—little known; 2. — *of the Arabs*,—see ÉLÉPHANTIASE; and, 3. — *of the Greeks*,—*L. des Grecs*. The *latter*, to which the term is here restricted, includes, according to *French* writers, three species,—la *squammeuse*,—*crustacée*, et —*tuberculeuse;* and three, according to *British*,—see Bateman, *Synopsis*, Order II., *Squamæ*. Much confusion, however, still exists respecting leprous affections. LÉPREUX, adj.,—λεπρὸς, λεπρώδης,—leprous: relating to, or attacked with, *leprosy*. LÉPROSERIE, s. f.,—Spital für *Aussätzige*, G.: a hospital for *lepers*.

LÉSION, s. f.,—læsio, f. (*lædere*, to injure), L.: a term, in Pathology, syn. with derangement and disorder; and employed to designate every alteration which may occur in the structure, or functions, of an organ. *Lésions organiques*, F.,—*læsiones* organicæ, L.,—*organische* Krankheiten, G.: terms used to express either the morbid change existing in the structure of an organ, or the phenomena connected with it. Pinel, in his *Nosographie Philosophique*, v. iii, p. 294, has combined, and made his 5th Class of, these *lesions*. They are subdivided into the *General*, common to all the tissues; and the *Particular*, or proper to each. See Corvisart, *Essai sur les Lésions Organiques du Cœur*, 8vo. Paris, 1811.

LÉTHALITÉ, s. f.,—lethalitas, f. L.,—Todtlichkeit, f. G.: the quality of anything *fatal*,—LÉTHIFÈRE, adj.,—lethalis,—θανάσιμος,—todtlich: an epithet used in speaking of necessarily *fatal* injuries.

LETHARGIE, s. f.,—λήθαργία,—lethargia, f. L.,—excessive drowsiness. See CARUS, and COMA. LETHARGIQUE, adj.,—λήθαργικὸς,—lethargicus,—lethargisch, G.?—lethargic: connected with, or suffering from, *lethargy*.

LEUCE, s. f.,—λεύκη (λευκὸς, white): a variety of *Lepra*,—der weisse Aussatz, G.,—referred, by Alibert, to *L. squammosa*.

LEUCINE, s. f.,—leucina, f. (λευκὸς, —), L.,—Leucine, f., Leucin, n., eine bei Behandlung des Muskelfleisches mit Schwefelsäure erhaltene *weisse* Substanz, G.,—a *white* substance, obtained by treating muscular flesh with sulphuric acid.

LEUCOCÉPHALE, adj.,—leucocephalus (λευκὸς, white, κεφαλὴ, the head), L.,—weissköpfig, G.: an epithet employed specifically to designate *animals*, which, as *Delphinus leucocephalus*, among the *Cetacea*, *Aquila leucocephala*, among *Birds*, and *Coccinella leucocephala*, among *Insects*, exhibit a *white head;* and *plants* which, like *Agaricus leucocephalus*, among the *Fungi*, are distinguished by a *white pileus* or *summit*. LEUCOGASTRE, adj.,—leucogaster (*same*, and γαστὴρ, belly), L.:—applied, in like manner, to *animals*, as *Ardea leucogaster*, a *grallatorial Bird*, and *Natrix leucog.*, an *ophidian Reptile*,—with a *white belly*.

LEUCOME, s. m.,—λεύκωμα,—leucoma, n. L.,—Leuköm, n., ein *weisser* Hornhautfleck, G.,—a *white* speck, resulting from cicatrization of a wound, of the cornea.

LEUCOPATHIE, s. f.,—leucopathia, f. (λευκὸς, white, πάθος, a disease), L.,—das weisse Leiden, G.,—leucopathy: the condition of an *albino*.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIE, s. f., F., and G.,—leucophlegmatia, f. (λευκὸς, white, φλέγμα, phlegm or pituita), L.: in Pathology, general infiltration of serum, or exhalation of air, into the cellular tissue of the body: hence a synonym of *general dropsy*,—see ANASARQUE,—and of *emphysema*,—EMPHYSÈME. LEUCOPHLEGMATIQUE, adj.,—leucophlegmaticus,—leucophlegmatisch—leucophlegmatic.

LEUCOPYRIE, s. f.,—leucopyria, f. L.: a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *hectic fever*. It constitutes the 2nd genus of the LEUCOSES, s. f., F., et L., pl., or Seventh Family, of his *Nosologie Naturelle;* comprehending all those diseases which attack the serous or lymphatic vessels.

LEUCORRHÉE, s. f.,—leucorrhœa, f. (λευκὸς, white, ῥέω, to flow), fluor albus, L.,—der weisse Fluss, G.,—vulgarly, the *whites*,—FLEURS *blanches*, F.: the discharge of a colourless, greenish, or yellowish fluid, re-

sulting from inflammation, acute or chronic, of the membrane which lines the female organs of generation. LEUCORRHOÏQUE, adj.,—leucorrhoicus, L.: suffering from, or connected with, *leucorrhœa*.

LEVAIN, s. m.,—*ζύμη*,—fermentum, n. L.,—Sauerteig, m., Hefen, f. G.,—leaven, yeast,—see FERMENT. LEVURE, s. f.,—spuma cerevisiæ, L.,—Bierhefen, Barme, f. G.: that variety of *yeast* which rises on the surface of malt-liquor, in fermentation.

LEVIER, s. m.,—vectis, f. L.,—Hebel, m. G.,—lever: an instrument employed, in Mechanics, for raising or sustaining weights, or overcoming resistance: in Surgery,—*L. droit*,—for extraction of the incisor,— and *l. de l'Ecluse*, la *langue de carpe*,—for that of the molar teeth: in Obstetrics, a *lever*,—*vectis* obstetricus, L.,—for altering the position of the head, and expediting the delivery, of the child, in difficult parturition.

LÉVIGATION, s. f.,—levigatio, f. L.,—Zerreibung, f. G.: in Pharmacy, the *reduction* of a substance into *finest powder*. LÉVIGER, v. a.,—levigare, L.,—to levigate.

LÈVRE, s. m.,—labium, n. L.,—*χεῖλος*,—Lefze, Lippe, f. G.,—lip: a term employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate the moveable and vascular organs which bound the orifice of the mouth,—rictus, m. L.,—die Mundöffnung, G.,—in man and the lower animals. They are distinguished into the *upper*- and *under-lip*, —*L. supérieure*, et *inférieure*, F.,—*labium* superius, et inferius, L.,—Ober- und Unter*lippe*, G.,—the *former*, labrum,—Lefze, —the *latter*, labium,—Lippe, of Illiger: 2. parts of the female organs of generation,—*Lévres de la vulve*, F.; distinguished into the *larger*,—*grandes lèvres*,—*labia* pudendi muliebris, L.,—die grossen Schamlippen, G.; and the *smaller*,—les *petites*, ou *Nymphes*: 3. the two *borders*, internal or left,—*L. interne* ou *gauche*, F.,—*labium* interius vel sinistrum, L.,—die innere oder linke *Lippe*, G.,—and external or right,—*L. externe* ou *droite*,—exterius vel dextrum, —äussere oder rechte,—of an *univalve shell*. In Botany, the two principal divisions,—die Ober- und Unter*lippe*, G.,—of a bilabiate, or personate, calyx or corolla. In Surgery, the *borders*,—*lips*,—of a wound, —les *lévres d'une plaie*, F.,—*labia* vulneris, L.,—or other solution of continuity.

LEXICOGRAPHE, s. m.,—*λεξικογράφος*,—lexicographus, m. L.,—Lexicograph, Wörterbuchschreiber, m. G.,—lexicographer: the *writer* of a *dictionary* or *lexicon*,—*λέξικον*,—Lexikon, Wörterbuch, n. G.: as Stephani Blanchardi, *Lexicon Medicum. First Edition*, 1 vol., published at Leyden, 1690; *Last* —, by Kühn, 2 vols., Leipsic, 1832: and *Medicinisches Lexikon*. Von Kraus. Göttingen, 1826.

LÉZARD, s. m.,—Lacerta, f. L.,—*Σαῦρος*, —Eidechse, f. G.,—Lizard: in Zoology, a genus of *Saurian Reptiles*,—see LACERTÉES; comprehending many *European* and *exotic* species; the *flesh* of which possesses *alimentary*—and is, or has been, supposed to possess *medicinal*, properties.

LIBER, s. m., F., et L.,—Bast, m. G.: in Physiological Botany, one of the three substances which form the cortical layers of a tree. In immediate contact with the wood, it is composed of successive strata, which resemble, in disposition, the leaves of a *book*,—*liber*, L. From this circumstance, or the ancient application of the substance to the manufacture of *paper*, the name has probably been derived.

LICHEN, s. m.: in Pathology, a term applied, by Alibert, to an *herpetic affection* which gives to the skin the aspect of a vegetable *lichen*: by Willan, to a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—*λειχήν*, of the *Greeks*; arranged in the Order, *Papulæ*; and comprizing several species.

In Botany, a genus of Class, *Cryptogamia*, Order, *Algæ*; forming the type of the LICHENÉES, s. f., and adj., pl.,—*Licheneæ*, *Lichenes*, L. —*d'islande*, F.,—*l.* islandicus, L.,—islandisches *Moos*, islandische *Flechte*, G.: a plant of the preceding family,—*Cetraria islandica*, of *British*, and *Physcia* —, of *French* Botanists. *Medicinally* employed, as *analeptic* and *tonic*, by the *Germans*, in the form of jelly,—Islandische Flechtengallerte.

LICHÉNOÏDE, adj.: an epithet applied, by Alibert, to a variety of DARTRE *squammeuse*.

LIE, s. f.,—*τρύξ*,—crassamen, n., fex, f. L.: the sediment,—dregs, grounds,—die Hefen, G.,—deposited by certain fluids. La *lie de vin*, F.,—Wein*hefen*, G.,—wine-*lees*.

LIÉGE, s. m.,—suber, n. L.,—Kork, m. G.,—cork: the *bark* of an oak, *Quercus suber*,—der Korkbaum, G.

LIÉNITE. See SPLÉNITE. LIENTERI s. f.,—*λειεντερία*,—lienteria, f. L.,—Lienterie, Magenruhr, f. G.: in Pathology, a frequent and liquid discharge of half-digested aliment from the bowels; often confounded with the cœliac flux,—see CŒLIAQUE. LIENTÉRIQUE, adj.,—*λειεντερίωδης*,—lienteric: connected with, or suffering from, *lientery*.

LIERRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hedera* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Caprifoliaceæ*), L.,—der Epheu, G.,—Ivy. From the *stem* of the common species,—*H. helix*,—exudes, in warm climates, a *gum-resin*, improperly designated *Gomme de lierre*, F.,—see RÉSINE. The *leaves* are employed to dress issues; the *berries*, *purgative*. *L. terrestre*, F.,—Ground Ivy. See TERRETTE.

LIÈVRE, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Lepus* (*Mammifera, Rodentia*; *Leporidæ*), L.;

comprizing several species, as the *common hare*,—*L. timidus*,—ὁ λαγὸς,—der Hase, G.; the *Alpine*,—*L. variabilis*,—Berghase; and *rabbit*,—see LAPIN. LEVRAUT, s. m.,—lepusculus, m. L.,—λαγώδιον,—Häschen, n. G.,—a leveret, or young *hare*. *Hare's flesh*,—λαγῶα (κρέατα),—is a *nutritious* and *stimulating* article of *diet*.

LIGAMENT, s. m.,—ligamentum, n. L.,—σύνδεσμος,—Band, n. G.: in Anatomy, 1. a *fibrous* cord, or *membrane*, destined to connect two or more bones; convert into a perfect hole, the notch existing on the margin, or close an orifice in the body, of a bone. Of this nature, are, a. the *ligamentum teres* of the head of the thigh-bone,—das runde *Band* des Kopfs des Schenkelknochens, G.; b. the *sacro-sciatic ligaments*,—see SACRO-SCIATIQUE; and, c. the *obturator*,—Verstopfung*band*: 2. *membranous folds*, which, as the suspensory *ligament* of the liver,—*L. suspensoire du foie*, F.,—*ligamentum* suspensorium hepatis, L.,—Aufhange*band*, G.,—serve to retain an organ in its situation. The *fibro-capsules*, which connect the bones, in certain articulations, are, also, termed *ligaments*; as the *lig.* capsulare, L.,—Kapsel*band*, G.,—of the shoulder-joint. There are several other parts, or structures, to which, as the *broad ligaments of the womb*,—see LARGE; and the *ciliary ligament*,—see CILIAIRE,—this term has been incorrectly applied. In Zoology, a prolongation,—*L. de blanc*, F.,—*ligamentum albuminis*, L.,—of the substance of the interior—which passes through the exterior, white of an egg to the membrane of the shell; and the horn-like structure which connects the two pieces of the testaceous envelope of the *Conchifera*. LIGAMENTEUX, adj.,—ligamentosus, L.,—ligamentous: exhibiting the characters of *ligament*.

LIGATURE, s. f.,—ligatura, f. (*ligo*, to tie), L.,—Binde, f. G.: the *waxed thread* employed, by Surgeons, in tying blood-vessels, the removal of pedunculated tumours and portions of omentum, and obliteration of the hernial sac. A *ligature* may be composed of common thread, silk, catgut, or wire. It is termed, *immédiate*, F., when embracing only the arterial or venous membranes;—*médiate*, when including, with the vessel, a portion of the surrounding structures; and—*l. d'attente*, when passed loosely round an artery, to be tightened only on the occurrence of hæmorrhage. The term is, also, applied to the operation itself: thus, *pratiquer la ligature d'une artère*, is a common expression, in *French*.

LIGNE, s. f.,—γραμμη,—line: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *crest*,—*linea* innominata, L.,—die ungenannte *Linie*, G.; which, traversing the interior of the ilium, from promontory of sacrum to symphysis pubis, separates the lesser from the greater pelvis: 2.—a *rough ridge*,—*L. âpre du fémur*, (— sous-trochantérienne, Ch.), F.,—*linea* aspera ossis femoris, L.,—die rauhe *Linie*, G.,—which marks the posterior surface of the thigh-bone: and, 3.—the *tendinous track*,—*L. blanche* (— médiane de l'abdomen, Ch.);—*linea* alba,—die weisse *Linie*,—which extends, interrupted only by the navel, from ensiform cartilage to pubes. *L. médiane du corps*,—die Median*linie*, G.,—mesial *line*: an imaginary line, passing from head to foot, and dividing the body into two equal and symmetrical portions.

LIGNEUX, s. m., LIGNINE, s. f.: an immediate principle of vegetables; almost exclusively constituting *wood*. Hemp and flax consist principally of it; and white paper, without size, may be regarded as pure *lignine*. LIGNEUX, adj.,—ligneus,—ζύλινος, ζυλοειδὴς,—holzig, G.,—ligneous, woody, wood-like: consisting, or exhibiting the characters, of *wood*.

LIGULE, s. f.,—ligula, f. L. See LANGUETTE.

LILIACÉ, adj.,—liliaceus, L.,—λειρινος,—lilienförmig, G.,—liliaceous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate a tri- or hexapetalous corolla, or a monopetalous corolla with three or six divisions, and destitute of calyx, like that of *Lilium*. LILIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Liliaceæ*, L.: a Natural Family of monocotyledonous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Lilium*. See LIS.

LIMACE, s. f.,—*Limax*, f. L.: a genus of *naked Gasteropodous Mollusca*; of which the common black slug,—*L. ater*,—die schwarze Weg-Schnecke, G.,—exhibits a familiar illustration. LIMAÇON, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Testaceous Gasteropodous Mollusca*, *Helix*,—see HÉLICE. In Anatomy, the most anterior—cochlea, f. L.—Schnecke, f. G.,—of the three cavities which constitute the internal ear. It consists of two conical canals, spirally convoluted like the shell whose name it bears. AQUEDUC *du* —,—Aquæductus *cochleæ*, L.,—Wasserleitung der *Schnecke*, G. LIMACIEN, adj.: an epithet applied to a *branch*,—*Branche limacienne*,—of the *acoustic nerve*, which passes into the cavity of the *cochlea*.

LIMAILLE, s. f.: metal reduced to powder by the *file*,—LIME, s. m.; as *Filings* of iron, and tin,—*Limatura* Ferri, et Stanni, L.,—Präparirte Eisen- und Zinn*feile*, G.

LIMANDE, s. f.: a species, in Ichthyology, belonging to the genus, *Pleuronectes*; the *flesh* of which,—*P. limanda*,—die Glahrke, G.,—the dab,—is *edible*.

LIMON, s. m.,—limonium, n. L.,—Limonie, f. G.,—lemon: the *fruit* of the *lemon-tree*,—LIMONIER, s. m.,—der Limonienbaum, G.,—a species belonging to *Citrus*,—see ORANGER. Many botanical and

pharmaceutical writers, *French*, *German*, and *British*, describe the *lemon* as the fruit of *C. medica*, the citron-tree; whereas it is really the produce of *C. limonium*. The *fruits* of both possess the same properties, *medicinal* and *dietetic*. LIMONADE, s. f., F., and G.,—lemonade: the *juice* of *lemon* or *citron*, diluted with water, and sweetened. — *sèche: citric* acid, pulverized and mixed with sugar.

LIMONEUX, adj.,—limosus, L.,—schlammig, G.,—covered with *slime*,—*Limon*, F.,—limus, m. L. *Langue limoneuse*, F.,—a *slimy* tongue.

LIMPIDE, adj.,—limpidus, L.,—διαφανὴς,—klar, hell, durchsichtig, G.,—limpid, clear, transparent. *Urine limpide*, F.,—urine without cloud, turbidity, or sediment.

LIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Linum* (*Pentandria, pentagyn.; Caryophylleæ*), L.,—der Flaxsche, G.,—Flax. The *seeds*,—semina *lini*, L.,—die *Lein*samen, G.,—of the common species,—*L. usitatissimum*,—τὸ λίνον,—yield a well-known *oil*,—*Lein*öl, G.; and the *farina*,—*Lein*mehl,—is much employed in the composition of a suppurative poultice. The *leaves* of another,—*L. catharticum*,—*L. cathartique*, F.,—are, as the specific designation indicates, *cathartic*.

LINEAIRE, adj.,—linearis, L.,—γραμμικὸς,—linealisch, linienförmig, G.,—linear: an epithet applied, in Surgical Pathology, to *fractures*,—*Fr. lineaires*, F.,—which exhibit the appearance of a *line*,—*linea*, L.: in Zoology, and Botany, to animals and plants, whose more conspicuous organs, as the *abdomen* of *Asilus* —, and *leaflets* of *Acacia linearis*, and *petals* of *Fraxinus ornus*, are *elongated*, and *equally narrow*, in their whole extent.

LINGUAL, adj.,—lingualis, L.,—lingual: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers organs, and blood-vessels, which constitute the apparatus of the *tongue*,—*lingua*, L.,—see LANGUE: as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os lingual*, ou HYOÏDE,—os *linguale*, L.,—*Zungen*bein, G.; 2. a *muscle*,—*M. lingual*,—*Lingualis*,—*Zungen*muskel,—extending from root to apex of the organ; 3. an *artery*,—*Artère linguale*,—*Zungen*arterie,—a branch of the external carotid, which assumes, on arrival at the base of the tongue, the name of *ranine*; 4. a *vein*,—*Zungen*vene,—terminating in the internal jugular; and, 5. a *nerve*,—*Nerf lingual*,—see GUSTATIF,—nervus *lingualis* vel gustatorius, L.,—der Geschmacks- oder *Zungen*nerv, G.,—a branch of the inferior maxillary, or third division of the fifth cerebral nerve,—see TRIJUMEAU,—distributed on the papillæ of the *tongue*. The ninth (twelfth) or hypoglossal nerve,—see HYPOGLOSSE,—is, also, by some anatomists, termed the *lingual*; and a branch given to the tongue, by the glosso-pharyngeal, the *lingual* branch,—ramus *lingualis* nervi glosso-pharyngei, L.,—*Zungen*ast des *Zungen*schlundkopfnervens, G.

LINIMENT, s. m.,—linimentum, n. L.: a remedy for external use, by friction; ordinarily composed of oil, soap, or camphor and ammonia: as *L.* Oleoso-Calcarium, *Ph. Gall.*; and *L.* Saponis compositum, et — Camphoræ comp. (Zusammengesetztes Kampher*liniment*, G.), of the *British* Pharmacopeia.

LIPAROCÈLE, s. f.,—liparocele, vel lipocele, f. (τὸ λίπος, λιπαρὸς, fat, κήλη, hernia), L.: a *fatty tumour*,—LIPOME, F.,—of the scrotum.

LIPODERME, adj.,—λιποδερμος,—leipodermis, L.: circumcised, or naturally destitute of prepuce.

LIPOME, s. m.,—lipoma, n. (λίπος, fat), L.,—Fettgeschwullst, f. G.: an *adipose* tumour.

LIPOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—λειποψυχία,—leipo- vel lipopsychia, f. L. Synon. with LIPOTHYMIE, s. f.,—λειποθυμία,—lipothymia, f., animi deliqium, L.,—Ohnmacht, f. G.,—faintness, swooning. Λειποθυμικὸς, adj.,—lipothymicus, L.: inclined to, or resembling a, *swoon*.

LIPPITUDE, s. f.,—lippitudo, f. L.: a morbid condition,—*Etat chassieux*, F.,—from irritation of the mucous follicles situated on the margin, of the eye-lids.

LIPYRIE, s. f.,—λειπυρία,—leipyria vel lipyria, f. L.: according to Hoffman, a *fever* which suddenly remits;—to the *French* and *German* writers, a *fever* with great coldness on the exterior, and heat in the interior, of the body,—Fieber mit äusserer Kälte und innerer Hitze, G.

LIQUEUR, s. f.,—liquor: a term employed, in common language, as syn. with *fluid* or *water*: *L. de l'amnios*, F.,—*liquor* amnii, L.,—Kind*wasser*, G.,—see EAU:—in *British* Pharmacy,—sometimes to designate the *aqueous* solution of an alcali, or neutral salt; as *L.*—olim Aqua—calcis; *L.*—Aqua—Ammoniæ Acetatis; but, ordinarily, in the *French* and *German*,—fluids which have alcohol for their base; as Hoffman's anodyne,—*L.* mineralis anodynus Hoffmanni, *Ph. Gall.*,—Hoffmann-ischer schmerzstillender *Liquor*, G.,—the Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici compositus, of *British* Pharmacology.

LIQUIDAMBAR, s. m., F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (*Monoecia, polyandr.; Amentaceæ*),—der Amberbaum, G.,—Sweetgum; one species of which,—*L. styraciflua*,—*L. d'Amérique*, F.,—yields the liquid storax,—see STYRAX.

LIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lilium* (*Hexandria, monogyn.; Liliaceæ*), L.,—die Lilie, G.,—Lily. The *root* of one species,—*L. candidum*,—le *L. blanc*, F.,—τὸ λείριον,—die weisse Lilie, G.,—forms a com-

mon ingredient in the suppurative poultice; and an infusion of the flowers in olive-oil,—Oleum Infusum Lilii candidi recentis, *Ph. Gall.*,—Lilienöl, G.,—is said to possess *anodyne* and peculiarly *emollient* properties.

LISERON, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Convolvulus (Pentandria, monogyn.; Convolvulaceæ)*, L.,—die Binde, G.,—Bindweed; comprizing several important *medicinal* species,—see JALAPE, et SCAMMONÉE. The *roots* of *C. sepium*, and *soldanella*, also, are *purgative.*

LITHAGOGUE, s. m., and adj.,—lithogogus (λίθος, a stone, ἄγω, to expel), L. LITHAGÖGUES, pl.,—*steinausleerende* Mittel, G.: remedies administered with the view of *expelling calculi* from the urinary passages. *Lithagogum*, n. L.,—see LITHOLABE.

LITHARGE, s. f.,—λιθάργυρος,—lithargyrum, n. L.,—Bleiglatte, Silberglatte, f. G.: the ancient designation of the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead.

LITHIASE, s. f.,—λιθίασις,—lithiasis, f. L.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate *formation of stone*,—Steinkrankheit, f. G.,—or morbid concretions, as urinary calculi, in the animal body. *Lithiasis* constitutes the 11th genus of the *Uroses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

LITHIATE, LITHIQUE. See URATE, et URIQUE.

LITHINE, s. f.,—lithina, f. L.: in Chemistry, an oxyde of a *metal*, LITHIUM, s. m., —n. L.,—hypothetically assumed as, but not yet proved to constitute, its base.

LITHOLABE, s. m.,—litholabon, n., litholabus, m. (λίθος, a stone, λαβή, seizure), lithogogum, n. L.,—Steinzange, f., Steinloffel, m. G.: forceps, scoop, or other instrument, used for *grasping* and *extraction* of the *stone*, in lithotomy.

LITHOLOGIE, s. f.,—lithologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, discourse), L.,—Lithologie, f., die *Lehre* von den *Steinen*, G.,—lithology: a *treatise* on *concretions.* See *Litologia Umana*, etc. de Prof. L. V. Brugnatelli. Fol. Pavia, 1819.

LITHONTRIPTIQUE, adj.,—lithontripticus (λίθος, a stone, τρίψις, wearing away), L.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate *remedies*,—remedia *lithontriptica*, L.,—*Steinauflosende* Mittel, *Stein*mittel, G.,—which possess the property of effecting the *solution* of *concretions* formed in the kidney or urinary bladder.

LITHOTOME, s. m.,—lithotomus, m. (*same*, and τομή, incision), L.,—Lithotom, Steinmesser, m. G.: a *knife* employed in *cutting* the *urinary bladder, not the stone*, as the term incorrectly indicates, in the operation of *lithotomy*,—LITHOTOMIE, s. f.,—lithotomia, f. L.,—Steinschnitt, m. G.—Hence the terms, CYSTOTOME, and CYSTOTOMIE, are obviously preferable. LITHOTOMISTE, s. m.,—lithotomista, m. L., —Steinschneider, m. G.,—lithotomist: a practitioner of *lithotomy.*

LITRE, s. m. (λίτρα, —): a *measure*, containing one *French* pint, and a 10th, of fluid.

LIXIVATION, s. f.,—lixivatio, f. L.,—Auslaugung, f. G.: the act of treating ashes with water, in order to dissolve the alcaline salts which they contain.

LOBAIRE, s. f.,—lobaria, f. L. See PULMONAIRE.

LOBAIRE, s. f., and adj.,—lobaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *arteries* of the cerebral hemispheres: as, 1. *L. antérieure*,—the artery of the corpus callosum; 2. *la — moyenne* (— cérébrale moyenne), both branches of the internal carotid; and, 3. la — *postérieure* (— cérébrale postérieure), given off by vertebral.

LOBE, s. m.,—λοβός,—lobus, m. L.,—Lappen, m. G.: the rounded and projecting portion of an organ; as, in Anatomy, the *lobe of the ear*,—*L. de l'oreille*, F., —das Ohr*läppchen*, G.;—*of the brain*,—*L. du cerveau*,—a designation applied, by Chaussier, to each cerebral hemisphere; and *lobes* of the liver, right and left,—*lobus* hepatis dexter et sinister, L.,—der rechte und linke Leber*flügel*, oder *-lappen*, G. In Botany, the cotyledons of plants, and the divisions of an anther and of certain leaves, are termed *lobes.* LOBÉ, adj., —lobatus, L.,—gelappt, lappig, G.: divided into *lobes.* *Feuille lobée*, F.,—a *lobed* leaf.

LOBÉLIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lobelia (Syngenesia, monogam.)*, L.,—die Lobelie, G.,—constituting the type of the LOBÉLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Lobeliaceæ*, L. The *root* of *L. syphilitique*,—*L. syphilitica*,—die heilsame *L.*, G.,—is employed, in *America*, for the cure of syphilis: the *Tincture* of *another* species,—*L. inflata*,—has lately been recommended in the treatment of asthma; and the odour of the *flowers* of a *third*,—*L. tupa*,—Tupa, G.,—hence reputde *poisonous*, excites severe vomiting.

LOBULE, s. m.,—lobulus, m. L.,—Läppchen, n. G.: a *little lobe*; as the *lobule* of the ear,—see LOBE. *L. du nerf vague*, F.: according to Vic-d'Azyr, a small eminence, situated on the external and anterior side of the most anterior of the internal lobes of the cerebellum. The cerebral lobes, of other anatomists, are, also, termed, by Chaussier, *lobules du cerveau.* *Lobulus* Spigelii, L.,—*lobule*, ou *lobe inférieur, du foie*, F.,—LOBULÉ, adj.,—lobulatus, L.,—lobulated: divided into *lobules.*

LOCAL, adj.: an epithet, in Pathology, and Therapeutics, opposed to *general*, and *constitutional*: *Maladie locale*, F.,—morbus *localis*, L.,—a *local* disease; ein *topisches* Arzneimittel, G.,—a *local* or *topical* remedy.

LOCHIES, s. f., pl.,—τὰ λοχεῖα,—lochia, L.,—Kindbettreinigung, f. G.: the bloody

and serous discharge from the female organs, after parturition. LOCHIORRHÉE, s. f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, to flow), L.,—a *moderate —*; LOCHIORRHAGIE, s. f.,—lochiorrhagia, f. (*same*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst out), L.,—a *profuse—flow* of the *lochia*.

LOCOMOTEUR, adj.,—locomotive: *Organe*, ou *appareil, locomoteur*, F.,—an organ, or set of organs, which serves for, or assists, LOCOMOTION, s. f.,—Ortsbewegung, f. G.,—the process whereby animals of the higher Classes transport themselves from place to place.

LOGE, s. m.,—loculus, m., loculamentum, n. L.,—*θήκιον*,—Fach, n. G.: a *cavity* existing in the anther, ovary, or pericarp, of a plant. Such organ, when the *cavity* consists of *one cell*, is termed *unilocular*,—einfächrig, G.;—of *two, three, four*, or *many*,—*bi-, tri-, quadri-*, or *multilocular*,—zwei-, drei-, vier-, oder vielfächrig, nach der Anzahl der Abtheilungen, G.,—according to the number of the divisions.

LOÏMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—loimo- vel loemographia, f. (*λοιμός*, plague, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* einer *Pest*, G.,—*description* of a *plague*. LOÏMOLOGIE, s. f.,—loimologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* von den *ansteckenden Krankheiten* (— des *maladies loïmiques* ou *pestilentielles*, F.), G.,—the *doctrine* of *pestilential* diseases. LOÏMOPYRE, s. f.,—loimopyra, f. (*same*, and *πῦρ*, fever), L.,—*Pest*fieber, n. G.,—*pestilential fever*.

LOMBAIRE, adj.,—lumbalis, lumbaris, L.,—lumbar: belonging to, or occupying, the *loins*,—les *lombes*, F.,—lumbi, L.,—die Lenden, G.; as, 1. a *region* of the back,—*R. lombaire*, F.,—regio *lumbalis*, L.,—die *Lendengegend*, G.; 2. the *vertebræ*,—*Vertèbres lombaires*,—*Lenden*wirbel,—constituting the *lumbar* portion of the spinal column; 4. *Muscles*,—*M. lombaires*,—including the *Psoas magnus*, and *Quadratus lumborum*,—*L. externe* et *interne*, F.,—grosser und viereckiger *Lenden*muskel, and *Psoas parvus*,—kleiner *Lenden*muskel, of *German* anatomists; 4. *Arteries*,—*Artères lombaires*,—*Lenden*arterien;—given off by the abdominal aorta; and *Veins*,—*Veines lombaires*,—venæ *lumbares*, L.,—which terminate in the inferior cava: 5. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs lombaires*,—five on each side, issuing from the intervertebral foramina,—*Trous de conjugaïson*, F.,—Zwischenwirbellöcher, G.,—of the *lumbar* spine; 6. a *Plexus*,—*P. lombaire* (portion *lombaire* du plexus crural, Ch.), formed by an union of the twigs of the anterior branches of the first four *lumbar* nerves; and, 7. the dilated commencement of thoracic duct,—CITERNE *lombaire*.

LOMBES, s. f., pl.,—lumbi, L.,—*αἱ ψόαι*,—die Lenden, G.,—the loins, or posterior region of the abdomen; situated between the pelvis and base of the thorax.

LOMBO-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—lumbo-abdominalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Transversalis abdominis*, muscle,—see TRANSVERSE;—by Bichat, to the *lumbar* plexus of *nerves*,—LOMBAIRE.

LOMBO-COSTAL, adj.,—lumbo-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Serratus posticus inferior*, muscle,—see DENTÉLÉ, 4.

LOMBO-COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN, adj.,—lumbo-costo-trachelianus, L.; LOMBO-DORSO-TRACHÉLIEN, adj.: epithets respectively applied, by Dumas, to the *Sacro-Lumbalis*, and *Longissimus dorsi*, muscles. See SACRO-LOMBAIRE, et DORSAL.

LOMBO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—lumbo-humeralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Latissimus dorsi*, muscle,—see DORSAL. LOMBO-ILI-ABDOMINAL, adj.,—by Dumas, to the *Transversus abdominis*, muscle,—see TRANSVERSE.

LOMBO-SACRAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Bichat, to a large *nerve*; which, given off by the anterior branch of the fifth *lumbar*, unites, after supplying the gluteal, —*Nerf fessier*, F.,—in front of the *sacrum*, with the sciatic plexus.

LOMBRIC, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Lumbricus* (Class, *Annelida*, Order, *Abranchia*, Cuv.), L. The common species, L. *terrestris*,—der Regenwurm, G.,—was once thought to possess *medicinal* properties.

LOMBRICAL, adj.,—lumbricalis, resembling an *earth-worm*,—*lumbricus*, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate four small *worm-like muscles* of the hand and foot,—*M. lombricaux de la main*, et *du pied* (— phalangiens, et planti-sous-phalangiens, Ch.),—*Lumbricales* manûs, et pedis, L.,—*Spul*muskeln der Hand und des Fusses, G. The *former* extend from the outer side of the tendons of the *Flexor profundus digitorum* to the back of the first phalanges of the four fingers:—the *latter*, from the tendons of the *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*, to the inside of the first phalanges of the four lesser toes.

LOMBRICOÏDES, adj.: the specific designation of an *Ascaris*,—see ASCARIDE.

LONG, adj.,—longus, L.,—lang, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *short*, and *broad*,—see COURT, et LARGE; and employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle of the neck*,—*Long. du cou*, F.,—*Longus colli*, L.,—*langer* Halsmuskel, G., —attached to the anterior surface of the first three dorsal, and last six cervical vertebræ, the intervertebral ligaments, anterior border of the last five cervical vertebræ, and tubercle on the anterior arch of the atlas. For an account of the other *long muscles*, see EXTENSEUR, et FLÉCHISSEUR; —of the *Longissimus dorsi*, see DORSAL.

LOOCH, s. m.,—linctus, m. L.,—Brustsaft, Lecksaft, m. G.: a term, derived from

the *Arabic;* and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a preparation ordinarily composed of mucilage or oil, of saccharine taste, consistence between that of electuary and syrup; and administered in affections of the lungs, trachea, or larynx: as the *L. d'œuf,*—Loock de ovo, *Ph. Gall.*

LOPHOBRANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Lophobranchii* (λόφος, a tuft, βράγχια, gills), L.: an Order of *Osseous Fishes;* comprehending those whose *respiratory organs,* as in the *Syngnathidæ,* are arranged, by pairs, along the branchial arches, in the form of minute rounded *tufts,* instead of the pectinated disposition which they ordinarily exhibit.

LORDOSE, s. f.,—λόρδωσις,—lordosis, f. L.,—the state of *bending forwards:* a term applied, in Pathology, to curvatures of the vertebral column anteriorly.

LOTION, s.f.,—lotio, f. L.,—λουτρὸν,—Abwaschung, f. G.: the act of *washing* any part of the body with a fluid: in Pharmacy, the fluid, itself, employed in such process.

LOUPE, s. f.,—lupia, f. L.: in Surgical Pathology, an indolent, circumscribed, colourless *tumour,* often pediculated, and ordinarily formed of a cyst which contains either an adipose or pulpy sebaceous matter, resembling honey, butter, or wax.

LOXARTHRE, s. m.,—loxarthrus, m. (λοξὸς, oblique, ἄρθρον, a joint), L.,—Schiefgliedrigkeit, f. G.: the *vicious direction* of a *joint,* without spasm or luxation; by Sauvage, constituted a genus of the Order, *Ectopia.*

LUCTEUX, adj.,—luctuosus, L.,—plaintive. A *moaning* respiration,—*R. lucteuse,* F.

LUETTE, s. f.,—σταφυλὴ,—uvula, f. L.,—Zäpfchen, n. G.: in Anatomy, the fleshy appendage attached to the free border of the velum palati. It is formed of mucous membrane, and contains, in its structure, a muscle,—see AZYGOS. — *vésicale:* a small tubercle, existing in the lower part of the neck of the bladder,—see TRIGONE.

LUMBAGO, s. m.,—f. L.: a rheumatic affection of the *lumbar* muscles,—Lendenweh, n. G.

LUMINEUX, adj.,—luminosus, L.,—φωτεινὸς,—leuchtend, G.,—luminous: an epithet applied to every substance, or body, from which *light,*—LUMIÈRE, s.f.,—lumen, n. L.,—φῶς,—Licht, f. G.,—emanates.

LUNATIQUE, adj.,—mondsüchtig, G.: an epithet applied to *persons,*—*lunatici,* L.,—οἱ σεληνόβλητοι,—who suffer periodical attacks of madness, popularly attributed to the influence of the *moon,*—LUNE, s. f.,—luna, f. L.,—σελήνη,—Mond, m. G. LUNÉ, adj.,—lunatus,—σεληνοειδὴς,—mondförmig,—moon-shaped. LUNULÉ, adj.,—lunulatus, L.,—halbmondförmig, G.,—lunulated: exhibiting the *figure* of a *lunule,*—*lunula,* f. L.,—or half-moon.

LUPIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lupinus (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ),* L.,—die Lupine, G. The *seeds* of *L. albus* furnish one of the four *resolutive farinæ;* and are employed in the composition of poultices. They form, in Corsica and Piedmont, an important article of *diet.*

LUTATION, s. f.: the act of employing *lute,*—LUT, s. m.,—lutum, n. L.,—das Lutum, der weisse Leim, G.,—to close the orifices of vessels, in chemical and pharmaceutical processes.

LUXATION, s. f.,—luxatio, f. L.,—Verrenkung, f. G.: *displacement,* and loss of the natural relations, partial or total, of the articular extremities of bones; resulting from the infliction of external violence, or destruction of the cartilages or articular ligaments by inflammation. LUXÉ, adj.,—luxatus,—luxated, displaced.

LYCANTHROPIE, s, f.,—λυκανθρωπία,—lycanthropia, f. L.: a kind of *madness,* in which the patient thinks himself transformed into, or howls like, a *wolf,*—λύκος.

LYCOPODE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Lycopodium (Cryptogamia, Lycopodineæ),* L.,—das Kolbenmoos, G.,—Clubmoss. The capsule of a common *European* species,—*L. clavatum,* contains a highly inflammable powder, termed *Soufre végétal,* F.; and employed, in Medicine, as a *desiccative;* in Pharmacy, as an envelope for pill and bolus.

LYCOREXIE, s. f.,—lycorexia, f. (λύκος, a wolf, ὄρεξις, hunger), L. Synon. with BOULIMIE. See, also, FAIM.

LYMPHATIQUE, adj.,—lymphaticus, L.,—lymphatic, containing, or relating to, *lymph,*—LYMPHE, s.f.,—lympha, f. L.,—die Lymphe, G.,—or the *vessels* by which it is conveyed: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. those *vessels,*—les *Vaisseaux lymphatiques,* F.,—vasa *lymphatica,* L.,—die *lymphatischen* Gefässe, G.; or, 2. the *glands,*—*Ganglions lymphatiques,*—situated in their course; 3.—the whole *system of organs,*—*Système* ou *Appareil lymphatique,*—which contributes to the elaboration, and transmission, of the *lymph:* in Pathology, a *temperament,*—*T. lymphatique,*—wherein the *lymphatic* system predominates. *L. de Cotugno:* the *fluid* which fills all the cavities of the internal ear.

LYMPHANGÉITE, s. f.,—lymphangeitis, f. L.: a base compound of the *Latin, Lympha,* and the *Greek* ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; employed, in Pathology, to denote inflammation of the *lymphatic vessels,*—eine Entzündung der *Lymphgefässe,* G. Like objectionable compounds of *Lympha,* with γράφω, λόγος, πυρετὸς, σκόπεω, and τομὴ, are introduced, by the *German,* Kraus, to respectively designate a *description* of —, *treatise* on —, *fever* connected with —, and *anatomical examination,* and *dissection* of, the *lymphatic vessels.*

LYMPHEURISME, s. f.,—lympheurisma, n. L.: morbid *dilatation* of the *lymphatic* vessels,—krankhafte *Lymphgefässerweiterung*, f. G. LYMPHOCHÉZIE, s. f.,—lymphochezia, f. L.: serous diarrhœa,—lymphähnlicher Durchfall, G. LYMPHOSE, s. f., —lymphosis, f. L.: elaborationof the *lymph*.

LYRE, s. f. See CORPS *Psalloïde*.

LYSIS, s. f., F., et L.,—*λύσις*: in Pathology, the *solution* of a disease,—finis morbi per *lysin*, L.,—without apparent critical evacuation,—die Lösung —, die Beendigung einer Krankheit ohne merkliche critische Ausleerung, G.

M.

MACÉRATION, s. f.,—maceratio, f. L.,—Abzehrung, f. G.: long-continued immersion of a solid substance in water at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

MACHELIER, adj.: an epithet applied, in popular language, to the *molar* or *grinding teeth*,—see MOLAIRE. MACHER, v a., —masticare, L.,—käuen, G.,—to masticate, to crush with the teeth.

MACHINAL, adj.,—*μηχανικὸς*,—mechanicus, L.,—mechanical: connected with, or resulting from, the action of a *machine*,—MACHINE, s. f.,—*μηχανὴ*,—machina, f. L., —Maschine, f. G. *Movement machinal*, F., —a *mechanical* movement.—MÉCANIQUE.

MACHOIRE, s. f.,—maxilla, f. L.,—*σιαγών*,—Kinnlade, f., Kiefer, m., and f. G.,—jaw: a term employed to designate the osseous pieces which support the teeth, in Vertebrated Animals. They are distinguished into the *upper jaw*,—*M. supérieure*, —*maxilla* vel *mandibula* superior,—Ober-*kiefer*, *-kinnlade*; and *lower*,—*M. inférieur*, —*max.* vel *mandib.* inferior,—Unter*kiefer*, *-kinnlade*. To the *former*, the term, *Machoire*,—maxilla, L.,—is, sometimes, exclusively restricted; and to the *latter*,—MANDIBULE. In the Bird-Class, both *jaws* are named *Mandibles*, and constitute, together, the beak or bill. The corresponding organs of Insects consist of two pairs: the *superior*, or *mandibulæ*; the *inferior*,—*maxillæ*. They act transversely, not vertically, as in the *Vertebrata*.

MACIS, s. m.,—f. L.,—Muskatenblüthe, f. G.,—mace: the *arillus*,—see ARILLE,—of the *nutmeg*; aromatic and *stimulant*. *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Essential Oil*, and *Tincture*,—Muskatblumenöl, und -Tinctur. See MUSCADE.

MACRE, s f.: a genus, in Botany, *Trapa* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Hydrocharideæ*), L.—die Stachelnuss, G.,—Water-caltrops. The *fruit* of *T. natans*,—*Chataigne d'eau*, F.,—die schwimmende *Stachelnuss*, G.,—an *European* water-plant, farinaceous and *alimentary*, is, by some, pronounced *poisonous*.

MACROBIOTIQUE, adj.,—*μακροβίοτος*,—longævus, L.,—langlebend, G.—long-lived. *L'Art macrobiotique*, F.,—the art of *longevity*,—*ὁ μακροβιότης*. See Hufeland, *Makrobiotik, oder die Kunst das menschliche Leben zu verlängern*, 8vo. Wien, 1832.

MACROCÉPHALE, adj.,—*μακροκέφαλος*,—grossköpfig, G.,—great-headed: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to a species of the genus, *Physeter*, among the *zoophagous Cetacea*; and of *Gobius*,—*G. macrocephalus*, —among *osseous Fishes*. MACROCÉPHALIE, s. f.,—macrocephalia, f. L.: a genus of *organic deviations*; comprizing those which are characterized by *excessive volume* of the *head*. MACROCHÉIRIE, s. f.,—macrocheiria, f. L.: a genus of *organic deviations*; characterized by an *inordinate development* of the *hand*,—*χεῖρ*. *Μακρόχειρ*, adj.,—long-handed.

MACROCARPE, adj.—*μακρόκαρπος*,—grossfrüchtig, G.: an epithet applied to *plants*, which, like *Panax macrocarpus*, produce *large fruit*. MACROCALYCÉ, adj. (*same*, and *κάλυξ*, a calyx),—to *plants*, which, like *Primula macrocalyx*, exhibit a *large calyx*.

MACROCOSME, s. m.,—macrocosmus, m. (*μακρὸς*, great, *κόσμος*, world), L.,—der grosse Welt, G.,—the universe. MACROCOSMOLOGIE, s. f.,—macrocosmologia, f. L.,—the *doctrine* of the *universe*.

MACRODACTYLIE, s. f.,—macrodactylia, f. (*μακρὸς*, great, *δάκτυλος*, a finger), L.: a genus of *organic deviations*; characterized by *excessive development* of the *fingers*.

MACRONOSIE, s. f.,—*μακρονοσία*,—macronosia, f. L.,—lingering chronic disease,—die langwierige chronische Krankheit, G.

MACROPÉTALE, adj. (*μακρὸς*, large, *πέταλον*, a petal): MACROPHYLLE, adj.,—*μακρόφυλλος*,—grossblättrig, G.: epithets employed, in Botany, to respectively designate plants which, as *Delphinium macropetalum*, possess flowers with *large petals*; and, as *Magnolia macrophylla*, are furnished with *large leaves*.

MACROPHYSOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—macrophysocephalus, m. (*μακρὸς*, great,—*φύσα*, air,—*κεφαλὴ*, the head), L.: *emphysematous enlargement* of the *head* of the fœtus; obstructing delivery.

MACROPNÉE, s. f.,—*μακρόπνοια*,—macropnœa, f. L.,—a deep and long respiration. *Μακρόπνοος*, adj.,—long-breathed.

MACROPODIE, s. f.,—macropodia, f. (*μακρόπους*, long-footed), L.: a genus of *organic deviations*; characterized by *extraordinary development* of the *feet*. In like manner, the terms, MACROPROSOPIE, s. f.,—macro-

prosopia, f. (μακρὸς,—πρόσωπον, the face), L.; MACROTRACHÉLIE, s. f.,—macrotrachelia, f, (μακροτράχηλος, long-necked), L.; and MACROSKÉLIE, s. f.,—macroskelia, f. (μακροσκελὴς, long-legged), L.,—are employed to respectively designate *organic deviations;* characterized by *inordinate development* of the *face; legs;* and *neck.*

MACRORRHIZE, adj.,—μακρόῤῥιζος,—gross-wurzlich, G.,—large-rooted: *Ex.* in Botany, *Convolvulus macrorrhizus.*

MACRORRHYNQUE, adj.,—μακρόῤῥυγχος, —long-beaked,—mit *grossem Schnabel*, G. *Ex.* in Ornithology, *Otus macrorrhynchus;* in Helminthology, *Tænia macrorrhyncha.*

MACROURE, adj.,—macrourus (μακρὸς, long, οὐρὰ, a tail), L.,—langschwänzig, G., —long-tailed. *Ex.* among the *Mammifera*, *Petaurista macroura.* Synon. with MACROCERQUE, adj.,—μακρόκερκος,—macrocercus, L. MACROURES, s. m., pl.,—*Macroura*, L.: a Family of *Decapodous Crustacea*, as the *Astacini*, and *Palinurini*, with *long tails.*

MACRE, s. f.: a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*,—*Mactra*, L.;—belonging to the Class, *Conchifera*, of modern Malacology, and comprizing many species, some of which, as *M. lisor*, F.,—*M. stultorum*,—der Strahlkorb, G.,—are *edible.* The *flesh* of *M. poivrée*,—*M. piperita*,—has an acrid flavour.

MACULE, s. f.,—macula, f. L.,—σπῖλος, Fleck, m. G.,—spot. *Maculæ*, L. pl.,—die Flecken, G.: the eighth Order of *Cutaneous Diseases;* comprehending *Ephelis*,—see EPHÉLIDE,—*Nevus*, and *Spilus*, in Willan's Arrangement. MACULÉ, adj.,—spotted: as, in Botany, *Arum maculatum*,—das *fleckige* Arum, G.

MADAROSE, s. f.,—μάδαρωσις (production of baldness),—madarosis, f. L.,—a *falling* of the *hair*, especially the *eye-lashes*,—das *Ausfallen* der *Haare* bes. der Augenwimpern, G.

MADISTÉRION, s. m.,—μαδιστήριον,—volsella, f. L.,—Haarzange, f. G.,—tweezers: an *instrument* for plucking out hairs.

MADÉFACTION, s. f.,—madefactio, f. L., —ὕγρανσις,—Befeuchtung, G.: the act of *moistening;* the state of being *moistened.*

MAGISTRAL, adj.,—magistralis, L.: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—verschriebene Arzneien, G.,—which are the subjects of extemporaneous prescription. See EXTEMPORANÉ, et OFFICINAL.

MAGNÉSIE, s. f.,—magnesia, f. L.,—Talkerde, Bittersalzerde, f. G.: oxide of, MAGNESIUM, m. F.,—n. L., and G.,—a metal constituting its base. *M. aérée*,—*blanche*, —*crayeuse*, F.,—*magnes.* aërata,—alba, L.: the ancient name of carbonate, or sub-carbonate, of *magnesia*,—Carbonas, vel subcarbonas, *magnesiæ*, L.,—kohlensaure Talkerde, kohlensauerliche *Magnesia*, carbonsaures Magnesiumoxyd, G. — *caustique*, ou *calcinée*,—*M.* caustica, usta, vel calcinata,—reine, gebrännte, ätzende, oder luftleere *Magnesia:* pure oxide of *magnesia*,—Magnesiumoxyd, G.,—deprived of its carbonic acid by calcination. *Sulfate de* —, sulphas *magnesiæ*,—schwefelsaure *Magnesia*,—Talkerde, oder—Bittererde, schwefelsaures Magniumoxyd,—sulphate of magnesia. In addition to these *Preparations*, the *French*, and *Germans*, have a *Compound Powder*,—Pulvis de Magnesiâ compositus, *Ph. Gall.*,—Vogler's Säurebrechendes Pulver, G.; and *Troches*,—Tabellæ de Magnesiâ,—Magnesiakügelchen,—of *magnesia.*

MAGNÉSIEN, adj.,—magnesianus, L.,—containing, or consisting of, *magnesia;* as, in Geology, the *magnesian* limestone,—*Calcaire Alpine*, F.,—Zechstein, G.

MAGNÉTIQUE, adj.,—magneticus, L.,—magnetisch, G.: belonging, or relating, to the *magnet*,—μάγνης, μάγνητις,—der Magnet, G.; as the *magnetic* fluid,—*Fluide magnétique*, F. MAGNÉTISME, s. m.,—Magnetismus, m. L., and G.,—magnetism: that part of Physics which regards the properties of the *magnet.* This is termed *mineral*, in order to distinguish it from *animal magnetism*,—see MAGNÉTISEUR. The intimate connection, or identity, of the phenomena of the former with those of electricity have, at length, been clearly established. MAGNÉTOLOGIE, s. f.,—magnetologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L., —die *Lehre* von der Wirkung des *Magneten*, G.,—a *Treatise* on the action of the *Magnet;* like that published by Leotandi, in 1668. MAGNÉTOMÈTRE, s. m.,—magnetometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Magnetometer, G., and E.: an instrument, destined to *appreciate* the attractive power of the *magnet* on iron.

MAGNÉTISEUR, s. m.: a practitioner of *animal magnetism*,—der *thierische Magnetismus*, G.,—a special principle, hypothetically admitted to explain certain obscure and ill-defined phenomena which are supposed to reside particularly in the nervous system, and to be susceptible of transmission from one living body to another by contact, mere approach, or even an effort of volition. MAGNÉTISER, v. a.,—to magnetize, or apply the *animal magnetic* fluid to the cure of disease, or excite its effects in a healthy subject.

MAGNOLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Magnolia (Polyandria, polygn.)*, L.,—der Gurkenbaum, G.; constituting the type of the MAGNOLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Magnoliaceæ*, L.,—a Natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The *bark* of a *North American* species, *M. glauca*, is employed as a *febrifuge*, under the *French* designation of *Quinquine de Virginie.* This species is termed *Beaver-tree*,—*Arbre de Castor*, F.,—der Biberbaum, G.,—from the avidity with which the beaver devours its roots.

Mahogan, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Swietenia (Decandria, monogyn.; Meliaceæ)*, L.,—der Mahagonibaum, G.,—Mahogany-tree. The *bark* of *S. febrifuga*, a native of Coromandel, possesses the *anti-pyretic* properties of *Cinchona*.

Maillet, s. m.,—mallea, f. L.,—Schlagel, m. G.,—mallet: an *instrument*, employed to strike the gouge in divers anatomical and surgical processes and operations; and the needle in acupuncturation.

Main, s. f.,——manus, f. L.,——χειρ,——Hand, G., and E.: in Comparative Anatomy, that portion of the thoracic limb of man, and of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of the *Quadrumana*, which extends from the carpal articulation of the *former*, and the carpal and tarsal of the *latter*, to the extremities of the fingers; and serves as an organ of prehension and of touch: in Entomology, the *anterior tarsus* of *hexapodal Insects*: in Malacology, the two extreme joints of the claw of the *Crustacea*. See Bell's *Treatise on the Hand*, 8vo. London, 1833. Sometimes employed, in Botany, as the synonym of Vrille.

Maïs, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Zea (Monoecia, triandr.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—der Mays, G.,—Indian Corn. The *grain* of *Zea mays*,—Indianisches Korn, G.,—an *American* species,—is *farinaceous* and *alimentary*.

Mal, s. m.,—malum, n. L.,—Uebel, n. G.: a term expressive, in popular language, of disease, pain, or suffering. *Exs. M. caduc*,—see Epilépsie;—*François*,—*morbus Gallicus*, L.,—see Syphilis: *M. de dent*,—see Odontalgie; —*de tête*,—*dolor* capitis, L.,—see Céphalalgie: *M. de mer*,—*nausea* marina, L.,—die See*krankheit*, G.,—sea-*sickness*.

Malacie, s. f.,—malacia, f. (μαλακία, effeminacy), L.: according to some authors, a synonym of *Pica*;—to others, an exclusive longing for one kind of aliment, with disgust for common articles of diet, frequently attendant on chronic gastritis, especially in the chlorotic and pregnant female.

Malacoderme, adj.,—μαλακόδερμος,—soft-skinned. Malacodermes, s. m., pl.,—according to Cuvier, a Family of *Pentamerous Coleoptera*, with *soft bodies* and *elytra*;—to Kraus, Animalia *malacoderma*, L., a synon. of *Mollusca*,—see Mollusque.

Malacoptérygien, adj. (μαλακός, soft, πτέρυξ, a fin),—weichgrätig, weichstrahlig, G.,—soft-finned. Malacoptérygiens, s. m., pl.,—*Malacopterygii*, L.: an Order of *Osseous Fishes*; comprizing those the *rays* of whose *fins* are *soft*, as in *Salmo*.—Opposed, in signification, to Acanthoptérygiens, s. m., pl.,—*Acanthopterygii*, (ἄκανθα, a spine, πτέρυξ, a fin), L.,—the designation of an Order of *Osseous Fishes*; furnished, as *Perca*, with *spiny fin-rays*.

Malacosarcose, s. f.,—malacosarcosis, f. L.,—softness of flesh. Μαλακόσαρκος, adj.,—having *soft flesh*.

Malacostéose, s. f.,—malacosteosis, f. (μαλακός, soft, ὀστέον, a bone), malacosis vel mollities ossium, L.,—*softening* of the *bones*,—Knochenweichkeit, f. G.

Malacostracés, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Malacostraca*, L.: a term, compounded of μαλακός, soft, and ὄστρακον, a shell; and employed, by Blainville, to designate the Class, *Crustacea*. Leach has distributed the animals composing this, into two Subclasses, *Entomostraca*,—Entomostracés,—and *Malacostraca*. See his *Malac. Podophthalma Britanniæ*, 4to, 1817–21.

Malacozoaires, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Malacozoa (same*, and ζῶον, an animal), L.: an epithet employed, by Blainville, to designate *soft-bodied animals*,—die Weichthiere, G.; and, consequently, synon. with *Mollusca*,—see Mollusque. In like manner, he proposes to substitute the terms, Ostéozoaires, Entomozoaires,—plural compounds of ὀστέον, a bone, and ἔντομον, an insect, with ζῶον, an animal,—and Actinozoaires, for the *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*,——see Vertébrés, Articulés, Radiés,—of preceding zoologists. Malacologie, s. f.,—malacologia, f. L.,—the *doctrine* of the *Malacozoa*, or *molluscous animals*. Malacologiste, s. m.,—malacologista, m. L.: a student of *malacology*.

Malactique, adj.,—μαλακτικός,—malacticus, L. Synon. with Emollient.

Maladie, s. f.,—νόσος,—morbus, m. L.,—Krankheit, f. G.,—disease: a term employed to designate every *derangement of function*, but, more correctly, *alteration of structure*, of the animal organs. Malade, adj.,—νοσηρός,—morbosus,—krank,—diseased, sick: substantively used to signify a *patient*, or *individual*,—νοσηματικός,—æger, ægrotus,——Kranke,—suffering from *sickness* or *disease*. Maladrerie, s. f.,—nosocomium, n. L.,—Siechhaus, n. G.,—a lazaretto, hospital, or infirmary.

Malaire, adj.,—malaris, L.,—malar,—belonging to, or forming part of, the *cheek*,—*mala*, f. L.,—die Wange, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate one of the *facial bones*,—*Os malaire, zygomatique*, ou—*de la pommette*, F.,—os *malæ*, jugale, vel zygomaticum, L.,—das *Wangen*bein, G.,—*malar* or *cheek*-bone: also, a *process*,—*Apophyse malaire*, ou *zygomatique*, F.,—processus jugalis vel zygomaticus,—*Wangen*fortsatz des Oberkiefers und des Schläfenbeins, G.,—of the superior maxillary and temporal, whereby they are connected with the *malar* bone: the two latter constituting, by their union, the zygoma.

Malate, s. m.,—malas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—äpfelsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of an *acid*,—*Acide ma-*

lique, F.,—acidum *malicum*, L.,—Aepfelsäure, G.,—which exists in the *apple*,—*malum*, L.,—der Apfel, G.,—and analogous fruits,—with salifiable bases.

MALE, s. m., and adj.,—masculinus,—ἄῤῥην,—belonging to the *male sex*: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate the *organs*,—die *männlichen* Geschlechtsorgane, G.,—which characterize the *male* sex,—ἄῤῥην γένος;—and the *individuals* who possess them: in Botany, a *plant*, or *flower*,—flos *masculus*, L.,—*männliche* Blüthe, G.,—furnished only with *male* organs, or *stamens*.

MALICHORIUM, s. m.,—malicorium, n. L.,—σίδιον. See GRENADE.

MALIN, adj.,—κακοήθης: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to diseases,—bösartige Krankheiten, G.,—which exhibit the characters of *Malignity*,—MALIGNITÉ, s. f.,—malignitas, f. L.,—Bösartigkeit, f. G.; as a *malignant* fever,—*Fièvre maligne*, F.,—febris *maligna*, L.,—*bösartiges* Fieber, G.,—or sore,—*Ulcère malin*, F.

MALLÉABLE, adj.,—malleabilis, L.,—geschmiedig, hammerbar, schmiedbar, G.: an epithet applied to *metals* which possess, like iron, the properties of *malleability*,—MALLÉABILITÉ, s. f.,—Geschmiedigkeit, Schmiedbarkheit, f. G.

MALLÉOLE, s. m.,—malleolus, m. L.,—τὸ σφυρὸν,—Knöchel, m. G.,—ancle: in Anthropotomy, the two projections formed by the leg-bones, at their tarsal extremity; the *internal*,—*M. interne*, F.,—*mall.* internus, L.,—by the tibia; the *external*,—äusserer Knöchel, G.,—by the fibula. MALLÉOLAIRE, adj.,—malleolaris, L.: an epithet applied to the internal and external *malleolar arteries*,—*Artères malléolaires*,—die *Knöchel*schlagadern,—branches of the anterior tibial, distributed on the *ancles*.

MALVACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Malvaceæ*, L.: a Natural Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous *plants*, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Malva*,—see MAUVE.

MAMELLE, s. f.,—mamma, f. L.,—μαστὸς,—Brust, f. G.: in Anatomy, a glandular organ, peculiar to *Mammifera*; imperfectly developed in the male; and destined, in female, for the secretion of milk. MAMELLIFÈRE, adj. Syn. with MAMMIFÈRE.

MAMELON, s. m.,—mamilla, papilla, f. L.,—θήλη,—Brustwarze, f. G.,—nipple, teat: in Anatomy, a conical tubercle, situated in the centre of the mammary gland, and surrounded, at the base, by a coloured disk,—see ARÉOLE. *Mamelons du rein*: the projections formed by the summits of the cones of the tubular substance of the organ, in the pelvis of the kidney. MAMELONÉ, adj.,—mamillatus, L.,—warzenförmig, zitzenförmig, G.: exhibiting tubercles, of the *figure* of a *nipple*.

MAMILLAIRE, adj.,—mamillaris, L.,—resembling a *nipple*,—MAMELON: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1., to certain *eminences*,—*Emin. mamillaires*, F.,—which, corresponding to the convolutions of the brain, exist on the internal surface of the cranial bones; and, 2.—two white rounded, *medullary tubercles*,—*Tubercles mamillaires* (— pisiformes, Ch.), *éminences mamill.* ou *blanches*, F.,—corpora *mamillaria* vel albicantia, L.,—*warzenförmige* Körper, G.;—connected by a slender band of soft grey matter, which forms the floor of the third ventricle; and situated in the base, of the brain. The olfactory nerves were, moreover, termed, by the older anatomists, Processus *mamillares* cerebri ad nares. In Botany,—to plants which, as *Euphorbia mamillaris*, resemble, in figure, a *nipple*.

MAMMAIRE, adj.,—mammarius,—relating to the *breast*,—*mamma*, L.,—see MAMELLE: as, 1. a *gland*,—*Glande mammaire*, F.,—the secretory organ of the milk: 2. *Arteries*; of which, a. the *internal*,—*Artère mamm. interne* (— sous-sternale, Ch.), F.,—innere *Brust*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the subclavian, finally anastomozes with the Epigastric: b. the *superior*, and, c. the *inferior* external *mammary*, supplied by the axillary; the *first*,—*art. mammaire externe supérieure* (la prémière des thoraciques, Ch.), passing between the *Pectoralis major* and *minor*, muscles, to which it is principally distributed; the *second*,—*Art. mamm. externe inférieure* (la deuxième des thoraciques, Ch.), expended principally upon the *breast*, and adjacent muscles and integuments. 3. Of the *veins*,—*Veines mammaires*, F.,—die *Brust*venen, G.,—the *right internal*,—*Veine mamm. interne du côté droit*,—pours its blood into the superior cava; the *left*, into the corresponding subclavian: the *external mammary*, *right* and *left*, into the axillary of their respective sides.

MAMMAL, adj.,—mammalis, L: an epithet substantively employed to designate *animals*,—die Saugthiere, G.,—belonging to Class, *Mammalia*. See MAMMIFÈRE.

MAMMALOGIE, s. f.,—mammalogia, f. L.: a base and barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *mamma*, a breast, and the *Greek*, λόγος, a discourse; and *intended* to designate that part of Zoology which *treats* on *Mammalia* or *Mammiferous Animals*. Evidently the invention of a dolt,—μαμμάκουθος,—and sanctioned only by old women,—αἱ μαμμιαὶ. MAMMALOGISTE, s. m.,—mammalogist: in the real acceptation of the term, not a *student* of the *Mammifera*; but one who *talks* about his *grandmother*.

MAMMIFÈRE, adj.,—mammiferus (*mamma*, a breast, *fero*, to carry), L. mammiferous: a term, MAMMIFÈRES, s. m. pl.,—*Mammifera*, L.,—correctly employed, in Zoology, to designate a Class of Animals,

including all those which are furnished with a *mammary* gland, and, consequently, suckle their young:—the *Mammalia*, of Linnæus,—*Mastozoa*, of modern zoologists.

MAMMIFORME, adj.,—mammiformis, L. See MASTOÏDE.

MANDIBULAIRE, adj.,—mandibularis, L.,—mandibular: pertaining to the *mandible* or *mandibles*,—MANDIBULE, s. f.,—see MACHOIRE.

MANDRAGORE, s. m.: in Botany, a species, belonging to the genus, *Atropa*,—see BELLADONNE. The *mandrake*,—*A. mandragora*,—ὁ μανδραγόρας,—die Mandragora, Abraun, G.,—an *European* plant, the subject of many popular fictions and superstitions, is *purgative*.

MANDUCATION, s. f. See MASTICATION.

MANGANÈSE, s. m.,—manganesium, n. L.,—Manganes, Braunsteinmetall, n. G.: a *solid metal*, discovered, by Scheele and Gahn, in 1774. Exists in nature, only in the state of oxide,—Braunsteinoxyd, G. *German Officinal Preparations*: A *Muriate*, and *Sulphate*,—Salzsaures, und Schwefelsaures Braunsteinoxyd; and an *Acetate*,—Essigsaurer Braunstein.

MANGANÉSIEN, adj.,—manganesius, L.,—manganesian: containing *manganese*.

MANIACAL, adj.,—μανικὸς,—maniacalis, L.,—rasend, wahnsinnig, G.,—maniacal: exhibiting the characters of, or pertaining to —; MANIAQUE, s. m.,—μανιὰς,—maniacus, L.,—wahnsinnige, m. G.,—maniac, an individual affected with, MANIE, s. f.,—μανία,—mania, f. L.,—Raserie, Tollheit, f. G.,—raving madness: a species of *mental alienation*, characterized by lesion of one, or more, of the intellectual faculties, or by blind propensity to acts of violence. Exhibited only on one subject, it is termed MONOMANIE.

MANILUVE, ou MANULUVE, s. m.,—maniluvium, n. L.,—Handbad, n. G.,—hand-bath,—see BAIN.

MANIOC, s. m.: in Botany, a species of *Jatropha*,—see MÉDICINIER. The *fecula* of the *root* of the *Cassava*,—*J. manihot*,—Manihot, Maniok, G.,—is employed, in *diet*, by the name of *Tapioca*,—Tapioka, G.

MANNE, s. f.,—Manna, f. L., and G.,—*man*, of the *Hebrew*, and *mann*, or *mannon*, of *Arabian* writers: in Materia Medica, a mucoso-saccharine exudation from the trunks of *Fraxinus ornus*, et *rotundifolia*. Three varieties are distinguished in commerce: 1. *Manna in the tear*,—*M. en larmes*, F.,—*M.* in Körnern, G.,—the purest; 2. the *flaky*,—Rohen-*Manna*, G.; and 3. the *flat*,—*M. grasse*, F.,—impure. MANNITE, s. f.,—mannita, f. L.,—Mannastoff, Mannazucker, m. G.: a kind of *sugar*, discovered, by Prout, in *Manna*.

MANNEQUIN, s. m.,—Gliedermann, m. G.,—mannikin: an apparatus, made in resemblance of the human figure, or merely of the female abdomen and pelvis; and employed for the instruction of students in the application of bandages, and practice of Obstetrics.

MANTEAU, s, m.,—τρίβων,—paleum, n. L.,—Mantel, m. G.,—cloak or mantle: the cutaneous and fleshy envelope which invests the interior of the shell of the *Conchifera*.

MANUSTRUPATION, s. f. See MASTURBATION.

MAQUEREAU, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species of genus, *Scomber*,—see SCOMBRE. The mackerel,—*S. scomber*,—die Makrele, G.,—is highly prized, as an article of *diet*.

MARASME, s. m.,—μαρασμὸς,—Marasmus, m. L., and G.: extreme wasting of flesh,—*Maigreur*, F. MARASMOPYRE, s. f.,—marasmopyra, f. L.,—Zehrfieber, n. G.,—hectic fever.

MARAIS, s. m.,—ἕλος,—palus, f. L.,—Morast, Sumpf, m. G.,—marsh, swamp, bog. *Marsh*-fever,—*Fièvre de marais*, F.; a *marsh* or *bog*-plant,—*Sumpf*pflanze, G. MARÉCAGEUX, adj.,—ἑλώδης,—paludosus,—morastig, sumpfig,—marshy, or growing in a *marsh*; as *Equisetum palustre*,—das *Sumpf*schaftheu, G.,— *marsh* Horse-tail.

MARBRE, s. m.,—μάρμαρος,—Marmor, m. L.,—and G.,—marble: compact carbonate of lime. *Marmor*tisch, m. G.,—a *marble*-slab; mortarium *marmoreum*, L.,—a *marble* mortar.

MARC, s. m.,—μάγμα,—magma, n. L.,—Trester, pl. G.,—dregs. *M. d'olives*,—*de raisin*, F.: the *refuse* of the olive, and the grape, after expression of the oil and juice, respectively, from them.

MARGARATE, s. m.,—margaras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*margarin*saure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *margaric* acid with salifiable bases. This *acid*,—*Acide margarique*, F.,—is the product of the treatment of fat with an alcali. MARGARINE, s. f.,—margarina, f. L.,—Margarinfett, n. G.: the original designation of a substance, since proved to be *margarate* of Soda or Potass.

MARGINAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied to one of the six osseous pieces,—l'*os margin.* ou *supplémentaire*, F.,—which constitute the ramus of the lower jaw, in *Birds*, and *Reptiles*.

MARGINAL, adj., F., et E.,—marginalis, L.,—randständig, G.: situated on the *border*,—see BORD. MARGINÉ, adj.,—marginatus, L.,—gerandert, G.,—marginated: furnished with a *margin*.

MARINE, adj.,—marinus, quod *mare* incolit, L.,—θαλάσσιος,—marine, belonging to the *sea*,—zum *Meer* gehörig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, for the general or specific designation of animals, and plants, which, as *Kitta thalas-*

sina, and *Procellaria pelagica*, among *sea-birds*,—die *See*-vögel, G.; *Petromyzon marinus* among *sea-fishes*,—pisces *marini*, L.,—die *See*-fische, G.; and *Zostera marina*, among *sea-plants*,—die *Meer*pflanzen, G.,—frequent the *ocean*, or inhabit its waters. The term, MARITIME, adj.,—maritimus, L.,—lying near the *sea*,—an der *See* gelegen, G.,—might, on the other hand, be conveniently restricted to objects of Natural History which, as *Glaux maritima*, grow, or are found, in *maritime* situations, or the coasts,—ora *maritima*, L.,—die *See*-küsten, G. A distinction, although often exhibited, not hitherto rigorously observed, in common, nor even in scientific language.

MARMITE, s. f.,—a seething-pot. — *de Papin*,—*olla* Papiniana, L.,—Papin's digester.

MARRONIER, s, m.: a genus, in Botany, *Æsculus* (*Heptandria, monogyn.*; *Hippocastaneæ*), L.,—die Rosskastanie, G.,—Horse-Chestnut. The *bark*,—die *Rosskastanien*rinde,—of the common species,—*Æ. hippocastanum*,—is *febrifuge*; and sometimes employed as a substitute for that of *Cinchona*. *German Officinal Preparation*: an *Extract*,—Rosskastanienextract.

MARRUBE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Marrubium* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—der Andorn, G.,—Horehound. The common *white*,—*M. vulgare*,—*M. commun*, F.,—der weisse *Andorn*, G.,—τὸ πράσιον, of the *Greeks*,—is *stimulant*, and *tonic*. An *Extract* of it,—Weissandornextract,—is prepared by the *Germans*. *M. noir*,—*Ballota nigra*,—der schwarze stinkende *Andorn*, G.,—black *Horehound*.

MARSUPIAL, adj.,—marsupialis, L.: an epithet sometimes applied to the *Obturator internus*, muscle. MARSUPIAUX, s. m. pl.,—*Marsupialia*, L.,—die *Beutel*thiere, G.: in Zoology, an Order of *Mammifera*; comprehending those animals which, as the Opossum and Kanguroo, have an abdominal *pouch*,—μαρσύπιον,—*marsupium*, n. L.,—*Beutel*, m. G.,—see MASTOTHÈQUE, —for the reception and development of their young. For a figure of the *marsupial* bones,—ossa *marsupialia*, L.,—of the female Kanguroo, see Home, *Lectures on Comparat. Anatomy*, v. ii, pl. 5.

MARTEAU, s. m.,—malleus, m. L.,—Hammer, m. G.: in Anatomy, the longest and most external of the *bones* of the *internal ear*; situated between the incus, and membrana tympani to which it adheres. For an account of the *muscles* of the *malleus*, see SPHÉNI-SALPINGO-, SALPINGO-, and ACOUSTICO-MALLÉEN.

MARTIAL, adj. See FERRUGINEUX.

MASQUE, s. m.,—Maske, f. G.,—mask: a *bandage*, composed of linen, of the size of the face, with holes corresponding to the eyes, nostrils, and mouth; and applied in burns, erysipelas, and other injuries, and morbid affections, of the *facial* region.

MASSAGE, s. f.: in Hygiene, the action of pressing, with the hand, divers parts of the animal body, in order to excite the vitality of the skin and subjacent tissues. Commonly practised on leaving the bath. MASSER, v. a.: *pratiquer la massage*, F.

MASSÉTER, s. m., and adj.,—μασσητὴρ, —masticatory, contributing to *mastication*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*,—(*M. zygomato-maxillaire*, Ch.),—*Masseter*, L.,—viereckiger Kaumuskel, G.,—which extends from the inferior border, and internal surface, of the zygomatic arch, to the angle, external surface, and inferior border of the ramus of the lower jaw. MASSÉTÉRIN, MASSÉTÉRIQUE, adj.,—masseterinus, masseterius, L.: an epithet applied to *blood-vessels*, and *nerves* which are exclusively, or principally, distributed on the *masseter*; as, 1. an *artery*, —*Artère massétérine*,—die *Kaumuskel*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the internal maxillary or posterior temporal; 2. a *vein*,—vena *masseterina*, L.,—which terminates in the internal maxillary; and, 3. a *Nerve*, —*Nerf massétérin*,—furnished by the inferior maxillary division of the Trifacial, or Fifth cerebral nerve.

MASTIC, s. m.,—μαστίχη,—Mastix, L., and G.: in Materia Medica, a resinous exudation from the Mastich-tree,—*Pistachia lentiscus*,—*Lentisque*, F.,—die Mastixpistachie, G. It was employed as a *masticatory* by the ancient *Greeks*; as it is, at present, by the *Turks*: hence the name. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Simple* and *Compound Spirit*,—Einfacher und Zusammengesetzter Mastixgeist,—of the *mastich*.

MASTICATION, s. f.,—masticatio, f. L.,—μάσησις,—Kaüen, n. G.,—the act of *chewing*. MASTICATOIRE, adj.,—masticatorius, L.,—masticatory: an epithet applied to the instruments, and process, of *mastication*; and to *substances*,—τὰ μασσημητὰ, —*masticatoria*, L.,—die *Käu*mittel, G.,—which are *chewed* in order to excite the salivary secretion.

MASTITE, s. f.,—mastitis, f. (μαστὸς, the breast), L.: inflammation of the (female) *breast*,—die Entzündung der (weiblichen), *Brüste*, G. MASTOCARCINOME, s. m.,—mastocarcinoma, n. (*same*, and καρκίνωμα, cancer), L.,—Brustkrebs, m. G.,—*cancer* of the *breast*. MASTODYNIE, s. f.,—mastodynia, f. (*same*, and ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—*pain* in the *breasts*,—der *Schmerz* in den *Brüsten*, G.,—*mammary neuralgia*.

MASTOÏDE, adj.—μαστοειδὴς,—mastoides, L.,—resembling a *breast*, or *nipple*; as, in Anatomy, the *mastoid* or *mammillary* process,—der *Zitzen*fortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone, to which the cranial extremity of the *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus* is attached.

MASTOÏDIEN, adj.,—mastoideus, L.,—situated in, or connected with, the *mastoid process*,—see MASTOÏDE: an epithet applied, 1. to the *mastoideal cells*,—*Cellules mastoïdiennes*,—antrum *mastoideum*, L.,—of Valsalva,—which, occupying the interior of the *mastoid process*, open by, 2. an *orifice*,—*Ouverture mastoïdienne*, into the cavity of the tympanum; 3.—the *portion* of the *temporal bone*,—*P. mastoïdienne du temporal*, F.,—das *Warzen*theil, G.,—on which the process is situated; 4.—a *Groove*,—*Gouttière mastoïdienne*,—on the internal surface of that portion, forming part of the lateral sinus; 5.—a *Furrow*,—*Rainure mastoïdienne*, ou *digastrique*,—existing on the inner aspect of the *mastoid process*, and affording attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle; 6.—a *Foramen*,—*Trou mastoïdien*,—das *Warzen*beinloch, G.,—giving passage to a small artery of the dura mater, and a vein which terminates in the lateral sinus; and, 7.—the *sterno-mastoid muscle*, named by the older anatomists, *M. mastoïdien*;—by Winslow, *Mast. antérieur*, to distinguish it from the *Splenius*,—*Mastoïd. postérieur*; and from the *Complexus minor*, vel *Trachelo-mastoideus*,—*M. moyen* ou *latéral*, of *French* Anatomists.

MASTOÏDO-CONCHINIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Posterior—Retrahens—auris*, muscle.

MASTOÏDO-GÉNIEN, MASTOÏDO-HYGÉNIEN, s. m., and adj.: terms respectively applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas; as MASTO-MAXILLIEN, by other anatomists, to the *Digastricus*, muscle.

MASTODOLOGIE, MASTOLOGIE, s. f.: terms proposed by *French* zoological writers, as substitutes for MAMMALOGIE; but yet objectionable, as expressing only the *doctrine* of the *mammary gland*, not of the *Mammifera*. See MASTOZOOLOGIE.

MASTOTHÈQUE, s. f.,—mastotheca, f. (*μαστὸς*, the breast, *θήκη*, pouch or purse), marsupium abdominale, L.,—Zitzensack, m. G.: a term applied, by Illiger, to the cutaneous fold which, in the *Marsupial Mammifera*,—see MARSUPIAL,—*contains* the *mammary organs*.

MASTOZOAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—mastozoon, n. (*μαστὸς*, the mamma, *ζῶον*, an animal), L.,—Saugthier, n. G.: a term employed, by Blainville, as syn. with MAMMAL, and MAMMIFÈRE. MASTOZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—mastozoologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.: the *doctrine* of *mammiferous animals*, heretofore incorrectly designated MAMMALOGIE. MASTOZOOLOGISTE, s. m.,—mastozoologista, m. L.: a student of *Mastozoology*. *Mastozoolithus*, s. m., L.: according to Kraus, a *fossil mammifer*,—*Saugthier*versteinerung, f. G.

MASTUPRATION, MASTURBATION, s. f.,—mastupratio, f. (*manu*, with the hand, *stupro*, to defile), L.: *Excitation des organes génitaux* avec la main, F. More correctly, *manustupralion*.

MAT, adj.,—matt, G.,—dull: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *chest*,—*Poitrine mate*, F.,—when it emits, on percussion, a *dull* or *obscure* sound,—*Son mat*; like that which results from striking on the arm or other solid organ.

MATIÈRE, s. f.,—materia, f. L.,—*ὕλη*,—matter: in ordinary language, every substance, which enters into the composition of a body: in Physics, whatever produces, or is capable of producing, on the animal organs, an assemblage of determinate sensations; as the *matter of heat*,—*M. de la Chaleur*, ou *Calorique*: in Physiology, and Pathology, employed as designative of *substances*,—*matters*,—evacuated from the stomach and bowels,—*M. des vomissements, matières fécales*, F. *M. médicale*,—*Materia* Medica, L.,—*ὕλη ἰατρικὴ*: that branch of medical science which involves the knowledge of medicinal agents, their action on the animal economy, and mode of administration. *Materialista*, s. m., L.,—*Droguiste*,—Arzeneiverkäufer, m. G.: mercator qui medicamenta simplicia, quæ *Materiam Medicam* constituunt, vendit, L.

MATRAS, s. m.,—*Rétorte*, f. G.,—retort: a glass vessel, with long neck; employed in Chemistry, and Pharmacy.

MATRICAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Matricaria* (*Syngenesia, polygam. superfl.*; *Corymbiferæ*), L.,—das Mutterkraut, G. An *European* species,—*M. des champagnes*,—*M. chamomilla*,—the wild chamomile,—is *stimulant* and *emmenagogue*; and *pharmaceutically* employed, by the *Germans*,—see CAMOMILLE,—for the Roman Chamomile. The *M. parthenium*, Linn. is transferred, by modern botanists, to another genus,—see PYRÈTHRE.

MATRICE, s. f.,—*μήτρα*, *ὑστέρα*,—matrix, uterus, f. L.,—Gebärmutter, f. G.,—womb: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the hollow and symmetrical organ; which, situated between bladder and rectum, in the pelvis of the female *Mammifera*, is occupied by the young throughout the period of utero-gestation. See Wenzel, *Ueber die Krankheiten des Uterus*, Folio. Mainz, 1816. In Mineralogy, the non-metallic parts of metalliferous veins are termed the *matrix*.

MATRONE, s. f. *Sage-femme*,—matrona, f. L. See ACCOUCHEUSE.

MATURATIF, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied to *topical remedies*,—*Remèdes maturatifs*, F.,—*maturantia*, L.; which, as the oily poultice, are calculated to accelerate the *maturation*,—MATURATION, s. f.,—maturatio, f. L.,—Eiterung, f. G.,—or *progress to maturity*,—MATURITÉ, s. f.,—maturitas, f. L.,—Reife, Zeitigung, f. G.,—of an abscess, or phlegmonous tumour.

MAUVE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Malva (Monadelphia, polyandr.; Malvoceæ)*, L., —die Malve, oder Pappel, G.,—Mallow. Several of the species *medicinally* employed, as *emollient.*

MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—maxillaris, pertaining to the *jaws*,—*maxillæ*, L.,—zu den *Kinnbacken* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain *bones*,—die *Maxillar*knochen, G.; of which there are, a. the *two superior*,—*Os maxillaires supérieurs* (— sus-maxillaires, Ch.), F.,—ossa *maxillaria* superiora, L.,—die Ober*kiefern*, G.,—constituting the middle and anterior part of the face, articulating with nearly all the other facial bones, and supporting the upper teeth; and, b. the *inferior*,—*Os maxillaire inférieur* (— maxillaire, Ch.),—os *maxillare* inferius,—der Unter*kiefer*,—a large symmetrical bone, forming the lower part of the face, articulated with the temporal bone, and lower teeth, and giving attachment to fourteen pairs of muscles: 2.—*Glands*,—die *Kinnbacken*drüsen, G.,—situated beneath the lower jaw, and ordinarily named the sub-*maxillary*,—see SOUS-MAXILLAIRE: 3.—*Arteries*, of which there are, a. the *external maxillary*,—*Artère maxillaire externe*,—see FACIAL; b. the *internal*,—*Art. maxill. interne* (— gutturo-maxillaire, Ch.), innere *Kiefer*arterie, G.,—given off by the external carotid, and furnishing twelve or thirteen branches to the deep-seated parts of the facial region; and, c. the *inferior*,—*Art. maxill. inférieure*,—see DENTAIRE,—supplying the lower teeth: 4.—*Veins*,—*Veines maxillaires*,—exhibiting the same disposition as the correspondent arteries; and, 5.—*Nerves*; of which, a. the *superior*,—*Nerf maxillaire supérieur*, F.,—a branch of the fifth, or TRIFACIAL, quits the cranium by the *foramen rotundum* of the sphenoid bone, and passes through the infra-orbitary canal to be expended, in numerous divisions, on the cheek; and, b. the *inferior*,—*N. maxill. inférieur*,—the third and largest branch of the trifacial, issues from the *foramen ovale* of the sphenoid bone, and, after supplying the adjacent muscles, divides, at the angle of the jaw, into the *gustatory*,—see GUSTATIF,—distributed to the tongue and salivary glands, and the *inferior Dental*,—to the lower teeth and chin. In Zoology,—the *palpi*,—*Palpes maxillaires*, F.,—die *Maxillar*fühlspitzen, G.,—attached to the external border of the *maxillæ* of *Insects*. For an account of the inter*maxillary* bone,—der Zwischenkiefer, G.,—see INTERMAXILLAIRE.

MAXILLO-ALVÉOLI-NASAL, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Depressor alæ nasi*, muscle. See ABAISSEUR.

MAXILLO-LABIAL, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Depressor anguli oris*, muscle,—*Triangulaire des lévres*,—see ABAISSEUR; as extending from the inferior *maxillary* bone to the angle of the *lips*. MAXILLO-LABII-NASAL: —by Dumas, to the *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*,—see ELÉVATEUR.

MAXILLO-NARINAL, s. m., and adj.: the term applied, by Dumas, to the *Compressor naris*, muscle,—see COMPRESSEUR. MAXILLO-PALPÉBRAL, and MAXILLO-SCLÉROTICIEN:—by the same, respectively, to the *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, and *Obliquus inferior oculi*,—see ORBICULAIRE, et OBLIQUE.

MÉAT, s. m.,—meatus, m. L.,—Gang, m. G.,—passage or canal. *M.* AUDITIF,—Gehör*gang*, G. —*cystique*,—the cystic *duct.* —*urinaire*,—see URÈTRE. *Méats des fosses nasales*: three deep *channels* of the nasal fossæ: the *superior*, situated beneath the superior concha,—see CORNET, and communicating with the posterior cells of the ethmoid bone; the *middle*,—below the ethmoid cornet,—c. media,—superior spongy bone, of *British* anatomists,—opening, by a double orifice, into the anterior ethmoid cells and frontal sinus, above,—below, into the antrum maxillare; and the *inferior*, leading beneath the inferior spongy bone, —c. inferior,—to the nasal duct.

MÉCANIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ μηχανικὴ (τέχνη), —mechanica (ars), L.,—die Mechanik, G., —Mechanics: that branch of Physical Science which determines the effect to be produced on a body by the application of one or more forces. Employed, also, as synon. with *mechanism*,—*M. du corps humain.* MÉCANIQUE, adj.,—μηχανικὸς,—mechanicus: relating to *mechanics*; as the *mechanical* division,—*mechanische* Theilung, G.,—of crystals. MÉCHANISME, s. m.,—Mechanismus, m. L., and G.: the assemblage of the parts of a machine; the structure of an organized body.

MÈCHE, s. f.,—tent: in Surgery, a roll of linen, lint, or silk; introduced into a fistulous wound, to excite suppuration, or prevent the closure of the orifice.

MÉCHOACAN, s. m.: in Botany, a *South-American* species of *Convolvulus*,—see LISERON. The *root* of *C. mechoacanna* possesses the same properties as, but is less active than, *that* of Jalap.

MÉCONATE, s. m.,—meconas, n. (ἡ μήκων, the wild poppy), L.: a genus of salts,—*mekon*saure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *meconic* acid with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide méconique*, F.,—acidum *meconicum*, L.,—die *Mekon*-, Opium-, Mohnsäure, G.,—exists in opium, combined with morphine; thus forming the *Méconate de morphine*, F.,—to which opium is principally indebted for its *medicinal* properties. MÉCONINE, s. f.,—meconina, f. L.: a peculiar crystalline substance, extracted from *opium.*

MÉCONIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—*μηκώνιον*: in Physiology, the dark-green or black *excrement*,—Kindspech, n. G.,—voided by infants shortly after birth. Composed of intestinal mucus and bile; and containing, as stated by Bouillon-Lagrange, fine hairs: in Pharmacy, the inspissated *juice*,—opium, n. L.,—der Mohnsaft, G.,—of the *poppy*.

MÉDECIN, s. m.,—see IATRE. MÉDECINE, s. f.,—medicina, f. L.,—Arzneikunst, f. G.,—see IATRIQUE: the science of the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases. It comprehends the study of many other sciences; and admits of several divisions: as, 1. *Theoretical Medicine*,—see Gregory, *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, etc.; 2. *Practical*,—see *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*; 3. *Clinical*,—see CLINIQUE; 4. *Chirurgical*,—*M. opératoire*,—see CHIRURGIE; 5. *Juridical* or *Forensic*,—*M. légale*, F.,—*medicina* forensis, L.,—die gerichtliche *Arzneiwissenschaft*, G.; and, 6. *Veterinary*,—see VÉTÉRINAIRE. In vulgar language, the designation of a *purgative dose*,—Medicin, Arzenei, f. G.,—physic.

MÉDIAN, adj.,—medianus, situated in the *middle*,—*medium*, L.: an epithet employed to designate, 1. the *imaginary line* which divides the body; and the *linea alba abdominis*,—see LIGNE: 2. the anterior and posterior *spinal arteries*,—*Artères médianes du rachis*,—given off by the vertebral: 3. the small *artery*,—*Artère médiane du sacrum*, ou *sacrée moyenne*, F.,—arteria sacra *media*, L.,—which issues from the point of bifurcation of the abdominal aorta: 4. Certain superficial *veins of the fore-arm*,—die *Median*adern, G.,—distinguished into the *basilick*,—*M.* BASILIQUE; *cephalic*,—*M.* CÉPHALIQUE; and *common*,—*M. commune*: 5. a *brachial Nerve*,—*Nerf médian* (— médian digital, Ch.), F.,—which, formed by the last two cervical and first two dorsal, descends along the inner side of the arm, and distributes its branches to the fore-arm, palmar region, and fingers: 6. the superior longitudinal *sinus of the brain*,—SINUS *médian du cerveau*: 7. the *falx cerebelli*,—*Septum médian du cervelet*,—FAUX: and, 8. the *middle finger*, and *toe*,—*Doigt médian de la main*, et *du pied*, F.

MÉDIASTIN, s. m.,—mediastinum, medianum, n. L.,—das Mittelfell, die Scheidewand der Brust, G.: in Anatomy, a membranous *partition* resulting from the connection of the pleuræ, and dividing the thorax into two lateral cavities. The *anterior* or *pectoral mediastinum*,—*M. antérieur*, F.,—*med.* pectorale, L.,—contains, above, the thymus gland, or its relics; below, a mass of adipose cellular tissue communicating with that of the abdomen. The *posterior* or *dorsal*,—*M. postérieur*,—*m.* dorsale,—is occupied by the œsophagus, vena azygos, the thoracic duct, termination of the bronchia, and numerous lymphatic glands. *M. du cerveau*,—the great *falx cerebri*,—see FAUX. In Botany, the delicate *transverse partition*,—dissepimentum, n. L.,—see CLOISON,—of the *fruit* of the *Cruciferæ*. MÉDIASTIN, adj.,—mediastinal: an epithet applied to those *branches*,—arteriæ *mediastinæ* anteriores et posteriores, L.,—of the thoracic aorta, which are distributed on the cellular tissue of the *mediastinum*. MÉDIASTINITE, s. f.,—mediastinitis, f. L.,—Entzündung des *Mittelfelles*, G.,—inflammation of the *mediastinum*. Kraus prefers *Mesodmitis*, as the *Latin* synonym of *Médiastinite*.

MÉDICAL, adj.,—medicalis, L.,—medicinisch, G.,—relating to the science, or professors, of *medicine*.

MÉDICAMENT, s. m.,—medicamen, medicamentum, pharmacum, n. L.,—*τὸ φάρμακον*,—Arzenei, f., Arzeneymittel, n. G.,—medicine, drug: a substance employed in the cure of diseases. MÉDICAMENTAIRE, adj.,—medicamentarius, L.: relating to the history, or preparation, of *drugs*. *Medicamentaria*, f. L.,—the science, or practice, of *Pharmacy*,—ars conficiendi *medicamenta*. Medicamentarius, s. m. L.,—an apothecary,—see APOTHICAIRE.

MÉDICAMENTEUX, MÉDICINAL, adj.,—medicamentosus, medicinalis, L.,—medicinisch, heilkräftig, G.,—medicinal, applicable to the cure of diseases. A *medicinal* water,—*Eau medicinale*, F.,—aqua *medicinalis*, L.: *medicinal* plants,—herbæ *medicamentosæ*, L.,—*Heil*kräuter, G.: a *medicine*-chest,—*Arzney*kiste, f. G.

MÉDICASTRE, s. m.,—medicaster, m. L.,—Quacksalber, m. G.,—a charlatan.

MÉDICATION, s. f.,—medicatio, f. L.: the change effected in the animal economy, by the administration of *medicines*,—Arzeneygebrauch, n. G.

MÉDICINIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Jatropha* (*Monoecia, monadelph.*; *Euphorbiaceæ*), L.,—die Purgirnuss, G.,—Physic-Nut; comprizing numerous exotic species. The *leaves* of *M. sauvage*,—*J. gossypifolia*,—are *purgative*: and the *seeds*, *Pignons d'Inde*,—of *M. cathartique*,—*J. curcas*,—both *South-American* plants, violently *cathartic*. The *latter* yield, also, a peculiar acid,—see JATROPHATE. For the produce of the *root* of *J. manihot*, see MANIOC.

MÉDULLAIRE, adj.,—medullaris, L.,—markig, G.,—medullary, belonging to the *marrow*,—see MÉDULLE: an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate, 1. that *System*,—*Système médullaire*, F.,—which, in the *Anatomie Générale*, of Bichat, includes the *substance of the marrow* of the bones,—*Suc médullaire*, F.,—Knochen*mark*, G.,—its investing *membrane*,—*M. médullaire*,—and *canal*,—canalis *medullaris*, L.: 2. the *Arteries*,—*Artères médullaires*, F.,—

which penetrate the interior of bones to nourish the *medulla*: 3. the white or interior *substance*,—*S. blanche*, ou *médullaire, du cerveau*, F.,—*medulla* cerebri, L.,—das *Mark* im Hirn, G.,—of the *brain*: and, 4. that *portion*,—*Substance médullaire*,—more commonly termed the tubular substance,—of the *kidney*,—see REIN. In Morbid Anatomy, according to Abernethy, a variety of *malignant tumour, medullary sarcoma.*

MÉDULLE, s. f.,—medulla, f. L.,—Mark, n. G.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with MOELLE: in Botany, the pith of ligneous plants; distinguished, by Dutrochet, into the *central* or proper,—*M. centrale*, F.,—and the *cortical*,—*M. corticale*,—which corresponds to the herbaceous envelope, of other botanists. *Medulla* panis, L.,—*Brodkrume*, f. G.,—*crumb* of bread. MÉDULLINE, s. f.,—medullina, f. L.: a term applied, by John, to the *pith* of plants, especially that of *Sambucus* and *Helianthus.*

MÉDUSE, s. f., F., and G.: in Actinozoology, a genus of marine animals,—Medusa, f. L.,—whose body, resembling a mass of jelly, becomes phosphorescent at night; and excites, when brought into contact with the human organs, itching and erysipelatous inflammation. See ACALÈPHE.

MÉGALANTHROPOGÉNÉSIE, s. f.,—megalanthropogenesia, f. (*μέγας*, great,—*ἄνθρωπος*, man,—*γένεσις*, procreation), L.: the pretended art of *procreating men of genius*; as taught by the visionary Robert.

MÉGALOSPLANCHNIE, s. f.,—megalosplanchnia, f. (*μέγας*, great, *σπλάγχνον*, a viscus), L.: a *tumour* formed by one of the *viscera.* Μεγαλόσπλαγχνος, adj.,—megalosplanchnus, L.: an epithet applied to an individual with *enlarged viscera*,——wer *grosse Eingeweide* hat, G. MÉGALOSPLÉNIE, s. f.,—megalosplenia, f. (*same*, and *σπλήν*), L.,—*tumefaction* of the *spleen.*

MÉLÆNA, s. m.,—ἡ *μέλαινα* (*νόσος*),—melæna, f., *morbus niger*, L.,—die *schwarze Krankheit* oder Ruhr, G.,—the *black disease*: vomiting of *black* blood, commonly succeeded by alvine evacuations of the same colour,—a phenomenon, of frequent occurrence in gastric hemorrhage and cancer. Synon. with MÉLÆNORRHAGIE, s. f.,—melænorrhagia, f. L.

MÉLALEUQUE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Melaleuca* (*Polyadelphia, polyandr.; Myrtaceæ*), L.,—der Cajaputbaum, G. The *leaves* of an *Indian* species, *M. leucadendron*,—*diuretic* and *emmenagogue*, afford the cajeput oil,—see CAIEPUT.

MÉLAMPODE, s. m.,—melampodium, n. L.: a synonym of black *Hellebore.*

MÉLANAGOGUE, adj.,——melanagogus, (*μέλας*, black, *ἄγω*, to expel), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to *remedies*,—*melanagoga*, L.,—which are calculated to *expel black* bile.

MÉLANCHLORE, adj.,—melanchlorus (*μελάγχλωρος*, of a dark-yellow colour), L.: an epithet applied to individuals suffering from *black jaundice*,—MÉLANCHLOROSE, s. f.,—*Ictère noire*,—melanchlorosis, melanvel melasicterus, L.,—Schwarzsucht, f. G.

MÉLANCHOLIE, s. f.,—*μελαγχολία*,—melancholia, f. L.,—Melancholie, Schwermuth, f., Trübsinn, m. G.: a lesion of the intellectual faculties, characterized by deep depression of spirits, and exclusive occupation of the mind on one train of ideas. So named; as supposed, by the ancients, to originate from *black bile.* MÉLANCHOLIQUE, adj.,—*μελαγχολικὸς*, *μελάγχολος*,—melancholicus,——melancholisch,—melancholic: an epithet applied to individuals suffering from, or morbid affections exhibiting the characters of, *melancholy.*

MÉLANOSE, s. f., F., and G.,—*μελάνωσις* (*μελάνω*, to blacken),—melanosis, f. L.: in Pathology, an organic affection, in which the structure of the parts is transformed into a *black*, firm, homogeneous substance, exhibiting some analogy with the tissue of the bronchial glands; and converted, by the process of softening, into ulcers or cavities. This degeneration, the causes of which are unknown, most frequently attacks the pulmonary organ; more rarely, the liver or cellular tissue. *Melanosis* of the lungs,—*M. des poumons*, F.,—constitutes, with Bayle, a species of pulmonary phthisis. That of the abdominal viscera,—*M.* viscerum abdominis, L.,—is the *Schwarzwerden* der Eingeweide, of *German* writers. MÉLANÉ, adj.: formed by *melanosis.*

MÉLASICTÈRE, s. m.,—melasicterus, m. (*μέλας*, black, *ἴκτερος*, jaundice), icterus niger, L. Synon. with MÉLANCHLOROSE, and MÉLANICTÈRE.

MÉLASME, (*μέλασμα*, a black spot), s. m., —melasma, n., nigror, m. L.,—schwarzer Hautfleck, Altersfleck, G.: in Pathology, a *black spot*, or enchymosis, identical with melanosis of the skin; which frequently occurs in the lower limbs of the aged.

MÉLASSE, s. f.,—theriaca, f. L.,—Theriak, m. G.,—treacle: the syrup which remains after the juice of the sugar-cane has undergone all the processes necessary for extraction of the sugar. *Molasses*, distilled after fermentation, yields rum,—TAFIA.

MÉLATROPHIE, s. f.,—melatrophia, f. (*μέλος*, a member, *ἀτροφία*, wasting), atrophia membrorum, L.,—die *Abmagerung* der *Glieder*, G.,—*atrophy* of the *limbs.*

MÉLÈZE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Larix* (*Monoecia, monadelphia; Coniferæ*), L.,—der Lerchenbaum, G.,—the Larch. The common species,—*L. communis* (*Pinus larix*, Linn.),—le *M. commun*,—yields Venice turpentine: and, in some situations, a mucoso-saccharine substance, resembling Calabrian manna, exudes from its trunk;

which supplies, also, a *medicinal fungus*,—see AGARIC,—and an *astringent bark*. The cedar of Lebanon,—*Cédre du Liban*, F.,—*Larix cedrus*,—ἡ κέδρος,—die Ceder von Libanon, G.,—belongs to this genus.

MÉLIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Meliaceæ*, f. L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Melia*. Several medicinal plants,—see AZÉDARACH, MAHOGAN, and WINTERANE,—belong to it.

MÉLICÉRIS, s. m., F., et L.,—μελικηρὶς,—Honiggeschwulst, f. G.: in Surgical Pathology, an encysted tumour, containing a substance that resembles *honey* and *wax*.

MÉLILOT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Melilotus* (*Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ*), L.,—der Honigklee, G.; containing, with other species, the common *Melilot*,—*M. officinalis* (*Trifolium melilotus*, Linn.),—le *M. officinal*, F.,—τὸ μελίλωτον,—der gemeine *Stein-* oder *Honigklee*, G.; the *flowers* of which are topically employed, as *emollient*, in *French* practice. The *Gruyere cheese* is indebted to this plant for its peculiar flavour.

MÉLISSE, s. f., F., and G.: a genus, in Botany, *Melissa* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.*; *Labiatæ*), L.,—the Balm. The common species,—*M. officinalis*,—la *M. cultivée*, F.,—die Garten-, Citronen-Melisse, G.,—a fragrant European plant, is *stimulant* and *diuretic*; and constitutes the basis of a celebrated *French* preparation, l'*Eau des Carmes*.

MÉLLITATE, s. m.,—mellitas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*honigstein*-saure Salze, G.; resulting from the combination of *mellitic* acid,—*Acide méllitique*, F.,—acidum *melliticum*, L.,—*Honigstein*-säure, G.,—which exists naturally in MÉLLITE,—with salifiable bases. MÉLLITE, s. m.: 1. the mineralogical designation of *Mellitate* of alumina,—*M. d'alumine*, F.,—Honigstein, G. 2. a compound of *honey*,—see MIEL.

MÉLOE, s. m., F., et L.: a genus of *Coleopterous Insects*; belonging to the Family of the *Cantharidæ*, Leach; and possessing, in an inferior degree, the properties of the genus which constitutes the type of that Family. The *M. proscarabæus*,—*Pr. vulgaris*, of modern Entomologists,—Schwarzblaumaiwurmkäfer, G.,—see PROSCARABÉE,—has been recommended as an internal remedy for *Hydrophobia*; and forms the base of a Prussian Electuary,—Preussisches Geheimmittel, oder Latwerge, gegen den tollen Hundsbiss, G.

MELON, s. m.,—melo, m. L.,—Melone, f. G.: in Botany, a species of the genus *Cucumis*,—see CONCOMBRE: also, the designation of the *fruit* of that species, *C. melo*. *M. d'eau*: the *fruit* of a species of *Cucurbita*,—see COURGE.

MÉLOSE, s. f.,—μήλωσις,—melosis, f. L., —Sondiren, n. G.: the act of probing a wound, or introducing sound or catheter.

MEMBRANE, s. f.,—μεμβράνα, ὑμὴν,—membrana, f. L.,—Haut, f. G.: a designation applied, in Anatomy, to divers delicate and elastic organs, which vary greatly in their structure and properties, and are generally destined to exhale, secrete, or absorb, certain fluids, or to isolate, envelope, or constitute, other organs. Bichat,—*Traité des Membranes*, 8vo, Paris, 1827,—has divided the *membranes* into *simple* and *compound*: the *former* comprehending the mucous, serous, and fibrous,—les *M. muqueuses*,—*séreuses*, et — *fibreuses*, F.,—*Memb.* mucosæ, — serosæ, et — fibrosæ, L.; the *latter*, the sero-fibrous, sero-mucous, and fibro-mucous,—les *M. séro-fibreuses*,—*séro-muqueuses*, et — *fibro-muqueuses*, F.

The *membranes* of the fœtus,—*M. du fœtus*, F.,—*membranæ* fœtum involventes, L.,—die Fruchthäutchen, G.,—consist of the *M.* caduca, or Epichorion; Chorion, and Amnios. See these Articles, and CADUQUE. *M. accidentelle*, ou *fausse*,—see PSEUDO-MEMBRANE. MEMBRANEUX, adj.,—membranosus, L.,—ὑμένινος,—häutig, G.,—membranous: exhibiting the aspect, or composed, of *membrane*. MEMBRANIFORME, adj.,—membraniformis,—ὑμενώδης,—hautförmig, G.,—membraniform: an epithet applied to organs, which, as the *Platysma myoides*, and *Obliquus externus abdominis*, muscles, exhibit a *membrane-like* character or disposition.

MEMBRE, s. m.,—membrum, n., artus, m. L.,—μέλος, κῶλον,—Glied, m. G.,—member, limb: the designation of certain appendages of the animal body; situated on the lateral parts of the trunk; and generally destined to serve as organs of locomotion, capture, aggression or defence. In man and other animals which possess four *limbs*, the two *superior* or *anterior* are, obviously with greater precision, distinguished by the epithet, *pectoral* or *thoracic*; the *inferior* or *posterior*,—*abdominal* or *pelvic*,—see THORACIQUE, et PELVIEN. *M. viril*, F.,—see PÉNIS, ou VERGE.

MÉMOIRE, s. f.,—memoria, f. L.,—μνήμη,—Gedächtniss, f. G.,—memory: that faculty of the brain, or its individual organs, whereby past impressions are recalled to mind.

MÉNAGOGUE, adj.,—menagogus (οἱ μῆνες, the menstrual discharge of females, ἀγωγὸς, that which excites), L.: an epithet synon. with EMMÉNAGOGUE.

MÉNINGE, (μῆνιγξ, the membrane of the brain), s. f.: a term employed, by Chaussier, to designate, especially, the *dura mater*,—see DURE-MÈRE. MÉNINGÉ, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to *blood-*

vessels which are distributed principally on that membrane. Of the three *meningeal* arteries,—*Artères méningées*, F.,—die *Hirnhaut*schlagadern, G.,—the arteria *meningea* media,—see SPHÉNO-E'PINEUX,—is the most considerable. In Pathology,—to *morbid affections*, as inflammation,—see MÉNINGITE,—implicating the *membranes* of the brain,—MÉNINGES, s. f., pl.,—meninges, f. pl., L.,—die Hirnhäute, G. These *membranes* are, 1. the *dura mater*, of fibrous structure,—la MÉNINGE, of Chaussier; 2. the serous *Arachnoid*, termed, by him, *Lame externe de la Méningine*; and, 3. the vascular *Pia mater*,—MÉNINGINE, ou *Lame interne de la Méningine*, of that distinguished writer.

MÉNINGETTE, s. f.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *pia mater*,—see PIE-MÈRE.

MÉNINGINE, s. f., F., and G.,—meningina, f. L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pia mater* in conjunction with the cerebral reflection of the *Arachnoid*. MÉNINGINITE, s. f.,—meninginitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *Méningine*.

MÉNINGITE, s. f.,—meningitis, f., inflammatio *meningum cerebri*, L.,—*Hirnhaut*entzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *membranes of the brain*, and, more especially, of the *Dura mater*,—Entzündung der *harten Hirnhaut*, G.

MÉNINGO-CÉPHALITE, s. f.,—meningocephalitis, f. L. See HYDROCÉPHALITE.

MÉNINGO-GASTRALGIE, s. f.,—meningo-gastralgia, f. L.: *neuralgia* of the *stomach*. MÉNINGO-GASTRIQUE, adj.,—meningo-gastricus, L.: an epithet employed, by Pinel, to designate *bilious fever*; which he regards as especially seated in the internal *membrane* of the *stomach*.

MÉNINGO-PHYLAX, s.m.,—*μηνιγγοφύλαξ*,—meningophylax, *custos meningis*, m. L.,—Hirnschirmer, Hirnhautbeschirmer, m. G.: in Surgery, an *instrument* for *protection* of the *cerebral membranes*, during the operation of the trephine, on diseased or fractured skull.

MÉNINGORRHÉE, s. f.,—meningorrhœa, f. (*μήνιγξ*,—*ῥέω*, to flow), L.: *extravasation of blood* on, or between, the *cerebral membranes*,—das *Austreten* von *Blut* über oder zwischen den *Hirnhäuten*, G.

MÉNINGOSE, s. f.,—meningosis, f. L.: in Anatomy, the union of osseous pieces by intervention of *membrane*; as exhibited in the cranial bones of the fœtus,—a variety of SYNDESMOSE.

MÉNISPERMATE, s. m.,—menispermas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of *salts*,—*meninsperm*saure Salze, G.,——resulting from combination of *menispermic* acid,—*Acide ménispermique*, F.,—*Menisperm*säure, G.,—a product of the fruit of *Menispermum cocculus*, with salifiable bases. See

MÉNISPERME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Menispermum* (*Dioecia, decandr.*; *Menispermeæ*), L.,—der Mondsame, G.,—the Moonseed; so named from the *crescent*-like figure of the *fruit* (*μήνη*, the moon, *σπέρμα*, seed), and originally comprizing several valuable plants now referred to *Cocculus*. See COLOMBO, et COQUECULE.

MÉNISPERMÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Menispermeæ*, L.: a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus *Menispermum*.

MÉNOPLANIE, s. f.,—menoplania, f. (*οἱ μῆνες*, the menses, *πλάνη*, deviation), L.: *flow of blood*, at the *menstrual* period, from *other* part, or region, of the body than the uterus. MÉNOSTASE, s. f.,—menostasia, menostasis, f. (*same*, and *στάσις*, stagnation), L.,—*ἐμμήνων ἐπίσχεσις*,—das *Stehenbleiben* der *Menstruation*, G.,—*retention*, and accumulation, of *menstrual blood* in the cavity of *that organ*.

MENSTRUATION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—menstruatio, f. L.: the flowing of the *menses*. See MENSTRUES.

MENSTRUE, s. m.,—menstruum, n. L.,—Auflösungsmittel, m. G.: in Chemistry, any substance which possesses the property of *dissolving* one or more others.

MENSTRUES, s. f., pl.,—*οἱ μῆνες*, *τὰ ἐμμήνια*, *καταμήνια γυναικεῖα*,—menses, menstrua, profluvium muliebre, L.,—Monatfluss, m. G.: in Physiology, the periodical flow of blood which takes place in woman, and other of the female *Mammifera*, every lunar *month*, by the organs of generation, from the development, till the extinction, of the procreative faculty. MENSTRUÉ, adj.,—menstruous: an epithet applied to a *female*,—mulier, vel fœmina, *menstruans*, L.,—during the process of *menstruation*. MENSTRUEL, adj.,—*ἐμμήνιος*,—relating to *menstruation*: *Ex. Ecoulement menstruel*, F.,—fluxus *menstrualis*, L.,—die *monatliche* Reinigung, G.,—the *menstrual* discharge.

MENSURATION, s. f.,—mensuratio, f. L.,—Messung, f. G.: the act of *measuring*,—a mode of exploration frequently instituted for the purpose of precisely determining the *dimensions* of the thorax, abdomen, or other region, of the animal body, in disease.

MENTAGRE, s. f.,—mentagra, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the *Latin*, *mentum*, chin, with the *Greek* *ἄγρα*, seizure; employed, in Pathology, to designate an *herpetic eruption* which *invades* the *chin*,—*Kinn*fleckte, f., Aussatz am *Kinn*, G. It is referred, by Alibert, to the pustular variety of *Herpes*,—DARTRE *pustuleuse*.

MENTAL, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate *orifices* or *parts*, which have reference to the *chin*,—*mentum*, L.,—see MENTON; as the *foramen mentale*, an orifice of the lower jaw-bone, affording passage to the *mental*

branches of the inferior maxillary artery and nerve, in their progress to the *chin*,—see MENTONNIER: and the *Angle*,—*A. mental*, F.,—*Kinn*winkel, m. G.,—formed by the union of the two branches of the mandible of birds. In Pathology, and Psychology,—to *morbid conditions* affecting, or *phenomena* exhibited by, the *mind*,—*mens, mentis*, L.: *Maladie mentale*, F.,—morbus *mentalis*, L.,—a *mental* disease; *Geisteskraft*, f. G.,—*mental* or intellectual power.

MENTHE, s. f.,—ἡ Μίνθα: a genus, in Botany, *Mentha* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ*), L.,—die Münze, G.,—the Mint; comprizing numerous *stimulant* and aromatic plants. The principal *medicinal* species are, 1. The Pepper*mint*,—la *M. poivrée*, F.,—*M. piperita*,—die Pfeffer*münze*, G.; 2. Pennyroyal,—le *Pouliot*,—*M. pulegium*,—Polei*münze*; and, 3. Spear*mint*,—*M. romaine*,—*M. viridis*,—Frauen*münze*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations* of the *First*: a *Distilled Spirit*,—Alcoolatum de Menthâ Piperitâ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistiges Pfeffermünzwasser, G.; a *Water*,—Aqua Stillatitia,—Pfeffermünzwasser; and an *Essential Oil*,—Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ,—Pfeffermünzöl. Of the *Second, German*:—a *Distilled Water*, and *Oil*,—Poleiwasser, und Poleiöl. The *French* have, also, a *Distilled Spirit* of the curled Mint,—Alcoolatum de Menthâ Crispâ.

MENTO-LABIAL, adj.,—mento-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to a facial muscle,—see CARRÉ, et HOUPPE,—which extends from the *chin* to the *lips*.

MENTON, s. m.,—mentum, n. L.,—γένειον,—Kinn, m. G.,—chin: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the projection formed by the jaw, in the sub-labial region of the human face; the anterior portion of the inferior margin of the lower jaw of the other *Mammifera*: the inferior region of the head, comprized between the branches of the mandible, and throat, of *Birds*: an appendage articulated to the base of the inferior part of the head of *Insects*. MENTONNIER, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *orifice*,—*Trou mentonnier*, F.,—foramen *mentale*, L.,—die äussere oder vordere Oeffnung des Unterkieferskanals, G.; which, situated on the anterior surface of the lower jaw, constitutes the external orifice of the inferior maxillary canal, and gives passage to, 2. an *Artery*,—*Artère mentonnière*, F.,—arteria *mentalis*, L.,—*Mental-* oder *Kinn*arterie, G.; and, 3. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf mentonnier*,—branches, respectively, of the inferior maxillary and alveolar—, and distributed on the *chin* and lower lip. M. LABIAL, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Depressor labii inferioris* Muscle,—see CARRÉ. MENTONNIÈRE, s. f.: a bandage for the *lower jaw*,—see FRONDE.

MENTULAGRE, s. f.,—mentulagra, f. L.: a barbarous compound of the *Latin mentula*, penis, with the *Greek* ἄγρα, seizure; employed, in Pathology, to designate morbum *membri virilis* (vel clitoridis) in quo musculi erectores vel convulsi vel contracti sunt, L.

MÉNYANTHE, s. m.,—ὁ Μήνανθος: a genus, in Botany, *Menyanthes* (*Pentandria, monogynia; Gentianeæ*), L.,—die Bochsbohne, G.,—the Buckbean; the principal species of which, le *Tréfle d'eau*,—*M. trifoliata*,—der Bitterklee, Fieberklee, G.,—an European marsh-plant, is bitter, *tonic*, and *astringent*; and employed, in *Sweden*, as a substitute for the hop. *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Expressed Juice*, and *Extract*,—Frisch ausgepresster Bitterkleesaft, und Bitterkleeextract. The elegant *M. nymphæoides*, Linn. now constitutes a new genus, entitled *Villarsia*. MÉNYANTHINE, s. f.,—menyanthina, f. L.,—das Menyanthin, G.: a starch-like substance; discovered, by Trommsdorff, in *M. trifoliata*.

MÉPHITE, s. m.: an antiquated synonym of *carbonate*. *Ex. M. de soude*,—*carbonate* of soda. MÉPHITIQUE, adj.,—mephiticus, L.,—mephitisch, G.,—noxious. Thus, carbonic acid,—Kohlenstoffgas, G.,—as *destructive* to animal life, was formerly termed *mephitic* gas,—*Stick*gas. MÉPHITISME, s. m.,—mephitismus, m. L.,—mephitism: a *mephitic* or *noxious* exhalation.

MER, s. f.,—mare, n., pontus, m. L.,—θάλασσα, πέλαγος,—Meer, See, f. G.,—sea: the collection of salt water, covering three 5ths of the surface of the globe. A *sea*-bath,—*Bain de mer*, F.,—balneum *marinum*, L.,—*See*-bad, G. *Sea*-water,—EAU *de mer*. *Sea*-animals and plants,—see MARINE.

MERCURE, s. m.,—mercurius, m. L.,—Mercurius, Merkur, m. G.,—mercury: in Astronomy, the 1st of the planets revolving around the sun: in Chemistry, a *liquid metal*,—argentum vivum, hydrargyrum,—see HYDRARGYRE,—L.,—Wassersilber, m. G.,—existing, naturally, either pure, or in combination with sulphur and silver, or with chlorine. Specific gravity, 13,568. *Mercury* is a *medicinal* agent, of surpassing energy and value. Of its *Officinal Preparations*, *French* and *German*, the following are the most important and commonly employed: an *Acetate*,—Acetas,—Proto-Acetas,—*Hydrargyri*,—see ACÉTATE; a *Deuto-* and *Proto-chloride*,—see CHLORURE; a *Black* and a *Red Sulphuret*,—Sulphuretum *Hydrargyri* nigrum, vulgò Æthiops mineralis, et — — rubrum, vulgò Cinnabaris, *Ph. Gall.*,—Schwarzes und Rothes Schwefel*quecksilber*,—Mineralisches Mohr, und Zinnober, G.; a *Red Oxyde*,—Oxydum *Hydrargyri* rubrum, vel Peroxidum,—Rothes *Quecksilber*oxyd; and a *White Precipitate*,—Murias *Hydrargyri* Suboxy-

genatus Præcipitatione Paratus,—Weisser *Quecksilber*niederschlag oder Präcipitat, Ammoniakalischsalzsaures *Quecksilber*.—The *Germans* have, also, a *Grey Oxyde*,—Aschgraues *Quecksilber*oxyd; and several *Ointments*, as, 1. the *common Blue* or *Grey*, —die blaue oder graue —; 2. *Red* (precipitate),—rothe —; 3. *Yellow* or *Citrine*, —gelbe —; and, 4. *White* (precipitate),—weisse *Quecksilber*salbe. The 3rd is the Unguentum Nitratis *Hydrargyri*,—Adeps Nitrate *Hydrargyri* Medicatus,—*Quecksilber*salpetersalbe,—of the modern *British*, *French*, and *German* Pharmacologists. Mercuriel, adj.,—merkurialisch, G.: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, to the *preparations* of, or *compounds* which contain, *mercury*: as a *mercurial* salt, —*Sel mercuriel*, F.; or an *Ointment*,—Unguentum *Hydrargyri*, L.,—*Quecksilber*salbe, G.: in Pathology,—to *morbid affections*,—see Hydrargyrie,—and *phenomena*, as the *mercurial* fetor, induced by the action of *that metal*. Mercuriaux, pl.,—mercurialia, L.,—die Quecksilbermittel, G.,—mercurials: an adjective substantively used, in Therapeutics, to designate *remedies* which consist, principally, of *mercury*.

Merlan, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Merlangus* (*Malacopterygii, subbrach.*; *Gadidæ*), L.; comprehending several *edible* species formerly arranged in the *Gadus* genus. The *flesh* of the common *Whiting*, —*M. vulgaris*,—le *M. commun*,—der Witling,—is much prized as an article of *diet*.

Merle, s. m.: a genus of Birds, *Merula* (*Passeres—Insessores—dentirostr.*), L.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Merulidæ*,—Mérulides, s. m., and adj., pl.; and containing several species formerly included in the Linnæan genus *Turdus*. The *flesh* of the common *blackbird*,—*M. vulgaris* (*Turdus merula*, Linn.),—*Merle commun*, F.,—Merla commune, It.,—Schwarzer Drossel, G.,—and the Ring-Ouzel,——*M.*—olim *T.—torquata*,——*M. à plastron*,—Merla torquata,—Ringdrossel, —forms a grateful and nutritious *aliment*.

Merlu, ou Merluche, s. f.: a term applied, generally, to all species of the Cod genus or Family, when sun-dried; more properly the common Hake,—*Merlucius vulgaris* (*Gadus merluc.*, Linn.),—le *Merlus commun*, F.,—der rothe Brassen, G.

Mérocèle, s. f.,—merocele (*μέρος*, the thigh, *κήλη*, hernia), L.: *femoral* or *crural hernia*,—see Hernie.

Merycologie, s. f.,—merycologia, f. L., —Merykologie, f. G.,—merycology: the *doctrine* of *rumination*,—Merycisme, s. m., —*μηρυκισμὸς*,—merycismus, m. L.,—Wiederkauen, n. G.

Mésaraïque, adj.,—mesaraicus (*μεσάραιον*, the mesentery), L.,—Synon. with Mésentérique.

Mésentère, s. m.,—*μεσεντέριον*,—mesenterium, mesaræum, n. G.,—Gekröse, n. G.,—mesentery: in Anatomy, one of the several processes of peritoneum, which serve to retain different portions of the intestinal canal in their relative situations. The principal or proper mesentery, attached by its straight posterior border, descends obliquely from the left side of the body of the 2nd lumbar vertebra to the right iliac fossa. Its anterior border, curved, undulating and plaited, includes between the two laminæ of which it is composed, the whole of the small intestine, with the accompanying glands, absorbents, blood-vessels, and nerves. Mésentérique, adj.,—*μεσάραιος*, *μεσεντέριος*,—mesentericus,—zum *Mesenterium* gehörig, G.,—mesenteric, belonging to the *mesentery*; an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain blood-vessels, and other organs, which are so circumstanced: as, 1. two *Arteries*, the superior and inferior *mesenteric*,—*Artère mésentérique supérieure* et *inférieure*, F.,—arteria *mesaraica*, vel *mesenterica* superior et inferior, L.,—die obere und die untere *Gekrös*-Schlagader, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta, distributed on the *mesentery*: 2. two *Veins*,—*Gekrös*venen, G.,—*Veine mésaraïque supér.* ou *grande*, et *infér.* ou *petite*, —vena *mesenterica* super. et infer.,—contributing to the formation of the vena-portal system: 3. two *Plexuses of nerves*,—*Plexus mésentériques*,—supplied by the solar plexus; and distinguished, like the arteries which they accompany, into *superior* and *inferior*: and, 4. *Lymphatic Glands*, —*Glandes mésentériques*,—die *Gekrös*drüsen, G.,—glandulæ *mesentericæ*,—and the absorbent vessels connected with them. In Pathology,—the *morbid affections* which, as *mesenteritis*,—Mésentérite, s. f.,—inflammatio *mesenterii*, L.,—*Gekrös*entzündung, G.,—and *mesenteric* phthisis,—*Phthisie mésentérique*,—die *Gekrös*schwindsucht, —especially implicate, or proceed from lesion of, the *mesentery*.

Mésentérie, s. f.,—mesenteria, f. L.: a designation applied, by Alibert, to Carreau; and constituting the second genus of the *Adenoses*, in his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

Mesereon, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, Daphne. See, also, Garou.

Mesmérisme, s. m.: a designation applied to *animal magnetism*, from the name of its discoverer, *Mesmer*.

Mésocéphale, s. m.,—mesocephalum, n. L.: a designation applied, by Chaussier, to the *Tuber annulare*; as situated in the middle,—*μέσος*,—of the head,—*κεφαλὴ*.—Mésocéphalique, adj.,—mesocephalicus, L.: an epithet employed to designate the *artery*,—*Artère mésocéphalique*, F.,—of the *mesocephalon*. It is the basilar,—Zapfen- oder Grundschlagader, G.,——see Basi-

LAIRE,—of preceding anatomical writers. MÉSOCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—mesocephalitis, f. L.: inflammation of the *mesocephalon*.

MESOCHONDRIAQUE, adj.,—mesochondriacus, L.: an epithet applied, by Boerhaave, to the fasciculi of muscular fibres which *connect* the *cartilaginous* rings of the trachea.

MÉSOCŒCUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.: an objectionable compound of the *Greek*, μέσος, with the *Latin*, *cœcum*; employed to designate a *fold of peritoneum* which sometimes exists at the posterior part of the *cœcum*.

MÉSOCOLON, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—μεσόκωλον,—Grimmdarmgekröse, n. G.: in Anatomy, the production of peritoneum which retains in their situation, the different portions of the *colon*. Distinguished into, 1. the *right lumbar*,—*Més. lombaire droit*, F.,—which belongs to the ascending colon; 2. the *transverse*,—*M. transverse*,—to the arch; 3. the *left lumbar*,—*lombaire gauche*,—to the descending colon; and, 4. the *iliac*,—*iliaque*,—which fixes the sigmoid flexure. The whole is sometimes termed the *little* mesentery,—das kleine Gekröse, G.,—see MÉSENTÈRE.

MÉSOCRANE, s. m.,—μεσόκρανον,—mesocranium, n. L.,—Scheitel, m. G.: the *central* region of the *cranium*, or Vertex.

MÉSOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—mesogastricus (μέσος, middle, γαστὴρ, the belly), L.,—occupying, as the *mesogastric* or umbilical region,—*R. mésogastrique*, F.,—die *mittlere Bauch*gegend, G.,—the *middle* of the *belly*,—*Mesogastrium*, n. L.,—Bauchmitte, f. G.

MÉSOGLOSSE, s. m., and adj.,—meso-glossus, L.: a term applied, by the older anatomists, to the *Genio-glossus muscle*.

MÉSOLOBE, s. m.,—mesolobus, m. (μέσος, middle, λοβὸς, a lobe), L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Corpus callosum*,—see CALLEUX; as situated *between* the *lobes* of the brain. MÉSOLOBAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, by the same, to the *arteries*,—arteriæ *mesolobicæ*, L.,—of the *mesolobe*,—les *Artères du corps calleux*, and die Balkenschlagadern, of preceding *French*, and of *German* anatomists.

MÉSOMPHALE, s. m.,—μεσόμφαλον,—mesomphalum, n. L.: the *middle* of the *navel*,—die *Mittel* des *Nabels*, G.

MÉSORECTUM, m. F.,—n. L.: a barbarous compound of the *Greek*, μέσος, with the *Latin*, *rectum*; employed to designate the transverse fold of peritoneum,—das Mastdarmgekröse, G.,—which *connects* the posterior surface of the *rectum* with the anterior of the sacrum.

MÉSOPHRYON, s. m., F., et L.,—μεσόφρυον: the triangular space (situated) above the nose *between* the *eye-brows*,—der dreieckige Raum über der Nase *zwischen* den *Augenbraunen*, G.

MÉSOSCÉLOCÈLE, s. f.,—mesoscelocele (μέσος, middle,—σκέλος, thigh,—κήλη, hernia), L.: *hernia* of the *perineum*,—mesoscelon, n. L.,—das Mittelfleisch, G.,—see HERNIE. MÉSOSCÉLOPHYME, s. m.,—mesoscelophyma, n. L.,—Mittelfleischbeule, f. G.: an *abscess* (φύμα) in the *perineal* region.

MÉSOTHÉNAR, s. m.,—mesothenar (μέσος,—θήναρ, palm of the hand), L.,—Mittelklopfer, m. G.: a name given, by Winslow, to the *Adductor*, and deep-seated portion of the *Flexor brevis*,—*pollicis manûs*.

MÉTACARPE, s. m.,—μετάκαρπιον,—metacarpus, m. L.,—Mittelhand, f. G.: that portion of the thoracic extremity of man, and certain of the *Vertebrata*, comprized between the wrist,—*carpus*,—see CARPE,—and fingers: also, according to Latreille, the fifth joint of the limb of the *decapod Crustacea*. MÉTACARPIEN, adj.,—metacarpianus, L.,—metacarpal, belonging to the *metacarpus*,—zur *Mittelhand* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the five *bones*,—*Os métacarpiens*, F.,—ossa *metacarpi*, L.,—die *Mittelhand*knochen, G.,—each exhibiting a carpal and phalangeal extremity,—which compose the human *metacarpus*; to the *row of carpal bones*,—*Rangée métacarpienne du carpe*, F.,—die zweite Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, G.,—and *that* of the digital phalanges,—*Ph. métacarpiennes*,—which are articulated with the *metacarpus*: 2.—to the *Articulations*,—*Art. métacarpiennes*,—of the last four *metacarpal* bones; and the *Ligaments*,—*L. métacarpiens*,—distinguished, from their situation, into *dorsal*, *palmar*, and *inferior transverse*,—by which those bones are connected: 3.—to two *Muscles*,—*Muscle métacarpien du petit doigt*, et — *du pouce*,—see OPPOSANT,—situated in the *metacarpal* region: and, 4.—an *Artery*,—*Artère métacarpienne*, ou *dorsale du métacarpe*,—branch of the radial, descending obliquely on the back of the hand. The *metacarpal* bone of the thumb,—os *metacarpi* pollicis, L.,—das *Mittelhand*bein des Daumens, G. In Surgery, a *saw*,—*Mittelhand*-Säge, G.,—used in amputation of the *metacarpal* bones.

MÉTACARPO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—metacarpo-phalangianus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *Articulations*,—*A. métacarpo-phalangiennes*, F.,—of the *metacarpal* bones with the corresponding digital *phalanges*. *M. phalangien du pouce* (*Métacarpo-Phalanginien*, Dumas),—*Met.-phalangianus* pollicis manûs, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Adductor* muscle of the thumb,—see ADDUCTEUR. *Métacarpo-Phalangiens Latéraux*, et — *Latéraux Sus-Palmaires*: terms applied, respectively, by the same, to the *palmar* and *dorsal Interossei muscles*,—see INTEROSSEUX,—as extending from the *metacarpal* bones to the first *digital phalanges*.

MÉTACONDYLE, s. m.,—metacondylus, m. (*μετὰ*, after, *κόνδυλος*, the knuckle), L., —das Fingergelenk zunächst unter den Nägeln, G.,—the *last* phalanx of the fingers,—see PHALANGETTE. Die *mittlern* Fingergelenke hiessen *Condyli;* die *ersten* an der Hand, *Procondyli*, G.,—the *middle* phalanges are termed *Condyli;* the first in the hand (the metacarpal), *Procondyli.*

MÉTAL, s. m.,—*μέταλλον*,—metallum, n. L.,—Metall, n. G. The *metals* form a Class of simple bodies, of which forty-two are, at present, known. MÉTALLIQUE, adj.,—*μεταλλικὸς*,—metallicus,—metallisch: exhibiting the qualities of, or resulting from, a *metal. Ex. Son—, Eclat—, Saveur métallique*, F.,—a *metallic* sound,—lustre,—taste. See, also, TINTEMENT. MÉTALLIFÈRE, adj.,—metalliferus,—metallhaltend,—containing *metal: Filon métallifère*, F.,—a *metalliferous* vein.

MÉTALLOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—metallographia, f. (*μέταλλον*, a metal, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* der *Metalle*, —Metallography: *description* of the *metals.*

MÉTALLOÏDE, s. m., and adj.,—metalloides (*μέταλλον*,—*εἶδος*, resemblance), L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Chemistry, to designate *simple bodies;* which, although not *metals*, in some points, *resemble* them. Ein *Metalloid*, ein *metallahnlicher* Körper, G.,—a *metalloid*, or *metal-like* body.

MÉTALLURGIE, s. f.,—metallurgia, f. (*μεταλλουργέω*, to separate *metals* from the ore), L.,—die Metallurgie, Metallbereitung, G.,—Metallurgy: extraction of *metals* from the ore. MÉTALLURGIQUE, adj., —metallurgicus,—metallurgisch,—metallurgic: pertaining to *metallurgy.* Ὁ Μεταλλουργὸς,—metallurgus,—Metallurg,—metallurgist: a worker of *metals.*

MÉTAMORPHOSE, s. f.,—*μεταμόρφωσις*,—metamorphosis, transfiguratio, transformatio, f. L.,—Metamorphose, Umgestaltung, Umwandlung, f. G.: in Physiology, the change of configuration and internal structure, exhibited by divers animals, as *real Insects*,—see INSECTE,—and *Amphibians*,—see AMPHIBIE, et BATRACIEN,—in their progress from the ovum to adult age. Lindley,—*Introduction to Botany*, p. 504,—has, also, given two Chapters on the *Regular* and *Irregular Metamorphosis* of the organs of *plants.*

MÉTAPHYSIQUE, s. f.,—metaphysica, f. L.,—die Metaphysik, G.,—Metaphysics: in Philosophy, the science of abstract and purely intellectual things: so designated because, in the works of Aristotle, the treatise on these subjects is placed immediately *after*—*μετὰ*—that on *Physics*,—*φυσικὰ.* MÉTAPHYSIQUE, adj.,—metaphysicus,—metaphysisch,—metaphysical: pertaining to *metaphysics.* MÉTAPHYSICIEN, s. m.,—Metaphysiker, m. G.,—a metaphysician.

MÉTAPTOSE, s. f.,—*μετάπτωσις*,—metaptosis, f. L.: the sudden *conversion* of one disease into another,—die plötzliche *Veranderung* einer Krankheit in eine andere, G.

MÉTASTASE, s. f., F., and G.,—*μετάστασις*,—metastasis, f. L.: in Pathology, a *change* of seat of a disease; consequent on removal of inflammatory or irritative action from one organ, structure, or region, to another. MÉTASTATIQUE, adj.,—*μεταστατικὸς*,—metastaticus,—metastatisch: resulting from *metastasis;* as a *metastatic* affection,—*A. métastat.*,—of heart or brain.

MÉTATARSE, s. m.,—metatarsus, m. (*μετὰ*, after, *ταρσὸς*, the tarsus), L.,—Mittelfuss, m. G.: in Anatomy, that portion of the pelvic extremity of man, and divers of the *Vertebrata*, situated immediately *beyond* the *tarsus.* It consists, in the human subject, of five small cylindrical bones,—quinque ossicula cylindrica in parte anteriore (vel phalangæâ) cum primâ phalange digitorum;—in parte posteriore (vel tarsali) cum ossibus tarsi, per arthrodiam connexa, L. MÉTATARSIEN, adj.,—metatarseus, L.,—metatarsal,—zum *Mittelfuss* gehörig, G.,—belonging to, or connected with, the *metatarsus* or instep: as, 1. the *Bones*,—*Os métatarsiens*, F.,—ossa *metatarsi*, L.,—die *Mittelfuss*knochen, G.,—which, just adverted to, compose the *metatarsus:* 2. the *Articulations* and *Ligaments*,—*A. métatarsiennes*, et *L. métatarsiens*,—die *Mittelfuss*-Gelenke, und — Bänder,—which are formed by the union of, and connect, those bones; and, 3. an *Artery*,—*Artère métatarsienne* (— *sus-métatars.* Chaussier),—arteria *metatarsica*,—*Mittelfuss*schlagader,—a branch of the anterior tibial, ordinarily supplying the dorsal interosseous muscles of the foot. The three cuneiform and the cuboid bones, as united with the tarsal extremities of the *metatarsal* bones, are, also, termed the *metatarsal* row,—*Rangée métatarsienne*, F.,—of the tarsus; and the *first phalanges* of the toes, on the same principle,—*Ph. métatarsiennes.*

MÉTATARSO-PHALANGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—metatarso-phalangianus, L.: an epithet employed to designate the *articulations*,—*Artic. métatarso-phalangiennes*, F.,—formed by the connection of the five *metatarsal* bones with the corresponding metatarsal *phalanges* of the toes. *M-. Phalangien latéral:* a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *interosseous muscles* of the foot; as extending from the *metatarsal* bones to the first digital *phalanges.*

MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, s. m., et adj.,—metatarso-infrà-phalangianus, L., — — *du pouce*,— — pollicis: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Abductor muscle* of the great toe,—see ABDUCTEUR. *M-. Sous-Phalang. transversal du pouce* (*M. phalang. du pouce*, Dumas),—M. infrà-pha-

langianus transversalis pollicis,—to the *Transversalis pedis*,—see TRANSVERSAL.

MÉTATHÈSE, s. f.,—metathesis, f. (*μετάθεσις*, transposition, the act of displacing), L.,—Versetzung, Umsetzung, f. G.: in Surgery, the act of *removing* the consequence, or cause, of a disease, from any situation or organ, to another where its presence will be less injurious; as depressing the opaque crystalline in the operation for cataract, or propelling into the stomach a foreign body, which obstructs the œsophagus.

MÉTATHORAX, s. m. F., et L.,—Hinterbruststuck, n. G.?: a term applied, by Kirby and Spence,—see *Introduction to Entomology*, v. iii, p. 379,—to the *posterior* segment—3rd segment of the *thorax*—of the alitrunk,—*Alitronc*, m. F.,—of *Insects*,—see THORAX.

MÉTÉORE, s. m.,—meteorum, n. (*μετεώρος*, raised above the earth, floating in the air), L.,—Lufterscheinung, f. G.,—meteor: in Physics, the generic designation of the various phenomena which have their origin, or are exhibited, in the *Atmosphere*. *Meteors*,—*τὰ μετέωρα*,—are distinguished into, 1. the *Aerial*,—*Météores aériennes*, F.,—as the winds; 2. the *Aqueous*,—*Mét. aqueux*,—as rain, snow, hail, dew, and mist, which result from precipitation of the aqueous molecules, previously suspended in the atmosphere, in a fluid or concrete state; 3. the *Luminous*,—*Mét. lumineux*,—as the rain-bow, and parhelion; and, 4. the *Igneous*,—*Mét. ignés*,—as thunder and lightning, the aurora borealis, ignis fatuus, and shooting-star, to which, in popular language, the term, *meteor*, is more especially restricted. All, or greater part of, these phenomena, are dependent upon certain changes in the electrical condition of the atmosphere: and, as predisponent or exciting causes of various diseases, exercise a signal influence on the animal economy, particularly that of man. MÉTÉORIQUE, adj.,—meteoricus,—meteorisch,—meteoric: an epithet applied, in Meteorology, to certain *mineral bodies*,—*Pierres météoriques*,—see AÉROLITHE,—which fall from the *atmosphere*: in Botany,—to *plants*, the expansion and closure of whose flowers, like those of *Calendula pluvialis*, and *Anagallis arvensis*, are influenced by the condition of the *atmosphere*.

MÉTÉOROLITE, s. f. See AÉROLITHE.

MÉTÉORISME, s. m.,—Meteorismus. m. (*μετεωρισμός*, elevation), L., and G.: in Pathology, *distension* of the abdomen by gaseous fluids; occurring in atonic conditions of the intestinal canal, in Hysteria and Tympanitis, or as a consequence of abdominal wound, inflammation, or congestion. Developed at the close of typhoid fever, *meteorism* is an almost invariably fatal sign. The presence of gas in the bowels of the dyspeptic is not always the effect of acescent food: it is frequently evolved from the vessels of the organs themselves.

MÉTÉOROLOGIE, s. f.,—*μετεωρολογία*,—meteorologia, f. L.,—Meteorologie, Lufterscheinungslehre, Witterungslehre, f. G.: that part of general Physics which *treats* on the history of *meteors*, and the various *atmospherical* phenomena and vicissitudes. MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE, adj.,—*μετεωρολογικός*,—meteorologicus—meteorologisch,—meteorological: pertaining to *meteorology*. MÉTÉOROLOGUE, s. m.,—*μετεωρολόγος*,—meteorologus, m. L.,—Meteorolog, m. G.,—a meteorologist.

MÉTÉOROSCOPE, s. m.,—*μετεωροσκόπιον*,—meteoroscopium, n. L.: an instrument employed in the *observation* of *meteorological* phenomena,—MÉTÉOROSCOPIE, s. f.,—meteoroscopia, f. (*μετεωρὰ*,—*σκοπέω*, to survey), L. Synon. with MÉTÉOROLOGIE.

MÉTHODE, s. f., F., and G.,—*μέθοδος*,—methodus, m. L.,—method: a term susceptible of divers acceptations in the Sciences. In Medicine, la *Méthode curative*, F.,—is the *plan of treatment* consistently pursued for the cure of a disease. Synon., in Natural History, with CLASSIFICATION, and SYSTÈME, it indicates the *order* which is followed in the study of the subject. MÉTHODIQUE, adj.,—*μεθοδικός*,—methodicus,—methodisch,—methodical: executed by *settled rules*; exhibiting *method*: in Medicine, belonging to the *methodists*,—zu den *Methodisten* gehörig, G. See

MÉTHODISME, s. m.,—methodismus, m. L.: in Medical Science, the designation of a *Sect of Physicians*,—MÉTHODISTES, s. m. pl.,—*οἱ μεθοδικοὶ* (*ἰατροὶ*),—*Methodici* (Medici), L.,—die Methodisten, G.,—of which Themison was founder. The *Methodists* hold that all diseases result from constriction, or relaxation, of the animal fibre; or a third state partaking of the characters of both, which they termed mixed affections. The sthenic and asthenic doctrines of the visionary and unfortunate John Brown are only a modification of the pathological views of this exploded sect.

MÉTIS, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Natural History, to designate an *individual*,—Mestize, m. G.,—engendered by parents which belong to different species or varieties; as the *mixed* progeny of an European and an Indian, and the *mule* among the lower animals. In the language of Science, and especially in its application to *plants*,—the term, *hybrid*,—see HYBRIDE,—is commonly preferred. A *mongrel*-dog,—Blendling, ein Hund von zweyerley Art, G.

MÉTOPANTRALGIE, s. f.,—metopantralgia, f. (*μέτωπον*, forehead,—*ἄντρον*, a cavern,—*ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—Stirnhöhlenschmerz,

m. G.,—*pain* in —: MÉTOPANTRITE, s. f., —metopantritis, f. L.: *inflammation*,—die Entzündung, G.,—of, the *frontal sinus*,—*metopantron*, n. L.,—die Stirnhöhle, G.

MÉTOPOSCOPIE, s. f.,—metoposcopia, f. (*μέτωπον*,—*σκοπέω*, to survey), L.,—Stirnschau, f. G.: the art of distinguishing the character, and temperament, of an individual, by *inspection* of the *forehead*. ὁ *μετωποσκόπος*,—metoposcopist: a professor of *metoposcopy*.

MÉTRALGIE, s. f.,—metralgia, f. (*μήτρα*, the womb, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—Gebärmutterschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *womb*. In like manner, the feminine substantives, MÉTRANASTROPHIE,—metranastrophe, f. L.,—and MÉTREMPHRAXIE,—metremphraxis,—compounds of *μήτρα*,—with *ἀναστοφή*, and *ἔμφραξις*, are respectively employed to designate *inversion*, and *obstruction*, of the *womb*,—die *Umkehrung* der *Gebärmutter*, und der Uterusinfarct, G.

MÉTRENCHYTE, s. f.,—metrenchytes, f. (*μήτρα*,—*ἔγχυσις*, injection), L.,—Mutterspritze, f. G.: an instrument for, or the act of, *injection* of topical remedies,—Remedia *metrenchyta*, L.,—die Muttermittel, Mittel zum *Einspritzen* in die *Gebärmutter*, G.,—into the *womb*.

MÉTREURYSME, s. m.,—metreurysma, n. (*same*, and *εὐρύς*, far extended), L.,—a morbid *dilatation* of the *womb*,—ein krankhafte *Ausdehnung* der *Gebärmutter*, G.

MÉTRITE, s. f.,—metritis, f. L.,—Gebärmutterentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *womb*,—ἡ *μήτρα*. MÉTROCAMPSIE, s. f.,—metrocampsis, f. (*same*, and *κάμψις*, flexure), L.,—die *Umbeugung* der *Gebärmutter*, G.,—*flexure* of the *womb*.

MÉTROCARCINOME, s. m.,—metrocarcinoma, n. (*μήτρα*, the womb, *καρκίνωμα*, cancer), L.,—Mutterkrebs, m. G.,—*cancer* of the *womb*. MÉTROCÈLE, MÉTRODYNIE, MÉTROLOXIE,—metrocele, metrodynia, metroloxia, f. L.: feminine compounds of *μήτρα*, with *κήλη*,—*ὀδύνη*,—*λοξός*; respectively employed to designate *hernia*,—see HERNIE, and HYSTÉROCÈLE; *pain*,—see MÉTRALGIE; and *obliquity* of the *womb*.

MÉTROMANIE, s. f.,—metromania, f. (*same*, and *μανία*, madness), L.,—Mutterwuth, f. G. Synon. with NYMPHOMANIE.

MÉTROPÉRITONITE, s. f.,—metroperitonitis, f. L.,—Gebärmutterbauchentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *womb*,—ἡ *μήτρα*,—and *peritoneum*,—*τὸ περιτόνιον*. MÉTROPOLYPE, s. m.,—metropolypus, m. L.,—Mutterpolyp, m. G.,—*polypus* of the *womb*.

MÉTROPTOSE, s. f.,—metroptosis, f. (*μήτρα*,—and *πτῶσις*, falling down), L.,—Muttervorfall, m. G.,—prolapsus uteri,—CHUTE *de la matrice*. MÉTRORRHAGIE, MÉTRORRHÉXIE, MÉTROTOMIE: feminine compounds of *μήτρα*, with *ῥήγνυμι*, to *burst forth*,—*ῥῆξις*, *rupture*,—and *τομή*, *incision*; respectively employed to designate *hæmorrhage*, *rupture*, and *incision* of the *womb*,—Mutterblutfluss,—Gebärmutterriss,—Gebärmutterschnitt,—see CÉSARIEN,—m. G. These terms may be *latinized*, and *anglicized*, by conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* and *y*;—*germanized*, by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

MEURTRISSURE, s. f. See CONTUSION.

MIASME, s. m.,—Miasma, n. (*μίασμα*, a stain or pollution), L., and G.: a term employed, in Pathology, to designate the *effluvia* which arise from the body of the sick, and from animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition; and operate on the living system as an aerial poison. MIASMATIQUE, adj.,—miasmaticus,—miasmatisch,—miasmatic: pertaining to, or produced by, *miasm*.

MICACÉ, adj.,—glimmerartig, G.: an epithet applied, in Mineralogy, to substances which, as the *micaceous* schistus,—*Schiste micacé*, F.,—*Glimmer*schiefer, G.,—are composed principally of *mica*:—in Botany, used to specifically designate a plant, *Agaricus micaceus*, which is covered with pellicles exhibiting the lustre of *mica*.

MICROCARPE, adj.,—*μικρόκαρπος*,—kleinfrüchtig, G.,—an epithet specifically applied, in Botany, to plants which, as *Papaver microcarpum*, produce *small fruit*.

MICROCÉPHALE, adj.,—*μικροκέφαλος*,—kleinköpfig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to specifically designate natural objects, which, as *Monodon microcephalus* among the *Cetacea*, and *Eryngium microcephalum* among plants, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of a *small head*.

MICROCOSME, s. m.,—*μικρόκοσμος*,—Microcosmus, m. L., and G.,—microcosm: literally, a *little world*, a *world in miniature*,—die *kleine Welt*, *Welt im Klein*, G.; and hence applied, by some philosophers, to *Man*, as the *epitome* of everything admirable in the universe, or great world, *macrocosm*,—*Macrocosme*, F.

MICROLOGIE, s. f.,—*μικρολογία*,—micrologia, f. L.,—Mikrologie, f. G.,—micrology: a term signifying, in the original *Greek*, *minute attention to detail or trifles*,—Kleinlichkeitsgeist, m. G.; but employed, in Science, to designate the *doctrine of minute objects*, as microscopical animals and plants,—die Lehre von den sehr kleinen, sog. mikroskopischen Thieren und Pflanzen, G. MICROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—micrographia, f. (*μικρός*, minute, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—Mikrographie, f. G.,—the *description* of *minute objects*.

MICROPHONIE, s. f.,—*μικροφωνία*,—microphonia, f. L.,—a very *small* or *weak voice*,—eine sehr *kleine* oder *schwache Stimme*, G. MICROPHONE, s. m., and adj.,—*μικρό-*

φωνος,—microphonus, L.: a term, or epithet, applied to the subject of *microphony.*

MICROPÉTALE, adj.,—micropetalus (μικρὸς, small, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—kleinblumenblättrig, G. ?—micropetalous: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants, which, as *Dianthus micropetalus*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *small petals.* So, also, is the adj., MICROPHYLLE, —μικρόφυλλος,—kleinblättrig,—applied to *plants* which, as *Lotus microphyllus*, bear *small leaves;* and a species of *Cheiropterous Mammifer, Rhinolophus microphylla*, whose nostrils are furnished with a very *small leaf-like* appendage: and MICRORRHIZE, —microrrhizus,—kleinwurzelig, G.,—to plants with a very *small root* (μικρὰ ῥιζὰ).

MICROPYLE, s. m.,—micropyla, f. (μικρὸς,—πύλη, gate or passage), foramen germinationis, L.,—Keimloch, n. G.: in Botany, a *minute orifice*, situated near the hile of the seed of plants. The uses, and even existence, of the *micropyle*, have long been a subject of controversy among botanists. It is thus described in the *Catechismus der Botanik*, Erstes Bandchen, p. 211: "Eine sehr *kleine Oeffnung*, nahe an der Keimgrube, welche bis auf die Kernhaut geht, und nach welcher die Spitze des Keimwürzelchen hingekehrt ist." See, also, Lindley, *Introduction to Botany*, p. 185.

MICROSCOPE, s. m.,—microscopium, n. (μικρὸς, minute, σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—Mikroscop, Vergrosserungsglas, n. G.: an instrument, in Physics, destined for the *examination* of *minute* objects. It may be *simple* or *compound. M. solaire*, F.,—a solar *microscope.* MICROSCOPIQUE, adj.,—belonging to, or examinable only by, the *microscope:* Conchæ *microscopicæ*, L.,—*microscopic* shells; ein *mikroskopischer* Gegenstand, G.,—a *microscopic* object. See Ledermuller, *Mikroskopischer Gemüths- und Augen- Ergotzung*, 2 vols. 4to, 1760; and Pritchard, *Microscopic Illustrations*, 8vo, London.

MICROSPHYXIE, s. f.,—μικροσφυξία,—microsphyxia, f. L.,—Mikrosphyxie, f. G. ?, —*smallness*, or *weakness*, of *pulse.* Μικροσφυκτὸς, adj.,—microsphyctus, L.: an epithet applied to one,—wer einen *kleinen Puls* hat, G.,—who has a *small pulse.*

MIEL, s. m.,—μέλι,—Debash, of the *Hebrews*,—mel, n. L.,—Honig, n. G.,—honey: a mucoso-saccharine substance, elaborated in the stomach of divers Hymenopterous Insects, especially the *honey-bee*, —see ABEILLE,—from the fluid of the nectary of plants; and deposited in the cells of the comb,—τὸ μελίκηρον. Crude or common *honey*,—*mel* crudum vel vulgare, L.,—roher oder gemeine *Honig*, G.,—ordinarily *laxative* and *soothing*, sometimes exhibits violently *drastic* properties; of which it is divested by clarification,—see DÉSPUMÉ. Weisser oder Jungfer *Honig*, G.,—white or virgin *honey. French* and *German Officinal Preparations:* an *Oxymel*, —Oxym. simplex, *Ph. Gall.*,—Sauerhonig, G.; and *Rose-Syrup*,—Mellitum de Rosis (Mel Rosarum), L.,—Rosenhonig, G. The *French* have, also, several other *Mellites*,—see MÉLLITE: as a *Simple Syrup*,—Mellitum simplex; a *Simple* and a *Compound Mercurial* (vegetable) *Honey*,—M. de Mercuriali (annuâ) simplex, et compositum; and of *Colchicum*,—M. de Bulbis Colchici; —of *Copper*,—M. de Acetate Cupri, vulgò Unguentum Ægyptiacum: and an *Oxymel*, and *Honey, of Squill*,—Oxym. et Mellit. Scillicitum. MIELLEUX, adj.,—μελιτώδης, —mellitus, L.,—honigsuss, honigartig, G., —honeyed, honey-like: having the flavour, or consistence, of *honey.*

MIGRAINE, s. f.,—migræna, f. L.,—megrim: a popular synon. of HÉMICRANIE.

MILIAIRE, s. f., and adj.,—miliaris, L.: a term applied, in Pathology, to an *exanthematous eruption*,—das *Friesel*exanthem, G.,—the vesicles of which resemble *millet-seed*,—MILLET,—milium, L. Hence the designation. *Miliaria* constitutes a genus of the Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan. The eruption, when accompanied by pyrexia, assumes the name of *miliary* fever,—*Fièvre miliaire*, F.,—febris *miliaris*, L.,—das *Friesel-* oder *Hirse*fieber, G.; and is arranged among the cutaneous Phlegmasiæ of Pinel. See *Nosographie Philosoph.* v. ii, p. 94.

MILIEU, s. m.,—medium, n. L., and G.: a term applied, in Science, to all solid, liquid, or gaseous bodies, which surround, or afford passage to, other bodies. Thus glass, and other transparent substances, are the *media* traversed by light: and water, and atmospheric air, respectively, the *medium* in which fishes, and *Mammifera* and birds, live and respire.

MILLE-FEUILLE, s. f.,—millefolium, n. L.,—Schafgarbe, f. G.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Achillea*,—see ACHILLÉE. The common *Milfoil* is bitter, aromatic, and *stimulant.*

MILLEPERTUIS, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Hypericum (Polyadelphia, polyandr.)*, L.,—das Johanniskraut, G.,—St. John's Wort; constituting the type of the Natural Family of the *Hypericineæ;* and comprehending numerous species. Of these, the common,—*M. commun*, F.,—*H. perforatum*,—is aromatic and *stimulant;* another, —le *Bois d'Acossois*, F.,—*H. sessilifolium*,—yields, from its trunk, a *purgative juice;* and a third,—*H. bacciferum*,—supplies the *American Gomme-gutte*,—see GUTTIER. The ὑπέρεικον, of the *Greeks*, is the *H. Coris*, of modern botanists.

MILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Milium (Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,

—das Milisgras, Hirsengras, G.,—Millet-grass: also, the *seed*,—*Hirsen*korn, n. G., —of the principal species, *M. effusum*,—Hirse, f. G.,—*Dochan*, of the *Hebrews*, and κέγχρος, of the *Greeks*. In Pathology, the *French* designation of the *miliary exanthem*,—see MILIAIRE.

MILLIGRAMME, s. m.: the *thousandth* part of the *French* GRAMME. MILLIMETRE, s. m.: the *thousandth* part of the *metre*; nearly equivalent to two 5ths of the *line*.

MIMOSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Mimosis (Polygamia, monoecia; Leguminosæ)*, L.; formerly including numerous exotic species, now partly transferred to other genera, as ACACIA, and *Inga*. The *pods* of a species of the *latter*,—olim, *M. inga*,—enclose a *saccharine pulp*,—eaten, at St. Domingo, as *Pois sucrin*: and the *fruit* of *M.* —now *Acacia—scandens*, possesses, when cooked, the flavour of the chestnut. Several species of *Acacia*,—see, also, GOMME, —yield gum-arabic; and an *Indian* congener,—the *catechu*,—see CACHOU. The sensitive plant, so deeply interesting to the physiologist, from the phenomena which it exhibits, is the *M. sensitiva*. MIMOSES, s. f., pl. (μῖμος, a mimic), F., et L.: a term applied, in Pathology, by Dr. Marshall Hall, to a genus of diseases, characterized by their incessant *versatility* of form and situation. The genus is deficient in sound principles of philosophical nomenclature and arrangement; and the variable phenomena which it is meant to embody, ascribed, by Dr. Hall, to a gastric—, are evidently referrible to a cerebro-spinal, or ganglionic, origin; and consequently belong to the great nosological division of the *Neuroses*. See Hall, *On the Mimoses*, 8vo. London, 1817.

MINÉRAL, s. m. F.,—n. G.: the designation of every inorganic body found in the earth. *Minerals* differ from animals and plants in increasing by juxta-position, not by intus-susception, of their constituent molecules. They are divided, by Hauy, into four Classes,—the *acidiferous*, *earthy*, *combustible*, and *metallic*. MINÉRAL, adj., —mineralis, L.: an epithet employed to designate the third grand Division of natural objects,—the *Mineral* Kingdom,—*Règne minéral*, F.,—das *Mineral*reich, G. *Mineral* waters,—aquæ *minerales*, L.,—*mineralische* Wässer, G. See Gmelin, *Allgem. Geschichte der mineral. Gifte*, 8o. Erfurt, 1811.

MINÉRALOGIE, s. f.,—mineralogia, f. L., —Mineralienkunde, f. G.: that part of Natural History which treats on *Minerals*. See Gmelin, *Grundriss der Mineralogie*, 12mo. Göttingen, 1790. MINÉRALOGIQUE, adj.,—mineralogicus,——mineralogisch,—mineralogical: pertaining to *mineralogy*. MINÉRALOGISTE, s. m.,—Mineralog, m. G.,—a mineralogist.

MINORATIF, adj. Synon. with ECCOPROTIQUE, et LAXATIF.

MINUIT, s. m.,—μεσονύκτιον,—nox media, L.,—Mitternacht, f. G.,—midnight: that period of the astronomical day,—see JOUR,—at any given place, when the sun passes the lower meridian of such place, on the earth's surface.

MIROSPERME, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Myroxylon (Decandria, monogynia; Leguminosæ)*, L. One of the species, a native of *South-America*, furnishes the *Balsam of Peru*,—see BAUME.

MISANTHROPIE, s. f.,—μισανθρωπία,—misanthropia, f. L.,—Menschenhass, m., Menschenscheu, f. G.,—misanthropy: *hatred* of *mankind*. MISANTHROPE, adj.,—μισανθρωπὸς,—misanthropus, L.,—Misanthrop, m. G.,—a misanthropist.

MISOPSYCHIE, s. f.,—misopsychia, f. (μισέω, to hate, ψυχὴ, life), tedium vitæ, L.,—melancholy, with *disgust* of *life*,—Trübsinn mit *Lebenüberdruss*, G.

MITHRIDATE, s. m.,—mithridatum, antidotum *mithridaticum*, L.: in Pharmacy, an *electuary* composed of numerous ingredients; and reputed to possess *alexipharmic* properties,—the invention of *Mithridates*, King of Pontus and Bithynia.

MITRAL, adj.,—mitralis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the two triangular *valves*,—*Valvules*—valvulæ—*mitrales*, F., et L.,—die *mützenförmigen* Herzklappen, G.,—which guard the orifice of communication of the left or aortic auricle, with the corresponding ventricle, of the heart; and resemble, in figure, a bishop's *mitre*,—*Mitre*, F.,—mitra, L.,—Mütze, G.: in Botany,—the *pileus* of certain *Fungi*, when, as in *Helvella*, and *Morchella*, it exhibits an approach to *such figure*. MITREFORME, adj.,—mitræformis, L.,—mützenförmig, G.,—*mitre*-shaped: as, in Anatomy, the left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart; in Conchology, the *shell* of *Mitra episcopalis*; in Botany, the *glume* of *Alopecurus pratensis*.

MIXTE, adj.,—mixtus, L.,—vermischt, G.,—mixed: an epithet applied, in ordinary language, to a compound of two or more different substances: hence synon. with COMPOSÉ. MIXTURE, s. f.,—mistura, f. L.,—Mixtur, f. G.: in Pharmacy, a fluid compound, of several ingredients; as the Musk-*mixture*,—*Mixtura* moschata,—Moschus-julep,—of the *German* Dispensatories. See JULEP, et POTION.

MOBILITÉ, s. f.,—mobilitas, f. L.,—Beweglichkeit, f. G.,—mobility: capability of *locomotion*; extreme nervous susceptibility, complicated with a convulsive tendency. MOBILE, adj.,—mobilis,—beweglich, —moveable; readily excited.

MOELLE, s. f.,—μυέλος,—medulla, f. L., —Mark, n. G.,—marrow: in Anatomy, an

oily inflammable juice, of whitish or yellowish colour; which fills the medullary canal, and cellular tissue of the extremities, of the long—, the diploe of the flat—, and interior of the short bones. It is supplied, by exhalation, from the lining medullary membrane,—see MÉDULLE; and remains fluid during life.

M. alongée (Protubérance cérébrale), F., —*medulla* oblongata, L.,—das verlängerte *Mark*, G.: that portion of the spinal marrow which extends from the lower part of the mesocephalon to the foramen magnum. *M. épinière,—rachidienne*, ou—*vertébrale (Prolongement rachidien de l'encéphale*, Ch.),—*medulla* spinalis,—das Rucken*mark*,—spinal *marrow*: the nervous cord, which, of an irregularly cylindrical figure, extends from the pons Varolii, through the vertebral canal, to the level of the 2nd lumbar vertebra. It has a *superior extremity (Bulbe rachidien*, Ch.), contained in the cranial cavity; a *body*, or *central portion*, divided into two lateral halves by an anterior and posterior groove; and an *inferior extremity*, exhibiting two protuberances, one *superior*, ovoid and voluminous; the other, *inferior*, conical, and smaller. The whole is invested by a firm fibrous yellowish membrane, imperceptibly continuous with the pia mater, and by two other tunics, prolongations of the arachnoid, and dura mater; and is fixed, laterally, by a long ligamentous chord,—see DENTELÉ. For the later discoveries, and observations, on the structure, functions, and pathology, of the spinal cord, see the writings of Bell, Grant, and of Marshall Hall; Rachetti, *Della Struttura, delle Funzioni, et delle Mallattie della Midolla Spinale*, 8vo, Milano, 1816; and Ollivier, *Traité de la Moelle Epinière, et de ses Maladies*, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, et Bruxelles, 1827.

MOELLEUX, adj.,—*μυελλώδης*,—markig, G.,—marrow-like, soft to the touch: as the *down* of *Somateria—Anas—mollissima*; and the *leaf* of *Verbascum thapsus*. See MYÉLITE.

MOIS, s. m.,—*μὴν*,—mensis, f. L.,—Monat, m. G.,—month: a period of time, comprehending the 12th part of the year. MOIS, pl.,—menses, L.: a popular synon. of MENSTRUES.

MOLAIRE, ou MEULIÈRE, adj.,—molaris, molarius, belonging to a *mill*,—*mola* (*μύλη*), L.,—mahlend, G.,—grinding: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate that portion of the *teeth* of man, and other of the *Mammifera*, which are destined to *grind* the food. The *molar* teeth, —see DENT,—are distinguished, by Chaussier, into the *smaller*,—*Petites mollaires*, ou BICUSPIDÉES; and the *larger*, or true *grinders*,—MULTICUSPIDÉES: in Zoology,—the *teeth* of the mandibles of certain phytophagous *Insects*, which exhibit a flat and irregular surface. *Glandes molaires*: two minute bodies formed by an assemblage of mucous cryptæ; situated in the substance of the cheek, between the *Masseter* and *Buccinator* muscles; and furnished with an excretory duct which opens into the buccal cavity, opposite the last *molar* tooth. See CRANTÈRE.

MOLE, s. f.,—*μύλη*,—mola, f. L.,—Mondkalb, Muttermaal, n. G.,—false conception: in Obstetrics, a fleshy and insensible mass, of variable figure and consistence; developed in the uterine cavity, and finally expelled, at an uncertain period from its formation. The *knee-pan*,—see ROTULE,—is, also, termed *μύλη*, and *mola*, by *Greek*, and *Latin* writers.

MOLÉCULE, s. f.,—molecula, f. L.: a minute portion of a body. The *molecule* is distinguished, by Chemists, into the *integrant*, and *constituent*. The *first*, syn. with *particle*,—particula, f. L.,—Theilchen, n. G.,—forms part of all simple and compound bodies; the mass of which is but an aggregate of such *molecules*. The *latter*,—see ATOME,—exists only in compound bodies, which contain as many kinds of *constituent molecules*, as there are different elements. MOLÉCULAIRE, adj.,—molecularis, L.: relating to *molecules*: *molecular* attraction,—*A. moléculaire*, F.

MOLLESSE, s. f.,—softness: in Physics, the condition of a body, the integrant molecules of which exhibit a *slight* cohesion. *Mollities* ossium, L.,—Knochen*weichheit*, n. G.,—*softening* of the bones.

MOLGES, s. m. pl.,—*Molgæi*, L.: a term applied, by Ritzen, to an Order of the *Reptile* Class; comprehending the *Saurians*, and *Batrachians*, of other Zoologists.

MOLLET, s. m., le *Gras de la Jambe*,—sura, pulpa cruris, f. L.,—Wade, f. G.,—calf of the leg: the projection formed by the *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus* muscles, at the posterior part of the pelvic extremity of man, and certain of the *Quadrumana*.

MOLLETTE, s. f.,—Reibstein, m. G.: a very hard stone employed, in Pharmacy, for the trituration of medicinal substances.

MOLLUSQUE, s. m.,—molluscum (*mollis*, soft), L.,—Weichthier, n. G.: in Zoology, an invertebrated, *soft*-bodied animal; destitute of articulations, but furnished with respiratory and circulating organs, and a nervous system generally consisting of a transverse series of ganglia disposed around the œsophagus. The *Mollusca*,—les *Mollusques*,—see MALACOZOAIRES,—die Mollusken, Weichthiere, G.,—constitute the second Division, or Sub-regnum, of the Animal Kingdom,—see *Règne Animal*, v. iii, p. 6,—of Cuvier; and is distributed, by him, into six Classes, *Céphalopodes*, *Ptéropodes*, *Gastéropodes*, *Acéphales*, *Brachiopodes*,

et *Cirrhopodes*. Dr. Grant, commencing at the lower grade of animal life, arranges the *Mollusca* in the third Sub-regnum, under the title of *Cyclo-gangliata*,—see *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, v. i, p. 107; and divides them into five Classes, *Tunicata*, *Conchifera*,—including the *Acephala*, and *Brachiopoda*, of Cuvier,—*Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. The *Cirrhopoda*, as exhibiting a conspicuous affinity with the *Articulata* in the distribution of the nervous system, are transferred to the Sub-regnum of the *Diplo-Neura*. From the striking peculiarities of structure and function, and the noxious, medicinal, or dietetic properties, which they exhibit, or possess, the *Mollusca* are objects of great interest to the zootomist, the physiologist, and physician. See Cuvier, *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Mollusques*, 4to, Paris, 1817; Sander-Rang, *Histoire Naturelle des Aplysiens*, Fol. Paris, 1828; and Art., Huitre, of this work.

Molybdate, s. m.,—molybdas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—*molybdän*saure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of the *molybdic* acid with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide molybdique*, F.,—acidum *molybdicum*, L.,—die *Molybdän-*, *Wasserblei*säure, G.,—is the third degree of oxydation of *molybdanum*,—Molybdène, s. m.,—molybdæna, f. L.,—Molybdän, Wasserblei, G.;—so termed from its resemblance to *lead*, μόλυβδος. The *molybdous* oxide,—*Ox. molybdeux*, F.,—*Molybdän*oxydul, G.,—and the *molybdic*,—*Ox. molybdique*,—*Molybdän*oxyd,—are the *first*, and *second*, degrees of oxydation of this metal.

Momie, s. f.,—mumia, f. L.,—Mumie, f. G.,—mummy: the human body dried previously to, or after, the process of embalming. So designated from the *Arabic*, *Mum*, wax.

Momordique, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Momordica* (*Monoecia*, *monadelphia*; *Cucurbitaceæ*), L.,—der Balsamapfel, G.; comprizing many—of which *M. elaterium*,—der Esels- *Balsamapfel*, G.,—is the only *medicinal*—species.

Monadelphie, s. f.,—monadelphia, f. (μόνος, one, ἀδελφὸς, brother), L.: in Botany, a designation of the 16th Class, and two Orders, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending those plants,—*Plantes monadelphes*, F.,—*einbrüdige* Pflanzen, G.,—whose stamens are united, by their filaments, into *one* packet, or *brotherhood*. Monadelphe, adj.: an epithet generally designative of plants belonging to *Monadelphia*; and—specifically, of others which, as *Dianthus monadelphus*, although not included in that Class, exhibit strictly the *monadelphous* character.

Monandrie, s. f., F., and G.,—monandria (μόνος, one, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, male), L.: the name of one Class, and three Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants, whose flowers,—*Fleurs monandres*, F.,—*einmännige* Blüthen, G.,—possess only *one male* organ or stamen. Monandre, adj.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Haliogetum monandrum*, although not included in *Monandria*, yet exhibit the *monandrous* character. Monandrique, adj.: generally—of those which belong to *Monandria*.

Monanthe, (μόνος, one, ἄνθος, flower), adj.,—einblumig, G.: in Botany, designative of *unifloral* plants; as *Cassia monantha*,—*one-flowered* Cassia.

Mondar, v. a.,—mondare, L.: in Surgery, to *cleanse* a wound or sore: in Pharmacy, to separate a substance from foreign matters, or impurities, adventitiously mixed with it. *Séné mondé*, F.,—*picked* Senna.

Mongole, adj.: in Anthropology, one of the distinct races, or varieties, which the human species exhibits,—see Homme. The *Mongolian* race,—*R. Mongole*, F.,—is spread over a great portion of the north of Asia, China, India, Thibet, and the Archipelago of the Molluccas.

Moniliforme, adj.,—halsband-, perlschnur-, rosenkranzförmig, G.,—moniliform: an epithet employed, in Oryctology, and Botany, to specifically designate animals, and plants, whose parts, or organs, like the *column* of *Encrinus moniliformis*, among the *Crinoidea*, and the *stem* of *Cactus moniliformis*, among the *Cacti*, exhibit the disposition of the beads of a *necklace*,—*monile*, L.,—Halsband, G.,—or of a string of pearls,—Perlschnur.

Monocarpe, (μόνος, one, κάρπος, seed), adj.,—einfrüchtig, G.: an epithet employed, in Botany, to specifically designate plants; which, as *Hippocrepis monocarpa*, are furnished with *one seed*. In like manner, Monocéphale,—μονοκέφαλος,—einköpfig, G.; and Monocère,—μονοκέρατος,—are, respectively, applied to *plants* which, as *Cyperus monocephalus*, have but *one head*, or summit; and—*animals* which, as *Monodon monoceros*,—das Einhorn, G.,—among the *Prædentate Cetacea*, are furnished with only *one horn*, or tooth.

Monocle, s. m.,—monoculus, m. L.: an hybrid term, compounded of the *Greek*, μόνος, one, and *Latin*, *oculus*, eye; and employed, in Zoology, to designate a genus of *Crustacea*, the eyes of which are so closely situated as to exhibit the appearance of only *one eye*. This genus has, by the moderns, been distributed into several, as *Limulus*, *Argulus*, etc. In Surgery, a bandage for *one eye*,—*einäugige* Binde, G.

Monocotylédon, s. m., and adj.,—monocotyledoneus (μόνος,—κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon), L.: a term, or epithet, employed, in Botany, to designate plants,—Mono-

COTYLÉDONES, pl.,—plantæ *monocotyledoneæ*, L.,—*einsaamenlappige* Pflanzen, G.,—the seeds of which exhibit only *one cotyledon*. These plants constitute the second Class,—MONOCOTYLÉDONIE, s. f.,—monocotyledonia, f. L.,—see ACOTYLÉDON, et DICOTYLÉDON,—in the System of Jussieu; and the fifth, *Phanérogames angiospermes monocotylédones*, in that of Brongniart.

MONOÉCIE, s. f.,—monoecia, f. (*μόνος*, one, *οἶκια*, house), L.,—die Monoecie, G.: the name of the 21st Class, and of one Order, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants in which the male and female flowers grow *separately* on the *same* individual. MONOÏQUE, adj.: an epithet generally designative of plants,—*einhäusige* Pflanzen, G.,—belonging to *Monoecia*;—specifically, of those which, as *Carica monoica*, although not included in that Class, yet exhibit the *monoecious* character.

MONOÉPIGYNIE, MONOHYPOGYNIE, MONOPÉRIGYNIE, s. f.,—Monoepigynia, Monohypogynia, Monoperigynia, f. L.: Classes, in the System of Jussieu; respectively comprehending *mono*cotyledonous plants, with *epigynous*, *hypogynous*, and *perigynous* stamens,—die *Mono*kotyledonen mit *epi-*, *hypo-*, und *peri*gynischen Staubfäden, G.

MONOGAMIE, s. f., F., and G.,—Monogamia, f. (*μόνος*, solitary, *γάμος*, marriage), L.: an Order of the 19th Class, in the Linnæan System; comprehending *syngenesious* plants, with *isolated* flowers. MONOGAMIQUE, adj.,—monogamicus,—monogamous: in Botany, pertaining to *Monogamia*: in Zoology, living, as civilized man, and many birds, in a state of *monogamy*. See POLYGAMIE.

MONOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—monogastricus, L.,—monogastric, *single-bellied*,—see DIGASTRIQUE, et POLYGASTRIQUE.

MONOGYNIE, s. f., F., and G.,—Monogynia, f. (*μόνος*, solitary, *γύνη*, a female), L.: the name of thirteen Orders in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending *plants*,—*Plantes monogyniques*, F.,—plantæ *monogynicæ*, L.,—*einweibige* Pflanzen, G.,—which have but *one female* organ, or pistil, in each flower. MONOGYNE, adj.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Zygophyllum monogynum*, although not belonging to that Order, yet exhibit the *monogynous* character.

MONOMANIE, s. f., F., and G.,—monomania, f. (*μόνος*, alone, *μανία*, madness), L.: *insanity* on *one* subject; explicable only, it is said, upon phrenological principles. *Monomaniacus*, adj., L.,—monomaniacal: affected by, or pertaining to, *Monomania*.

MONOPAGIE, MONOPÉGIE, s. f.,—monopagia, monopegia, f. L.: a vague and ill-constructed synonym of HÉMICRANIE.

MONOPÉTALE, adj.,—monopetalus (*μόνος*, solitary, *πέταλον*, a petal), L.,—einblumenblättrig, G.?,—monopetalous: in Botany, exhibiting, as *Digitalis*, a corolla of *one petal*. MONOPHYLLE, adj.,—monophyllus (*same*, and *φύλλον*, a leaf), L.,—einblättrig, G.,—monophyllous: exhibiting a calyx, of *one leaf* or piece. Specifically designative, also, of plants whose *stem*, like that of *Malaxis monophylla*, has but *one leaf*.

MONOPSE, adj.,—*μόνωψ*,—unoculus, L.,—einäugig, G.,—one-eyed: a legitimate synonym of the hybrid, MONOCLE.

MONORCHIDE, adj.,—monorchis, L.: in Zoology, a man,—*ὁ μόνορχις*,—or other male animal,—qui *unum* tantum *testem* habet, L.,—wer nur *einen Hoden* hat, G.: in Botany, applied to a plant,—*einknollige* Pflanze, G.,—the *root* of which exhibits only *one tubercle*.

MONOSITIE, s. f.,—*μονοσιτία*,—monositia, f. L.: the habit of taking only *one meal* during the day.

MONOSÉPALE, adj.,—monosepalus, L.: an epithet synon. in its application to the *calyx* of plants, with MONOPHYLLE. MONOSPERME, adj.,—monospermus, L.,—einsamig, einkornig, G.,—monospermous: containing *one seed*.

MONOTRÈME, s. m., and adj.,—monotrema (*μόνος*, single, *τρῆμα*, orifice), L.: a term applied, by Cuvier,—see *Règne Animal*, v. i., p. 233,—to a Division of the Order, *Edentata*; comprehending those animals,—MONOTRÈMES, F.,—*Monotremata*, L.—which, as *Ornithorhynchus*, and *Echidna*, are furnished with only *one orifice* for the evacuation of the semen, urine, and feces.

MONSTRE, s. m.,—monstrum, n. L.,—*τέρας*,—Missgeburt, f., Ungeheuer, n. G.,—monster: in Zoology, and Botany, an organized body which exhibits an unusual conformation of some, or the whole, of its parts. See TÉRATOLOGIE. MONSTRUOSITÉ, s. f.,—monstruositas, deformitas, f. L.,—*τερατεία*,—Missbildung, f., Missgestalt, G.,—monstruosity. See Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, *Philosoph. Anatom. des Monstruosités humaines*, 8vo, Paris, 1823.

MONT, s. m.,—mons, m. L.,—*ὄρος*,—Berg, m. G.,—mount, mountain. *Mont de Venus*, F.,—mons Veneris, L.,—der Schamberg, G.,—see PÉNIL. MONTICOLE, adj.,—monticolus (*mons*, —, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet specifically designative of *animals* and *plants*, which, as *Ardea* —, and *Eugenia monticola*, live, and grow, in *mountainous* situations.

MORATE, s. m.,—moras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of *moric* acid,—*Acide morique*, F.,—acidum *moricum*, L.,—die *Maulbeerholzsäure*, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid exists, combined with lime, in the bark of the white Mulberry-tree,—*Morus alba*.

MORBIDE, adj.,—morbidus, L.,—*νοσερός*,—kranklich, G.,—morbid: resulting from,

or pertaining to, *disease*,—*morbus*, L. Morbifique, adj.,—morbificus, L.,—krankmachend, G.,—morbific: *exciting disease.*

Morbilleux, adj.,—morbillosus, L.: connected with *measles*,—*Morbilli*, L.,—die Masern, G.

Morceau, s. m.,—morsel, bit. *M. de diable*,—*morsus* diaboli, L.,—Teufels*biss*, G.: a term sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the fimbriated extremity,—also *M. frangé*,—of the Fallopian tube: in Botany,—to a species of *Scabiosa*,—*Devil's-bit* Scabious.

Mordicant, adj.,—mordens, L.,—fressend, scharf, G.,—biting, pungent: as the heat imparted to the hand of the examiner, in some morbid conditions of the body.

Morelle, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Solanum (Pentandria, monogynia)*, L.,—der Nachtschatten, G.,—Night-shade; constituting the type of the *Solaneæ*, and comprizing several *edible*, *medicinal*, and *poisonous* species, as the Potatoe, and Love-apple,—*S. tuberosum*, et *lycopersicum*,—der Erdapfel,—*Pomme de terre*, F.,—und der Liebesapfel, G.; the bitter-sweet,—Douce-Amère,—*S. dulcamara*,—das Bittersüss; and the black-berried Night-shade, and mad apple,—*S. nigrum*, et *insanum*,—der gemeine *Nachtsch*, und der Tollapfel. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract* of the twigs of the bitter-sweet,—Bittersüsstengelextract, much employed, internally and topically, in chronic diseases. Antidotes to its poisonous effects, the vegetable acids.

Moriforme, adj.,—moriformis, L.,—maulbeerförmig, G.,—moriform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *mulberry*,—*morus*, L.,—as the urinary concretion of oxalate of lime, hence termed *mulberry* calculus.

Morille, s. f.: in Botany, a genus of plants,—*Morchella (Cryptogamia, Fungi)*, L.,—die Morchel, G.: comprizing, among others, *M. esculenta*,—the edible *morell*; once regarded as powerfully *aphrodisiac.*

Morphée, s. f.,—morphæa, f. L.: a cutaneous, disease,—der weisse Hautfleck, G.,—not accurately defined, but, probably, of leprous character. See Bateman's *Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*, p. 31.

Morphine, s. f.,—morphia, f. L.,—Morphium, n. L., and G.: a solid alcali; which exists, combined with meconic acid, in opium, and principally imparts to the latter, its peculiar properties. Violently *poisonous.*

Morpion, s. m.,—Filzlaus, f. G.,—crablouse: a vulgar syn. of *Pediculus pubis.*

Morsure, s. f.,—morsus, m. L.,—δῆγμα,—Biss, m., Bisswunde, f. G.,—bite: in Surgical Pathology, a lacerated and contused wound. Inflicted by a healthy animal which instils no virus into the lesion, it is termed *simple*;—*complicated*, when resulting from the teeth of one naturally noxious, or diseased, as the viper, or an animal suffering from *rabies*. *M. de chien enragé*, F.,—*morsus* canis rabidi, L.,—the *bite* of a mad dog. Hydrophobia from the *bite* of rabid animals,—die Wasserscheu vom *Biss* wüthender Thiere, G.

Mort, s. f.,—mors, f. L.,—θάνατος,—Tod, m. G.,—death: in Physiology, extinction of the vital principle. The only unerring signs of it are stiffness and incipient putrefaction. Mort *apparente*,—see Asphyxie. In Vegetable Pathology, a disease of the bulb of *Crocus sativus*; induced by the presence of a parasitic fungus, of the truffle genus. *M. aux chiens*,—dog-bane: a popular designation of *Colchicum autumnale*,—die Herbstzeitlose, G.

Mortalité, s. f.,—mortalitas, s. f.,—Sterblichkeit, f. G.: 1. the number of deaths occurring at, or within, a certain age, or period of time, in any district or country; as noted in public records, hence called bills of *mortality*,—die *Sterbe*listen, G.; 2. the quality of every thing which, as man, and all organized beings, is *mortal*,—Mortel, adj.,—mortalis,—θανατώδης,—or subject to *death*; and, 3.—of every accident or body, which, as a *mortal* wound,—vulnus *lethale*, L.,—or *mortal* poison,—ein *todliches* Gift, G.,—is *mortiferous*,—Mortifère, adj.,—mortifer, L.,—or inevitably produces *death.*

Mortier, s. m.,—mortarium, n. L.,—ὅλμος,—Mörser, m. G.,—mortar: a vessel, commonly formed of iron, brass, stone, marble, glass, or wood, and employed in pharmaceutical operations.

Mortification, s. f.,—mortificatio, f. L.,—νέκρωσις,—kalter Brand, G.: the *death* of an isolated part,—das *Absterben* einzelner Theile,—of a living body. See Gangrène.

Morue, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a newly-constituted genus, *Morrhua (Malacopterygii, Subbrach.; Gadidæ)*, L.; comprizing species which formerly belonged to the Linnæan genus, *Gadus*; and principally characterized by the possession of three dorsal and two anal fins. The *flesh* of the common *cod*,—*M. vulgaris*,—der Gabeljau, G.,—constitutes a *dietetic* article, of high commercial importance. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, v. ii. p. 331; Bloch, *Naturgeschichte der Fische*, v. ii, pl. 64; and Yarrell, *History of British Fishes*, v. ii, p. 143.

Moscouade, s. f.,—roher Zucker, G.,—coarse sugar,—see Sucre.

Mosquite, s. m.,—die Mosquite, Möskite, G.,—Mosquito: a troublesome exotic *insect*; belonging to the genus *Culex* (Order *Diptera*, Fam. *Culicidæ*); and regarded, by Entomologists, as a mere variety of *C. pipiens*, or the common *gnat.*

Moteur, s. m., and adj.,—motor, L.,—bewegend, G.,—moving, imparting *motion.* *Muscle motor*,—a *motor* muscle; *force mo-*

trice, a *moving* force. The term is, also, applied to two nerves of *motion* distributed on the muscles of the eye; as le *Nerf moteur oculaire commun*, et *externe* (— *oculo-musculaire comm.* et *ext.* Ch.), F.,—*Motor* oculi, vel oculo-muscularis, communis, et externus, L.,—der gemeinschaftliche, und der äussere Augen*bewegende* Nerv, G.—These nerves exist in pairs; and are the 3rd and 5th cerebral nerves, of anatomical writers. Motilité, s. f.,—motilitas, f. L.: the faculty of *motion*; in anatomical language, synon. with Contractilité.

Mouche, s. f.,—ἡ μυῖα,—musca, f. L.,—a fly. *Musca domestica*, L.,—die gemeine Stuben*fliege*, G.,—the common house-*fly*. Mouches, pl.: the spurious or *flying* pains, which commonly precede the expulsive paroxysms of the womb, in parturition.

Moucheture, s. f.: a superficial puncture or incision. Moucheté, adj.,—guttatus, L.,—getupfelt, G.,—spotted: an epithet specifically designative of natural objects whose surface is marked with minute white or coloured *spots*; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Trochus maculatus*:—in Botany, the *stem* of *Conium maculatum*; the *leaf* of *Orchis maculata*; and the *pileus* of *Amanita muscaria*.

Mouffette, ou Mofette, s. f.: the exhalation of gas unfit for respiration.

Moule, s. f.: in Malacology, a genus of animals,—*Mytilus*, L.,—ὁ μῦς,—die Muschel; belonging to the Sub-regnum, *Mollusca*, Class, *Acephala*, of Cuvier, and *Conchifera*, of later zoologists; and consequently inhabiting a bivalve shell. It contains several *edible* species; the most common of which,—*M. commune*, F.,—*M. edulis*,—die essbare, oder gemeine, *Miesmuschel*, G.,—induces, in certain states of the animal itself, or of the individual feeding upon it, unpleasant or even fatal consequences.

Mouron, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Anagallis* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Primulaceæ*), L.,—the Pimpernel: one species of which,—le *Mour. rouge*,—*A. arvensis*,—das rothe Gauchheil, G.,—possesses *noxious* properties. *M. des oiseaux*,—*Stellaria—Alsine—media*,—der Hühnerdarm, G.,—chickweed.

Mousse, s. f.,—muscus, m. L.,—τὸ μνίον,—Moose, f. G.,—moss: in Botany, the common designation of *Cryptogamic Plants*, constituting the Order of the *Mosses*,—Mousses, pl.,—*Musci*,—die Moosen; first established by Tournefort. *M. de Corse*,—Helminthocorton (ἕλμινς, a worm, χόρτος, grass), L.,—Wurm*moos*, korsikanisches *Moos*, G.: an admixture of marine plants and zoophytes; employed, in decoction, as *anthelminthic*; or administered, in the form of *jelly*, to children. Probably indebted, for its *vermifuge* properties, to the muriate of soda and iron, which it contains. *M. d'Islande*,—see Psychie. Mousseux, adj.,—muscosus,—μνιαρὸς, μνιώδης,—moosig, G.,—mossy: composed of, or resembling, *moss*.

Mousson, s. m.,—Monsoon, Passat-wind, m. G.,—Monsoon: in Meteorology, the *periodical wind*, which blows, as in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, for a certain season, first in one, and, afterwards, in a perfectly opposite—direction.

Moustache, s. f.,—ὁ μύσταξ,—mystax, L. ?—Bakkenbart, m. G.,—mustachio: the hair of the upper lip,—labri superni barba, L.,—in Man and divers *Mammifera*, as the *Felidæ*; the collection of feathers, or stiff hairs, which spring from the base of mandible in many *birds*, as *Cypselus mystaceus*.

Moutarde, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Sinapis* (*Tetradynamia, siliquos.*; *Cruciferæ*), L.—τὸ Σίνηπι,—der Senf, G.—the Mustard. The *seed*,—der *Senf*same, G.,—of the *black*,—*S. nigra*,—*M. noire*,—schwarzer *Senf*,—is, internally, *stimulant*, *antiscorbutic*, *emetic*; externally, *rubefacient*. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Mustard Ointment*,—Unguentum Sinapeos,—Senfsalbe; a *Wine*,—Vinum Sinapinum,—Senfwein; and a *Cataplasm*,—see Sinapisme.

Mouvement, s. m.,—motus, m. L.,—ἡ κίνησις,—Bewegung, f. G.,—motion, movement: in Physics, removal from place to place; change of situation in a body or any of its parts: in Pathology, synon. with *action*: *Ex. Mouvement* Fébrile.

Moxa, s. m.: a term borrowed, from the *Chinese*, by the European languages, to designate a cylinder of cotton,—ein Brenncylinder, G.; which is employed, in a state of combustion, to cauterize the skin. The people of *China* and *Japan* use the down of *Artemisia sinensis*,—see Armoise,—in the composition of *moxa*.

Mucate, s. m.,—mucas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from combination of *mucic acid* with salifiable bases. This acid,—*Acide mucique*, F.,—acidum *mucicum*, L.,—die *Schleim*säure, Milchzuckersäure, G.,—is the product of the action of nitric acid upon gum and sugar of milk.

Mucilage, s. f.,—mucilago, f. L.: in Vegetable Chemistry, an immediate principle; existing abundantly in divers plants, as the *seeds* of *Quince*, and *roots* of *Symphytum officinale*, and the *Malvaceæ*: in Pharmacy, an *Officinal Preparation* of *gum*, or of plants abounding in the *mucilaginous* principle, as *Mucilage* of Acacia,—*Mucago* de Gummo Arabico, *Ph. Gall.*; and of Quince-seeds,—*M.* de seminibus Cydoniorum,—Quitten*schleim*, G. Mucilagineux, adj.,—mucilaginosus, L.,—schleimig, G.,—mucilaginous: of the nature of, or abounding in, *mucilage*.

Mucosité, s. f.,—mucositas, f. L.,—mucosity. Mucosités, pl.: in Pathology, fluids containing, or exhibiting the characters of, *mucus*.

MUCRONÉ, adj.,—mucronatus, L.,—stachelspitzig, G.: terminated by an *acute point;* as, in Anatomy, the xyphoid cartilage,—*C. mucroné:* in Botany, the leaf of a *Statice,* hence termed *S. mucronata.*

MUCUS, s. m., F., et L.,—Schleim, m. G.: in Animal Chemistry, an immediate principle,—*Mucilage animal,*—secreted by the *mucous* membranes; and existing in a solid state, in many of the harder parts of the animal body.

MUGUET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Convallaria (Hexandria, monogynia; Asparageæ),* L.,—die Maiblume, G.,—Lily of the Valley. *Dried flowers* of *C. maialis,*—le *Lis des vallées,* F.,—die gemeine *Maibl.,* G.,—*sternutatory;* their *distilled water* reputed *anti-nervine. Extract of leaves,* and *root,* bitter and *purgative* like aloes. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Vinegar,*—Maiblumenessig,—of the plant. *M. des bois,*—see ASPÉRULE. In Pathology, the term, *Muguet,* is applied to Infantile Aphthæ.

MULATRE, s. m., and adj.,—Mulatte, m. G.,—mulatto: in Anthropology, the offspring of a white and a black parent.

MULET, s. m.,—mulus, m. L.,—Maulesel, m. G.,—mule: in Zoology, an animal resulting from copulation of the male ass with the mare. The progeny of the horse and female ass is le *Bardeau,* of the *French.* In Natural History, syn. with HYBRIDE.

MULLE, s. m.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Mullus (Acanthopterygii, Percidæ),* L. One of the species,—*M. barbatus,—vrai Rouget* ou *Rouget-barbet,* F.,—die Rothbarbe, G.,—plain red Mullet,—see Cuvier et Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons,* vol. iii, pl. 70,—was highly prized, by the *Greeks* and *Romans,* as an article of *diet.*

MULTANGULAIRE, MULTANGULÉ, adj.,—vieleckig, G.,—multangular, multangulate: exhibiting *many angles;* as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus multangularis;* in Conchology, the *Shell* of *Tellina multangula.* MULTARTICULÉ, adj.,—multarticulatus, L.,—vielgelenkig, G.,—*many-jointed:* as the *antennæ* of most *Insects;* and the *carpus* of divers *Crustacea.*

MULTICAPSULAIRE, adj.,—multicapsularis, L.,—multicapsular: an epithet applied to *fruits* with *many capsules.* MULTICAULE, adj.,—vielstenglich, G.,—to *plants,* as *Pelargonium multicaule,* with *many stems.* MULTICOQUE, adj.,—multicoccus, L.,—to *fruits* with *many berries.*

MULTIDENTÉ, adj.,—multidentatus, L.,—vielgezahnt, G.,—*many-toothed.*

MULTIFIDE, adj.,—vielspaltig, G.,—*many-cleft:* as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Ranunculus*—, and *stigma* of *Crocus—multifidus;* and the *style* of *Malva.* MULTIFLORE, adj.,—multiflorus, L.,—vielblumig, vielblüthig, G.,—*many-flowered.* MULTILOBÉ, adj.,—multilobatus, L.,—*many-lobed.*

MULTILOCULAIRE, adj.,—multilocularis, L.,—vielfächrig, G.,—*many-celled;* as, in Botany, the *fruit* of *Citrus.* MULTIPARTI, adj.,—multipartitus, L.,—vieltheilig, G.,—divided into *many parts;* as the *arille* of *Myristica,* and the *leaf* of *Jatropha multifida.* MULTIPÉTALÉ, adj.,—multipetalatus, L.,—see POLYPÉTALÉ.

MULTISILIQUEUX, adj.,—*many-podded;* as, in Botany, *Hippocrepis siliquosa.* MULTIVALVE, adj.,—multivalvis, L.,—vielklappig, vielspelzig, G.: composed of *many valves,* or pieces; as, in Conchology, the *testaceous covering* of the *Balanidæ:* in Botany, the *capsule* of *Illicium anisatum.* MULTOCULAIRE, adj.,—multocularis, L.,—vieläugig, G.,—*many-eyed.*

MULTONGULÉ, adj.,—multungulus, L.,—multungular. The *Multungula,* corresponding with the *Belluæ,* of Linnæus, and *Pachydermata,* of Cuvier, and comprizing animals which possess *more than two claws,* or toes, in each foot, constitute the 7th Order of *Mammalia* in the System of Blumenbach. See *Handbuch der Naturgeschichte;* or Gore's *Translation,* 8vo. London, 1825.

MUQUEUX, adj.,—schleimig, G.,—mucous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate a Class of *membranes,—M. muqueuses,* F.,—membranæ *mucosæ,* L.,—die *Schleim*häute, G.,—which secrete *mucus:* in Pathology,—*diseases,* which, as *mucous* fever,—*Fièvre—, Phlegmasie muqueuse,* or a *mucous* discharge,—*Ecoulement muqueux,*—have their especial seat, or origin, in *those* membranes: in Chemistry,—an *acid,*—see MUCATE. Substantively used, also, as a synonym of *Gomme.*

MURAL, adj.,—muralis, L.: an epithet, designative, in Pathology, of the *mulberry* calculus,—see MORIFORME: in Zoology, and Botany,—*Birds* and *Plants;* which, as *Cypselus murarius,* and *Chondrilla muralis,* creep along, or vegetate on, *walls,*—*Muri,* L.

MURE, s. m.,—morum, n. L.: in Botany, the *fruit,*—die Maulbeere, G.,—of *Morus nigra,*—see MURIER: in Pathology, a *mulberry-like excrescence,* developed on divers parts of the human body, especially, the greater angle of the eye.

MURÈNE, s. f.: a genus, in Ichthyology, *Muræna (Malacopterygii, Apodes);* constituting the type of the *Murænidæ,*—MURÉNOIDES, s. m., pl. For a figure of an European species,—*M. helena,*—*M. commune,* F.,—ἡ μύραινα,—the muræne, highly valued by the *Romans,*—see Yarrell, *British Fishes,* v. ii, p. 308. The eel, and conger, heretofore comprized in this genus, now form the genera, *Conger,*—see CONGRE; and *Anguilla,*—see ANGUILLE.

MURIATE, s. m.,—murias, n. L.: the term by which the *chlorides* and *hydro-chlorates,* of modern Chemistry, were formerly designated,—see CHLORURE, et HYDRO-

CHLORATE. MURIATIQUE, adj.,—muriaticus, L.,—muriatic,—HYDROCHLORIQUE.

MURIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Morus (Monoecia, tetrandr.; Urticeæ)*, L.,—der Maulbeerbaum, G.,—the Mulberry-tree. *Leaves* of the *white*,—*M. alba*,—*M. blanc*, F.,—constitute, in the South, the principal food of the silkworm, or caterpillar of *Bombyx mori*: *bark* of the *root, anthelmintic.* The *berry*,—τὸ μόρον,—see MURE,—of the *black*,—*M. nigra*,—*Murier noire*,—ἡ μορέα,—is gratefully acid, and *laxative.*

MUSC, s. m.,—μόσχος,—moschus, m. L.,—Musk, Bisam, m. G.: a solid odoriferous substance; found in a pouch situated near the anus of a male Ruminant Mammifer,—*Moschus moschiferus*,—*Chevrotain porte-musc*, F.,—das Bisamthier, G.,—see *Cours Complet d'Hist. Natur. Médic.* &c. vol. i, p. 27, pl. 2. *Musk* is powerfully *stimulant* and *antispasmodic. French* and *German Officinal Preparation*: a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Moscho, *Ph. Gall.*,—Moschustinctur, G. The *French* have, also, an *Ethereal Tincture*,—T. Ætherea de Moscho: the *Germans*, a *Julep*,—Moschusjulep; and an *Artificial Musk*,—Resina Succini balsamica, seu M. artificialis,—Kunstlicher Bisam. Although affording the substance in no distinct form, many animals and plants, as the musk-ox,—*Bos moschatus*,—le *Bœuf musqué*, F.,—der Bisamstier, G.,—the musk-beetle, *Cerambyx moschatus*,—das *Bisam*böckchen,—see CAPRICORNE, and musk-mallow,—*Malva moschata*,—die *Bisam*malve,—exhale the odour of *musk.* See, also, ABELMOSCH.

MUSCADIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Myristica (Polyandria, monogyn.; Myristiceæ)*, L.,—der Muskatenbaum, G.,—Nutmeg-tree. The *fruit*,—MUSCADE, s. f.,—nux moschata, L.,—die Muskate, Muskatennuss, G.,—of *M. moschata*, aromatic, *stimulant*, and *narcotic*, yields an *Expressed Oil*,—Oleum Expressum de Nuce Myristicâ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Ausgepresstes Muskatöl, G.; and a *Distilled Oil*,—Destillirtes Muskatnussöl. For *arillus* of *fruit*, see MACIS.

MUSCICAPULE, adj.,—*fly-catching*: an epithet designative of *plants* which, as *Dionœa*, and *Silene muscicapula, ensnare flies.*—MUSCIVORE, adj.,—*fly-devouring*: — of *animals* which, as *Turdus muscivorus, feed* principally on *flies.*

MUSCLE, s. m.,—ὁ μῦς, μύος,—musculus, m. L.,—Muskel, m. G.: in Anatomy, the designation of reddish, vascular, and highly contractile organs, whereby the movements of the animal body are, for the most part, executed. MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—μυώδης: belonging to, or performed by, the *muscles*: *Exs. Fibres musculaires* ou *charnus*, F.,—die *Muskel*fasern, G.,—the fleshy fibres which, by their congregation, form the body of a *muscle*; *artères*, et *veines, musculaires*,—the blood-vessels which convey blood to, and from, the *muscular* system,—Systema *musculare*, L.: *Mouvement musculaire*, F.,—die *Muskel*bewegung, G.,—*muscular* motion. *Myasthenia*, s. f., L.,—die Muskelschwäche, G.,—*muscular* debility.

MUSCOLOGIE, s. f., F., and G.?: that part of Botany which treats on the *History* of the *Mosses.* See Hooker's *Muscologia Exotica*, 2 vols 8vo. MUSCOLOGIQUE, adj.,—muscologicus,—muscologisch, G.,—muscological,—pertaining to —: MUSCOLOGISTE, s. m.,—a student of—*Muscology.*

MUSCULO-CUTANÉ, adj.,—musculo-cutaneous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *nerves*; from their peculiar distribution: as, 1. *Nerf m.*-CUTANÉ *externe*, F.,—nervus *musculo-cutaneus* externus, vel Perforans Casserii,—aüsserer *Muskelhaut*nerv, G.?,—the 3rd branch of the axillary plexus; which, perforating the *Coraco-brachialis*, is distributed on the other *muscles* of the arm, and *integuments* of the fore-arm and hand; and, 2. *N. m.-cutané de la jambe* (—prétibio-digital, Ch.), which, supplied by the peroneal, gives branches to the *muscles* of the anterior and external regions of the leg; and, becoming superficial, is lost on the *integuments* of the ankle and foot.

MUSCULO-RACHIDIEN, adj.,—musculo-rachideus, L.: an epithet designative of the posterior branches of the intercostal, lumbar, and sacral arteries; from their distribution on the *muscles* and *spine.*

MUSEAU, s. m.,—rostrum, n. L.,—die Schnauze, G.,—snout: the elongated face of certain *Mammifera*; as the hog and fox. *M. de tanche*,—os tincæ, L.: the exterior, or vaginal, orifice of the uterus,—der äussere Muttermund, G.

MUSICOMANIE, MUSOMANIE, s. f.,—μουσομανία,—musicomania, f. L.,—Musikomanie, f. G.: a variety of *monomania*; characterized by an extravagant passion for *music*,—MUSIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ μουσικὴ (τέχνη),—musica, musice, f. L.,—die Musik, Tonkunst, G.,—or poetry.

MUSQUÉ, adj.,—moschatus, L.,—bisamduftend, G.,—musky, exhaling the odour of *musk*,—see MUSC.

MUSSITATION, s. f.,—mussitatio, f. (*mussito*, to mutter), L.,—das Murmeln, G.,—muttering: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon; which consists in movement of the lips of the sick, without the production of articulated sounds.

MUTACISME, s. m.,—mutacismus, m. L.: a variety of *impeded utterance*, consisting in difficulty of enunciation of the labial consonants, as B., P. and M.; which leads to their frequent repetition, or the substitution of other letters for them.

MUTILATION, s. f.,—mutilatio, f. L.,—πήρωμα,—Verstümmelung, f. G.: loss of a limb, or other important organ, or portion, of the exterior of the body. MUTILÉ,

adj.,—mutilatus,—πηρωθεὶς,—verstümmelt, G.,—mutilated : in a state of *mutilation*.

MUTIQUE, adj.,—muticus, L.,—unbewehrt, wehrlos, G.,—unarmed : destitute of points or prickles.

MUTISME, s. m.,—MUTITÉ, s. f.,—die Stummheit, G. : the condition of an individual incapable of articulating sounds.

MYDÈSE, s. f.,—mydesis, f. L. : a term borrowed from the *Greek*, μύδησις, and literally signifying *mouldiness* or *putridity ;* but employed, in Pathology, to designate a purulent discharge from the eye-lids,—feuchte Vereiterung der Augenlieder, G.

MYDRIASE, s. f.,—μυδρίασις,—mydriasis, f. L. : according to some authors, morbid dilatation of the pupil of the eye,—die krankhafte Erweiterung der Pupille, G., —with little or no diminution of sensibility of the retina :—to others, the weakness of vision, consequent on Hydrophthalmy.

MYÉLITE, s.f.,—myelitis, f. L.,—Markentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *spinal marrow*,—see MOELLE ; and Bergamaschi, *Sulla Mielitide Stenica*, etc., 12mo, Pavia, 1820. MYÉLOPHTHISIE, s. f.,—myelophthisis, tabes dorsalis, f. L.,—Rückendarre, f. G. : *wasting*, from chronic irritation of the *spinal cord*.

MYGALE, s. f., F., et L. : a genus of *Articulated Animals*, Class, *Arachnida*. The bird-spider,—*M. avicularis*,—die Vögelspinne, G.,—a native of *South-America*, sufficiently large to attack small birds,—hence its name,—inflicts a dangerous wound.—See *Linnæan Transactions*, v. ii, pl. 17.

MYLABRE, s. m.,—*Mylabris*, L. : a genus of *Coleopterous Insects ;* nearly allied to the *Cantharidæ*. One species,—*M. de la chicorée*,F.,—indigenous in France, is employed, by the *Chinese*, as a substitute for the *blistering-fly ;* and was, probably, the real *Cantharis*, of the Ancients.

MYLO-GLOSSE, s. m., and adj.,—Myloglossus, L.,—Kieferzungenmuskel, G. : a term applied, by Winslow, to muscular fibres which, ordinarily considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*, extend from the posterior part of the *myloid* line of the lower jaw to the parietes of the *pharynx*. Distinguished, by Valsalva, as le MYLO-PHARYNGIEN,—*Mylo-pharyngeus*, L.,—der Kieferschlundmuskel, G.

MYLO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—mylohyoideus, L. : the name of a *muscle*,—der Kieferzungenbeinmuskel, G. ; which, situated in the jugular region, extends from the internal oblique—*myloid*—line of the lower jaw, to the *os hyoides*.

MYOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—μυιοκέφαλον,—myocephalum, n. L.,—Fliegenkopf, m., ein kleiner Vorfall der Iris durch die Cornea, von der Form eines *Fliegenkopfes*, G. : incipient staphyloma, exhibiting the figure (and volume) of the *head*,—κεφαλὴ,—of the common *fly*,—μυῖα,—see MOUCHE. Kraus, —*Medicinisches Lexikon*, p. 518,—correctly observes that Myiocephalum, L., and, consequently, MYIOCÉPHALE, F., is the proper construction of this term.

MYOCÉPHALITE, s. f.,—myocephalitis, f. L. : inflammation (gouty or rheumatic) of the *muscles* of the *head*,—eine Entzündung der *Kopfmuskeln*, G.

MYOCŒLIALGIE, s. f.,—myocœlialgia, f. (μῦς, a muscle,—κοιλία, the belly,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Bauchmuskelschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in — : MYOCŒLITE, s. f.,—myocœlitis, f. L.,—Bauchmuskelentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of—the *muscles* of, the *belly*.

MYODYNIE, s. f.,—myodynia, f. (μῦς,—ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—der Muskelschmerz, G.,—*pain* of the *muscles*, rheumatism.

MYOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—myographia, f. (μῦς,—and γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* der *Muskeln*, G.,—myography, a *description* of — : MYOLOGIE, s. f., —myologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Myologie, Muskellehre, G.,—myology, a *Treatise* on—the *muscles*.

MYOPALME, s. m.,—myopalmus (μῦς,—and παλμὸς, agitation), subsultus tendinum, m. L.,—das Sehnenkupfen, G.,—*twitching* of the *tendons*. MYOPATHIE, s. f.,—myopathia, f. L.,—das Muskelleiden, die Muskelkrankheit,—a *morbid condition* of *muscles*.

MYOPE, adj.,—myops, L.,—short-sighted : an epithet applied to an *individual*,—ὁ μύωψ,—ein Myops, Kurzsichtiger, G.,—who suffers from, MYOPIE, s. f.,—ἡ μυωπία, —myopia, f. L.,—die Kurzsichtigkeit, G., —myopy, short-sightedness.

MYORRHEXIE, s. f.,—myorrhexia, f. (μῦς, a muscle, ῥῆξις, rupture), L.,—die *Zerreissung* eines oder mehrer *Muskel*, G.,—*rupture* of one or more *muscles*.

MYOSE, s. f.,—myosis, f. (μύω, to close), L. : permanent *contraction* of the pupil ; ordinarily consequent on iritis.

MYOSITE, s.f.,—myositis (myitis, Kraus), f. L.,—Muskelentzündung, f. G. : inflammation of the *muscles*, acute rheumatism.

MYOTILITÉ, s. f., —myotilitas, f. L. : *muscular contractility*, according to Chaussier.

MYOTOMIE, s. f.,—myotomia, f. (μῦς, a muscle, τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Myotomie, die *Zerlegung* der *Muskeln*, G.,—myotomy, *dissection* of the *muscles*.

MYRIAPODE, s. m., and adj.,—μυριόπους, —many-footed. MYRIAPODES, pl.,—*Myriapoda*, L.,—die Myriapoden, G. : a designation applied, by Cuvier, to a Family of Insects, of the Order, *Aptera ;*—by Lamarck, to a Family of the *Arachnida ;*—by Eichwald, to an Order of *Crustacea ;* and, by Blainville, and Latreille, to a distinct Class, comprizing articulated animals with an *indefinite number* of *feet*.

MYRICINE, s. f.,—myricina, f. L. : a term given, by John, to one of the two substan-

ces which enter into the composition of *bee's-wax*,—see CIRE; so named, as existing abundantly in the wax-like product of *Myrica cerifera*,—der Wachsbaum, G.

MYRMÉCIE, s. f.,—*μυρμήκια*: a wart, or warts,—*τὰ μυρμηκίαι*,—myrmeciæ, f. L.,—die Ameisenwarzen, G.;—developed in the palmar and plantar regions; and productive of painful itching, like that induced by a swarm of ants,—*ἡ μυρμηκιὰ*.

MYRIOPHYLLE, adj.—*μυριόφυλλος*,—tausendblättrig, G.?,—*many-leaved*; as, in Botany, *Ranunculus myriophyllus*.

MYRISTICÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Myristiceæ*, L.: a Family of *plants*; having, for type, the genus *Myristica*,—MUSCADIER.

MYROBALAN, s. m.,—myrobalanus, m. L.,—die Myrobalane, Salbennuss, G.: the pharmaceutical designation of *fruits*, the dried produce of divers *Indian* plants, of the genus, *Terminalia*,—see BADAMIER. Le *M. emblic*, F.,—*ἡ μυροβάλανος*, of the later *Greeks*: the *fruit* of *Phyllanthus emblicus*.

MYRRHE, s. f.,—myrrha, f. L.,—Myrrhe, f. G.: a gum-resin which exudes from the bark of an *Arabian* plant, till lately unknown, but now believed to be *Balsamodendron myrrha* (*Octandria, monogynia*, Linn.), of the Natural Family of the *Terebinthaceæ*. *Myrrh*,—*ἡ μύῤῥα*, of the *Greek*—, Mor, of the *Hebrew*—, and Morr, of *Arabian* writers,—is fragrant, bitter, and aromatic. *French* and *German Officin. Preparations*: a *Watery Extract*,—Extractum Myrrhæ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wässeriges Myrrhenextract, G.; a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Myrrhâ,—Myrrhentinctur. *German*: an *Ethereal Oil*,—Aetherisches Myrrhenöl. MYRRHOLOGIE, s. f.,—Myrrhologia, f. L.: a *Treatise* on *Myrrh*; as that published by Polisius, 1688.

MYRTE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Myrtus* (*Icosandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Myrte, G.,—the Myrtle; constituting the type of the MYRTACÉES, s. m., pl.,—*Myrtaceæ*, vel *Myrti*, L.,—die Myrten-Familie, G.; and comprizing, with other species, the *common*,—*M. communis*,—*ἡ μύρτος*. The valuable plants, now forming the genera, *Caryophyllus*,—see GIROFLIER,—and *Pimenta*, Allspice, were once included in this genus.

MYRTIFORME, adj.,—myrtenförmig, G.,—myrtiform, exhibiting the *figure* of a leaf of *myrtle*,—see MYRTE: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *muscle*,—*Muscle myrtiforme*, F.,—which forms part of the Labial, of Chaussier,—see ABAISSEUR; 2.—to certain *tubercles*,—Carunculæ *myrtiformes*, L.,—see CARONCULE,—of the female vagina; and, 3.—a *depression*,—*Fosse myrtiforme*, ou *Incisive*,—of the sup. maxillary bone.

MYTILACÉES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Mytilaceæ*, vel *Mytili*, L.,—die Mytilaceen, G.?: in Malacology, a Family of Acephalous, or Conchiferous, *Mollusca*; having, for type, the genus, *Mytilus*,—see MOULE.

MYURE, adj.,—mäuseschwänzenartig, G.,—resembling the *tail*,—*ἡ οὐρὰ*,—of a *mouse*,—*ὁ μῦς*: an epithet designative, in Pathology, of a *pulse*,—*Pouls myure*, F.,—which grows *progressively smaller* in the stroke: in Botany,—of a *plant* which, as *Festuca myura*, exhibits a *long* and *gradually tapering spike*.

N.

NACRE, s. f.,—*μαργαρὶς*,—margarita, f. L.,—Perle, Perlemutter, f. G.,—pearl, mother of pearl: the internal part of certain univalve and bivalve shells, especially the *Pearl-Oyster*,—*Avicula margaritifera*,—*ὁ μάργαρος*,—der Perlen-Auster, G. Employed, for handles, in the manufacture of surgical instruments. NACRÉ, adj.,—*μαργαρώδης*,—perlenartig, G.: an epithet applied to *animals*, whose shell, as that of *Tellina margaritina*, contains—; or body, as that of *Nereis margaritacea*, resembles, *pearl*.

NÆVUS, s. m.: a term introduced, from the *Latin*, to designate *cutaneous spots*, and *blemishes*, of divers kinds; which exist in new-born children. The *mother-mark*,—*N.* maternus,—das Muttermal, G.,—has been erroneously attributed to the influence of the parent's appetites, or imagination, on her progeny.

NAGEANT, adj.,——nans, nantis, L.,——schwimmend, G.,—swimming: an epithet generally designative of *animals*, and *plants*, which, as the *Cetacea*, *Amphibia*, and Fishes, and the male plant of *Valisneria spiralis*, *swim* in, or upon, the waters; specifically,—of those, as *Draba natans*, whose leaves sustain them on the water's surface. Die *Schwimm*-blase der Fische, G.,—the *swimming*-bladder,—vesica aërea, L.,—of Fishes.

NAGEOIRE, s. f.,—*πτέρωμα*,—pinna, f. L.,—Finne, Flosse, Flossfieder, f. G.,—fin: the organ of locomotion of *Fishes*. *Fins* are distinguished, from the situation which they occupy; as *anal*, *caudal*, *dorsal*, *pectoral* or *thoracic*, and *ventral*,—After-, Schwanz-, Rücken-, Brust-, und Bauch*flosse*, of the *Germans*. Employed, by Linnæus, as the characters of the four Orders into which Osseous Fishes have been distributed;—by Cuvier, as the basis of arrangement of the *Malacopterygii*. See ABDOMINAL, APODE, CAUDAL, DORSAL, SUBBRACHIEN.

NAIN, s. m., and adj.,—*νάνος*, *ναννώδης*,—nanus, pumilo, pumilus, L.,—zwerg, zwergig, G.,—dwarf, dwarfish: a term, or epithet, designative of *animals*, as Man; and *plants*, as *dwarf*-elder,—der Niederholder, G.,—and

dwarf furze,—*Ulex nanus*,—which are conspicuously distinguished from others of their species, or congeners, by *diminutive* size.

NAPTHE, s. f.,—ἡ νάφθα,—naptha, f. L.,—die Naphthe, das Steinöl, G.: a term, of *Chaldee* or *Syriac* origin; employed to designate a liquid inflammable *bitumen*, which exists, naturally, in Persia, Calabria, and Sicily. Reputed *sedative* and *anthelminthic*.

NARCAPTHE, s. m.: the *bark* of the tree which furnishes *olibanum*,—see OLIBAN; employed, in fumigation, for the cure of pulmonary diseases.

NARCISSE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Narcissus* (*Hexandria, monogyn.*), L.; constituting the type of the Family of the NARCISSÉES, s. m., pl.,—*Narcisseæ*, L.,—of the *French*. *N. des poëtes*, F.,—*N. poeticus*,—ὁ Νάρκισσος, of the *Greeks*. *N. des prés*,—*des bois*,—*N. pseudo-narcissus*,—die doppelte *Narcisse*, G.,—daffodil,—*emetic*, and *antispasmodic*. The genus derives its designation from νάρκη, stupor, in allusion to the *narcotic* odour exhaled by the flowers.

NARCOSE, s. f.,—νάρκωσις,—narcosis, f. L.,—Betaubung, Fuhllosigkeit, f. G.,—numbness, insensibility, especially, according to pathological writers, of the lower limbs.

NARCOTINE, s. f.,—narcotina, f. L.,—die Narkotin, G.: a vegetable alcali; discovered, in opium, by Derosne: improperly so named, as possessing no narcotic influence.

NARCOTIQUE, adj.,—ναρκωτικὸς,—benumbing, stupifying, inducing *narcotism*,—NARCOTISME, s. m.,—narcotismus, m. L.,—die *narkotische* Zustand, G.,—the stupor, and morbid sleep, which result from the operation of *narcotic* remedies,—remedia *narcotica*, L.,—die *betaubenden* Mittel, G.

NARD, s. m.,—nardus, m. L.: a term designative, in Botany, and Materia Medica, of divers *plants*, or *roots* of plants, as *N. celtique*,—*Valeriana celtica*,—ἡ νάρδος, of the *Greeks*; *N. commun*,—of *Lavandula spica*,—see LAVANDE: *N. indique*,—of the *root* of *Andropogon nardus*; — *sauvage*,—of that of *Asarum Europæum*,—see ASARET.

NARINE, s. f.,—naris, f. L.,—Nasenloch, f. G.,—nostril: a term applied to each of the two external orifices,—αἱ ῥῖνες,—of the nose. The syn. NASEAU, s. m., is applied only to the lower animals, especially the horse. *Narines postérieures*,—die hintern *Nasenlöcher*, G.,—see ARRIÈRE-NARINES.

NASAL, adj.,—nasalis, L.,—zur *Nase* gehörig, G.,—constituting, pertaining to, proceeding from, or situated in, the *nose*: as, in Anatomy, the two *nasal bones*,—*Os nasaux*, F.,—ossa *nasi*, L.,—die *Nasen*beine, G.; the *nasal fissure*,—*E'chancrure nasale*—*Nasen*beinausschnitt,—of the frontal—, and *nasal process*,—*Apophyse nasale*,—processus *nasalis*,—der *Nasen*fortsatz,—of the superior maxillary—bone: the *nasal Arteries*,—die *Nasen*schlagadern—branches of the ophthalmic; and *veins*,—die *Nasen*venen. In Pathology,—*hemorrhage*,—*Hémorrhagie nasale*,—see EPISTAXIE,—taking place from—and *polypus*,—p. *nasalis*, L.,—der *Nasen*polyp, G.,—developed in—the *nasal* cavities,—*Fosses*—fossæ—*nasales*, F., et L.,—die inneren *Nasen*höhlen, G.

NASILLEMENT, s. m.: the alteration of voice consequent on obstruction, or obliteration, of the *nasal* cavities.

NARWHAL, s. m.: a genus, in Zoology, *Monodon* (*Mammifera, Cetacea, Delphinidæ*), L. The only well-defined species, *M. monoceros* (Unicornu marinum, L.,—das See-Einhorn, G.,—sea-unicorn,—of the older writers), common narwal,—an inhabitant of the northern seas, is furnished with one long spirally-twisted supra-maxillary tooth or horn; peculiar to the male; harder, and retaining its colour better, than ivory; and employed, by the dentist, in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

NASO-LOBAIRE, adj.,—naso-lobaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to one of the *branches* of the *nasal nerve*,—*Nerf nasal*, or, according to Sömmering,—NASO-OCULAIRE, F.,—nervus *naso-ocularis*, L.,—der *Nasenaugen*nerv, G.

NASO-PALATIN, adj.,—naso-palatinus, L.: an epithet designative of parts, or organs, which belong alike to the *nose* and velum *palati*; as, 1. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf naso-palatin*, F.,—supplied by the spheno-palatine; and, 2. a *Ganglion*,—G. *naso-palatinum*, L.,—discovered, by H. Cloquet, in the anterior palatine foramen.

NASO-PALPÉBRAL, adj.,—naso-palpebralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle,—see ORBICULAIRE; on account of its attachments. NASO-SURCILIER, adj.,—naso-superciliaris, L.,—to the *Corrugator supercilii*,—see SURCILIER,—on like principle.

NATATION, s. f.,—natatio, f. L.,—κολύμβησις,—Schwimmen, n. G.,—the act, or exercise, of *swimming*: sometimes employed for augmentation of the muscular powers.

NATES: a term from the *Latin*, synon. with FESSES. Employed, also, to designate the two superior of the *tubercula quadrigemina*,—see QUADRIJUMEAUX,—*Nates* cerebri, L.,—die *hintern* runden Erhabenheiten im Gehirn, G.

NATIF, adj.,—nativus, L.,—εγγενὴς: a term, in Medicine, synon. with *Congénial*. Applied, by naturalists, to *metals* which, as *native gold*,—*gediegen* Gold, G.,—exist, *naturally*, in the metallic state.

NATURALISTE, s. m.,—*naturæ* indagator, L.,—Naturaliste, Naturforscher, m. G.,—a naturalist.

NATURE, s. f.,—natura, f. L.,—ἡ φύσις,—Natur, f. G.,—nature: 1. the assemblage of objects, animate and inanimate, which constitute the universe; 2. the original

properties, or attributes, of a thing or being; and, 3. a vague synonym of the Deity. NATURELLE, adj.,—naturalis, L.,—φυσικὸς,—naturlich, G.: making part of *nature*; and conforming to the laws whereby *nature* is governed; treating, as *Natural* History,—Histoire *naturelle*, F.,—Historia *naturalis*, L.,—die *Natur*geschichte, G.,—of objects which exist in *nature*. Ὁ φυσικὸς, a *natural* philosopher.

NAUSÉABOND, adj.,—nauseabundus (literally, *sea-sick*,—see-krank, G.), L.,—ναυσιόεις,—ekelhaft, G.,—nauseating, nauseous, provoking *nausea*,—NAUSÉE, s. f.,—ναυσία,—(*sea-sickness*,—See-krankheit) Uebelkeit, f. G.,—inclination to *vomit*. NAUSEEUX, adj.,—nauseosus, L.: synon. with NAUSÉABOND.

NAVET, s. m.,—*B. napus*,—die Rube, G.,—turnip: a species, in Botany, belonging to the genus, *Brassica*,—see CHOU.

NAVICULAIRE, adj.,—navicularis (*navicula*, a little ship), L.,—schifförmig, kahnförmig, G.,—navicular, *boat-shaped*: as, in Anatomy, 1. two *bones*,—see SCAPHOÏDE, belonging to the carpus, and tarsus; 2. a slight *depression*,—*Fosse naviculaire*,—existing, in woman, between orificium vaginæ et commissuram posteriorem labiorum pudendi; 3. a *dilatation* of the male urethra, about the basis of the glans penis; and, 4. a *cavity* which separates the crura helicis of the human ear. In Conchology, the *shell* of the *Argonautæ*: in Botany, the organs of divers plants; as the *Spathelle* of *Triticum æstivum*.

NÉCROLOGE, s. m.,—necrologium, n. (νεκρὸς, a dead body, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Nekrolog, m., Todtenregister, n. G.,—a *register* of the *dead*.

NÉCROPHOBIE, s. f.,—necrophobia, f. (νεκρὸς,—φόβος, dread), L.,—die Nekrophobie, G.?,—necrophoby: a *horror* of *dead bodies*; not the *dread* of *death*, as erroneously stated by *French* lexicographers. NÉCROPHAGE, adj.,—νεκροφάγος,—necrophagus,—necrophagous: *feeding* on *dead bodies*, or *carrion*.

NÉCROSCOPIE, s. f.,—necroscopia, f. (νεκρὸς, a dead body, σκοπέω, to examine), L.,—die Nekroscopie, G.?,—necroscopy: *inspection* of the *dead*. NÉCROTOMIE, s. f.,—necrotomia, f. L.,—die Nekrotomie, G.,—necrotomy, *dissection* of *dead bodies*: a term, first proposed by the learned Dr. James Kennedy, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, as a substitute, alike elegant and legitimately constructed, for the vague AUTOPSIE, of the *French*, and mongrel *post-mortem examination*, of *British*—pathological writers. NÉCROTOMIQUE, adj.,—necrotomicus,—nekrotomisch,—necrotomical: pertaining to *necrotomy*. NÉCROTOMISTE, s. m.,—necrotomicus, m. L.,—a necrotomist.

NÉCROSE, s. f.,—ἡ νέκρωσις (νεκρόω, to decay),—necrosis, f. L.,—die Nekrose, G.,—*death*, *gangrene*, especially of the bony tissue,—*caries* ossium, L.,—Knochen*brand*, G.

NECTAIRE, s. m.,—nectarium, n. L.,—Honiggefäss, n. G.,—nectary: in Botany, an organ of plants; existing as a simple gland,—die Honigdrüse, G.,—or a pore,—das Honiggrübchen,—in the *Ranunculi*; as a spur,—spornförmiger Honigbehälter, in divers of the *Orchideæ*; of elegant and curious structure in *Parnassia palustris*, and *Aconitum napellus*; and destined to secrete, or retain, a viscous saccharine fluid,—NECTAR, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—ὁ νέκταρ,—Honigsaft, m. G.,—from which, the bee prepares her honey. The *nectar*, a favourite beverage with the ancients,—potus deorum, L.,—der Göttertrank, G.,—of the heathen mythology,—consisted of wine sweetened with honey. NECTARIFÈRE, adj.,—nectariferus, L.,—honigtragend, G.,—nectariferous: provided with a *nectary*, or secreting *honey*.

NÉFLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Mespilus* (*Icosandria*, *monogyn.*; *Rosaceæ*), L.,—der Mispelbaum, G.,—the Medlar. The *fruit*,—NÉFLE, s. m.,—mespilum, n. L.,—die Mispel, G.,—of the common species,—*M. germanicus*,—is *edible*, and *astringent*.

NÈGRE, s. m.,—æthiops, maurus, m. L.,—Neger, m. G.,—negro: a male, of the Æthiopian race. NÉGRESSE, s. f.,—Negerinn, f. G.,—negress: a female negro.

NEIGE, s. f.,—nix, f. L.,—χιὼν,—Schnee, f. G.,—snow: a meteorological phenomenon. *N. antimoniale*,—see FLEURS d'*antimoine*. NEIGEUX, adj.,—χιόνεος, χιονώδης: an epithet designative, 1. of *plants*, which, as the *snow*-drop,—*Galanthus nivalis*,—der *Schnee*dropfen, G.,—blossom amidst the *snow*; 2.—of *animals*, which, as the *snowy* Owl,—*Surnia nyctea*,—der *Schnee*kautz, die *Schnee*-Eule, G.,—exhibit a *snow-white* hue.

NÉLUMBO, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Nelumbium* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Nymphæaceæ*), L.; confounded, by Linnæus, with *Nymphæa*,—NÉNUPHAR. *Root*, and *leaves*, of *N. speciosum* (olim, *Cyamus nelumbo*),—*N. des Indes*,—sacred bean of India, *edible*. *Seed* resembling, in flavour, the almond.

NÉMATOÏDE, adj.,—fadenförmig, G.,—*thread-like*. NÉMATOÏDES, s. m., pl.,—*Nematoidea*, L.: the First Order of *Entozoa*,—see Rudolphi, *Entozoorum Synopsis*, p. 2;—comprehending those parasitic animals whose bodies resemble, in *figure*, a *thread*,—τὸ νῆμα, νήματος,—ein *Faden*, G.

NÉMATONEURES, s. m., pl.,—*Nematoneura* (νῆμα, a thread, νεῦρον, a nerve), L.: a term applied, by Owen, to one of the five great Divisions, or Sub-regna, of the Animal Kingdom; comprizing those zoophytes, formerly included among the *Radiata*, of Cuvier, in which *nervous filaments*, the first traces of a nervous system, are discernible. Those animals in which, as Sponges, no

nervous matter visibly exists, now constitute a distinct Sub-regnum,—les *Acrites*, pl.,F.,—*Acrita*,L.,—of M'Leay, and CRYPTONEURES, F.,—*Cryptoneura*, L.,—a far more precise designation,—of Rudolphi.

NÉNUPHAR, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Nymphæa (Polyandria, polygynia)*, L.,—die Seeblume, G.,—Water-lily; constituting the type of the NYMPHÉACÉES, s. f. pl.,—die Nympheaceen, G.? The common *white*, and *yellow*,—*N. blanc*, et *jaune*, F.,—*N. alba* et *lutea*, (latter, *Nuphar lutea*, of Smith), are reputed *anodyne*, and *antiphrodisiac*.

NÉPENTHES, s. m. F., et L. (νηπενθὴς, assuaging grief): a remedy, of unknown composition; celebrated, among the ancients, for its effect in *relief* of the *depressing passions*:—in Botany, a dioicous polyandrous plant,—*N. distillatoria*,—Destillirschlauch, n. G.,—Pitcher-plant; a native of the East, with curiously constructed leaves.

NÉPHÉLION, s. m.,—τὸ νεφέλιον,—nephelium, n. L.,—der Nebelfleck, G.: a small semi-transparent *speck of the cornea;* through which objects are discerned, as though obscured by a *cloud*,—ἡ νεφέλη. NÉPHÉLOÏDE, adj.,—νεφελώδης,—nepheloides: an epithet applied to *urine*, which exhibits a *cloud*,—*nubecula* urinæ, L.,—die Harn*wolke*, G.

NÉPHRALGIE, s. f.,—nephralgia, f. (νεφρὸς, the kidney, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Nephralgie, f., Nierenschmerz, m. G.,—*pain* in the *kidney*. NÉPHRÉLCOSE, s. f.,—nephrelcosis, f. (*same*, and ἕλκωσις, ulceration), L.,—Nierengeschwür, n., Nierenvereiterung, f. G.,—*ulceration* of— : NÉPHREMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—nephremphraxis, f. (*same*, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—die *Verstopfung* der *Nieren*gefässe, G.,—*obstruction* of the vessels of—the *kidney*.

NÉPHRELMINTHIQUE, adj.,—nephrelminthicus, L.: an epithet applied to *diseases;* which, as a species of *Ischuria*, result from the presence of *worms*,—αἱ ἕλμινθες,—in the kidney,—ὁ νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRÉTIQUE, ou NÉPHRITIQUE, adj.,—νεφρίδιος: an epithet applied, in Pathology, 1. to any source of disease, as *nephritic* calculi; or diseased action, which, as *inflammation*,—NÉPHRITE, s. f.,—ἡ νεφρῖτις,—nephritis, inflammatio *renis*, f. L.,—Nierenentzündung, f. G.,—exists in the *kidney;* 2.—to *individuals*,—*Néphritiques*, F.,—suffering from morbid affections of *that organ*: in Therapeutics,—to *remedies*,—τὰ νεφριτικὰ,—*nephritica* (medicamina), L.,—die *Nieren*mittel, G.,—which are employed for the cure of *its* diseases.

NÉPHRINE, s. f.,—nephrina, f. L.: a term applied, by Thomson, to *urea*, see URÉE.

NÉPHROCÈLE, s. f.,—nephrocele, f. (νεφρὸς, kidney, κήλη, hernia), L.,—der Nierenbruch, G.,—*hernia* of the *kidney*.

NÉPHROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—nephrographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—*description* of the *kidney*. NÉPHROÏDES, adj.,—νεφροειδὴς,—nephroideus, L.,—nierenförmig, G.,—kidney-like, kidney-shaped. Synon. with RÉNIFORME.

NÉPHROLITHIASE, s. f.,—nephrolithiasis, f. (*same*, and λιθίασις, stone-disease), L.,—die Nierenkrankheit, G.: *disease*, resulting from the presence of a *stone*,—NÉPHROLITHE, s. m.,—der Nierenstein, G.,—or *urinary concretion*, in the *kidney*. NÉPHROLITHOTOMIE, s. f.,—nephrolithotomia, f. (νεφρὸς,—λίθος, a stone,—τομὴ, incision), L.,—der Nierensteinschnitt, G.: the operation of cutting into, for extraction of an *urinary calculus* from, the *kidney*.

NÉPHROLOGIE, s. f.,—nephrologia, f. (νεφρὸς,—λόγος, a discourse,) L.,—nephrology: a *Treatise* on the *kidney*.

NÉPHRO-PHLÉGMATIQUE, adj.,—nephrophlegmaticus, L.: an epithet designative of *Ischuria* which proceeds from inordinate accumulation of *mucus*,—φλέγμα,—in — : NÉPHROPLÉGIQUE, adj.,—nephroplegicus, L.,—from atony, or *paralysis*, (πλήσσω, to strike),—NÉPHROPLÉGIE, s. f.,—nephroplegia, f. L.,—of — the *kidney*,—νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRO-PLÉTHORIQUE, adj.,—nephroplethoricus, L.: caused by a *plethoric* condition,—φλεθώρα,— : NÉPHROPYÏQUE, adj.,—nephropyicus, L.,—by *suppuration*,—NÉPHROPYOSE, s. f.,—nephropyosis, f. L.,—die Niereneiterung, der Nierenabcess, G.,—of the *kidney*,—ὁ νεφρὸς.

NÉPHRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—nephrorrhagia, (νεφρὸς,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), hæmaturesis, f. L.,—Nierenblutfluss, m. G.,—*hemorrhage* from the *kidney*.

NÉPHROTHROMBOÏDE, adj. (*same*, and θρόμβος, a coagulum),—nephrothromboideus, L.: an epithet designative of *Ischuria* which results from collection of *coagula* of blood in the *kidney*, or ureter.

NÉPHROTOMIE, s. f.,—nephrotomia, f. L.: in Surgery, a term syn. with NÉPHROLITHOTOMIE: in Anatomy, and Pathology, *dissection* of *kidney*,—Nierenschnitt, m. G.

NERF, s. m.,—τὸ νεῦρον,—nervus, m. L.,—Nerv, m. G.,—nerve: in Anatomy, an organ composed of nervous matter,—see NÉVRINE; and destined to transmit sensation, and motion, to, and from, the brain or central nervous mass or masses, from, and to, every part of the animal body.

Nerves are distinguished, by Chaussier, into three kinds: A. the *Cerebral*,—*Nerfs Encéphaliques*, F.,—*Nervi* encephali vel cerebrales, L.,—die Hirn*nerven*, G.; B. the *Spinal*,—*N. rachidiens*,—*N.* spinales,—Rückenmarks*nerven;* and, C. those of the *Ganglionic System*,—*N. des ganglions* ou *composés*,—*N.* gangliosi,—die *Nerven* des Ganglien-systems, G. The following is the modern arrangement, and enumeration, of the first two. They exist, invariably, in pairs.

A. *Encephalic*: 1. le *Nerf olfactif* (*N. éth-*

moïdal, Ch.), F.,—*nervus* olfactorius, L.,—Geruch*nerv*, G.; 2. *N. optique* (— *oculaire*), —*n.* opticus,—Seh*nerv*; 3. *N. moteur oculaire* (— *oculo-musculaire*) *commun*,—*n.* oculo-motorius,—gemeinschaftliche Augenmuskel*nerv*; 4. *N. pathétique* (— *oculo-musculaire interne*),—*n.* trochlearis vel patheticus,—oberer Augenmuskel*nerv*; 5. *N. trifacial* (— *trifacial*),—*n.* trigeminus,—dreigetheilter *Nerv*; 6. *N. moteur oculaire* (— *oculo-musculaire*) *externe*,—*n.* oculo-muscularis externus,—äusserer Augenmuskel*nerv*; 7. *N. facial*,—*n.* facialis,—Antlitz*nerv*; 8. *N. auditif* (— *labyrinthique*),—*n.* acusticus,—Hör*nerv*; 9. *N. glosso-pharyngien* (— *pharyngo-glossien*),—*n.* glosso-pharyngeus,—Zungenschlundkopf*nerv*; 10. *N. vague*, ou *sympathique moyen* (— *pneumo-gastrique*),—*n.* vagus vel pneumo-gastricus,—Lungenmagen-*nerv*; 11. *N. spinal* (—*trachélo-dorsal*),—*n.* accessorius,—see ACCESSOIRE,—Bei*nerv*; and, 12. *N. hypoglosse* (— *hypoglossien*),—*n.* hypoglossus,—Zungenfleisch*nerv*, G.

B. *Spinal*; consisting of, 1. the eight *Cervical*,—*N. cervicaux*,—*nervi* cervicales,—die Hals*nerven*, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of which, form the cervical—, and last four, with anterior branch of 1st dorsal, the axillary—plexus; 2. the twelve *Dorsal*,—*N. dorsaux*,—*n.* dorsales,—Rücken*nerven*; 3. the five *Lumbar*—*N. lombaires*,—*n.* lumbares,—Lenden-*nerven*, constituting, by their abdominal branches, the lumbo-abdominal plexus; 4. the five *Sacral*,—*N. sacraux*,—*n.* sacrales,—Kreuz*nerven*, first four forming the sacral plexus; and, 5. one *Coccygeal*,—*N. coccygien*,—*n.* coccygeus,—Steiss*nerv*. For an account of the principal *nerve*,—*N. Sympathique*,—ganglia, and plexuses, of the *ganglionic system*,—das Gangliennervensystem, G.,—see Krause, *Handbuch der menschl. Anatomie*, v. i, p. 960; et Lobstein, *De Nervi Sympath. Humani, Fabricâ*. Paris, 1823.

NEROLI, s. m.: the pharmaceutical designation of essential oil of orange-flowers.

NERPRUN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rhamnus* (*Pentandria, monogynia.*), L.,—ἡ Ῥάμνος,—der Kreuzdorn, G.,—Buckthorn; constituting the type of the Family of the *Rhamni*. The *berries*,—die *Kreuz*beeren,—of *R. catharticus*, and *frangula*, are actively *purgative*, and said to impart like properties to the flesh of birds which devour the fruit. *Leaves* of *R. theezana* employed, by the poor of *China*, as a substitute for tea.

NÉRVEUX, adj.,—νευρικὸς, νευρώδης: composed of, or pertaining to, the *nerves*; as, in Anatomy, and Physiology, the *nervous* system,—das *Nerven*system, G.,—and the *nervous* fluid,—*Fluide nerveuse*, F.: or specially affecting, or emanating from, the *nerves*; as, in Pathology, *nervous* fever,—febris *nervosa*, L.,—das *Nerven*fieber, G. In Botany, applied to a *leaf*,—folium *nervosum*, L.,—ein *nerviges* Blatt, G.,—strongly marked with *nervures*,—see NERVURE.—NERVIFOLIÉ, adj.: an epithet designative of *plants*; which, as *Pelargonium nervifolium*, have *leaves* conspicuously *so marked*.

NERVIN, adj.: an epithet designative of *remedies*,—les *Nervines*, s. pl.,—medicamina *nervina*, L.,—*nervenstärkende* Mittel, G.,—which are calculated to stimulate, and arouse, the energies of the *nervous* system.

NERVURE, s. f.,—nervus, m. L.,—Nerve, f. G.: in Botany, the divisions of the petiole; or, in its absence, the fibres emanating from the parent stem, which traverse the surface, and form the skeleton, of the leaf. Nervenloses Blatt, G.,—a leaf destitute of *nervures*.

NEURALGIE, ou NÉVRALGIE, s. f.,—neuralgia, f. (νεῦρον, a nerve, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Neuralgie, f., Nervenschmerz, m. G.,—literally, nerve-ache,—*Tic douloureux*, of *French* writers: a *painful* affection of the *nerves*; probably resulting from inflammation of the neurilema,—NÉVRILEMMITE. *Neuralgy* receives its specific designation from the situation which it affects: as *N. faciale*, *neuralgy* of the face; — *cubito-digitale*,—of the finger; — *intercostale*,—of the side; — *plantaire*,—of the plantar region.

NEURINE, ou NÉVRINE, s. f.,—neurina, f. L.: a modern designation of the matter which constitutes the *nerves*, and is enclosed by neurilema,—see NÉVRILEMME.

NEURITE, ou NÉVRITE, s. f.,—neuritis, f. L.,—die Nervenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of a *nerve*. NEURITIQUE, ou NÉVRITIQUE, adj.,—neuriticus, L.,—neuritic: synon. with NERVEUX.

NEURODYNIE, ou NÉVRODYNIE, s. f.,—neurodynia, f. (νεῦρον, a nerve, ὀδύνη, pain), L. Synon. with NEURALGIE.

NEUROGRAPHIE, ou NÉVROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—neurographia, f. (νεῦρον, a nerve, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Neurographie, die *Beschreibung* der *Nerven*, G.,—neurography, *description* of the *nerves*. In like manner, NEUROLOGIE, ou NÉVROLOGIE, and NEUROTOMIE, ou NÉVROTOMIE, s. f., compounds of νεῦρον, with λόγος, and τομὴ, are employed; the *first*, to designate the *doctrine* of the *nerves*,—die Nervenlehre, G.; and the *second*, in Anatomy, *dissection*,—in Surgery, *division*, of *these organs*,—der Nervenschnitt. *Latinized*, and *anglicized*, by respective conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* into *y*;—*germanized*, by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

NEUROSE, ou NÉVROSE, s. f.,—neurosis, f. L.: a morbid affection, especially implicating the *nervous* system. The *Neuroses*,—Morbi *nervosi*, L.,—NÉVROSES, pl.,—die Neurosen, G.?,—constitute the 4th Class, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel. NEUROTIQUE, ou NÉVROTIQUE, adj.,—neuroticus, L.,—synon. with NERVIN.

NEUTRALISER, v. a.,—neutralisiren, G.,—to neutralize: as, in Chemistry,—an acid by saturation with an alcali. NEUTRE, adj.,—neuter, L., and E.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, as the working-bee, and all hybrids, which, destitute of the sexual organs, are, consequently, incapable of procreating their species: in Chemistry,—a salt, which exhibits neither acid nor alkaline properties.

NÉVRASTHÉNIE, s. f.,—see ASTHÉNIE,—neurasthenia, f. L.,—Nervenschwäche, f. G.,—*nervous* debility.

NÉVRILEMME, s. m.,—neurilyma, n. L.,—Nervenscheide, Nervenhülle, f. G.: the membrane which *envelopes* the substance of the *nerves*, and forms, for each filament, a distinct sheath. NÉVRILEMMITE, s. f.,—neurilymitis, f. L.,—die Neurilemmite, G., ?—inflammation of the *neurilema*.

NÉVROPTÈRE, adj.,—neuropterus (*νεῦρον*, a nerve, *πτέρον*, wing), L.,—nerve-winged. NÉVROPTÈRES, s. m., pl.,—*Neuroptera*, L.,—die Neuropteren, G.: an Order of the Class, *Insecta*; characterized, like the *Agrionidæ*, and *Libellulidæ*, by the possession of four *wings* reticulated with prominent *nervures*. NÉVROPTÉROLOGUE, s. m.,—neuropterologus, m. L.,—der Neuropterolog, G.?,—a student of *neuropterology*,—NÉVROPTÉROLOGIE, s. f.,—neuropterologia, f. L.,—the science of *neuropterous* insects.

NÉVROPYRE, s. m.,—neuropyra, f. (*νεῦρον*,—*πυρετὸς*, fever), febris *nervosa*, L.,—Nervenfieber, n. G.,—nervous fever.

NEZ, s. m.,—nasus, m. L.,—*ἡ ῥὶν*,—Nase, f. G.,—nose: a pyramidal eminence; situated below the forehead, in Man, and covering the anterior orifice of the nasal fossæ. An organ, supplying important indications to the medical physiognomist, in the diagnosis of various diseases.

NICOTIANINE, s. f.,—nicotianina, f. L.: a volatile substance, discovered, by Hermbstadt, in *tobacco*,—see TABAC; which imparts to that substance, its characteristic odour. NICOTINE, s. f.,—nicotina, f. L.: a vegetable alcali, existing in *tobacco*.

NICTATION, s. f. See CLIGNEMENT.

NIDIFICATION, s. f.,—nidificatio, f. L.,—Nestmachen, n. G.: in Zoology, the process of *constructing* a *nest*,—NID, s. m.,—nidus, m. L.,—Nest, n. G.; executed by certain *Mammifera*, as the rabbit and field-mouse; and by birds generally, for the reception, and rearing, of their young. On the *Nidification* of Birds,—see Zinnani, *Delle Uove e dei Nidi degli Uccelli*, 4to, Venezia, 1737; and Schinz, *Beschreibung und Abbildung der künstlichen Nester und Eyer der Vögel*, etc. 4to, Zürich, 1830.

NIDOREUX, adj.: exhaling the odour of decaying animal matters,—*nidor*, L.

NITRATE, s. m.,—nitras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—salpetersaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *nitric* acid,—*Acide nitrique*, F.,—die *Salpeter*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. The principal *nitrates*, employed in medicine, are those of silver, quicksilver, and potass, *N. d'Argent*,—*de Mercure*,—*de Potasse*, F.,—*nitras* argenti,—hydrargyri—et potassæ, L.,—*salpetersaures* Silber,—Quecksilber, und — Kali, G.

NITREUX, adj.,—nitrous: the designation of a *mineral acid*,—see NITRITE. *Gas oxide nitreux*, F.,—oxydirtes Stickgas, oxydulirtes Salpeterstoffgas, G.,—*nitrous* oxide, protoxide of azote. *Gas nitreux*,—deutoxide of azote.

NITRIQUE, adj.,—nitricus, L.,—nitric: the designation of an *acid* composed of azote and oxygen,—see NITRATE.

NITRITE, s. m.,—nitris, f. L.: a genus of *salts*, resulting from combination of *nitrous* acid,—*Acide nitreux*,—acidum *nitrosum*, L.,—die *Salpetrig*säure, G.,—with divers salifiable bases.

NITROGÈNE, s. m.,—nitrogenium, n. (*νίτρον*, nitre, *γεννάω*, to produce), L.,—nitrogen; a term applied, by Berzelius, to AZOTE; as *producing nitre*, in combination with oxygen and potass.

NITRO-MURIATIQUE, adj.: synon. with HYDROCHLORIQUE.

NIVEAL, adj.,—nivalis, L. See NEIGEUX.

NOCTAMBULE, s. m., and adj.,—noctambulus, L.,—a night-walker,—Nachtwandler, m. G.,—night-walking, practising *noctambulism*,—NOCTAMBULISME, s. m.,—noctambulismus, m. L.: a term synon. with SOMNAMBULISME.

NOCTIFLORE, adj.,—nachtblumend, G.?—night-flowering: an epithet specifically designative of *plants* which, as the *night-blowing* Cereus,—*Cactus grandi-(nocti-)florus*, and the *night-flowering* Catchfly,—*Silene noctiflora, expand their petals* —: NOCTILUQUE, adj.,—*νυκτιλαμπὴς*,—nachtleuchtend, G.,—night-shining,—of *animals* which, as *Lampyris noctiluca*, emit their phosphoric *splendour*—only during *night*.

NOCTURNE, adj.,—*νυκτερινὸς*, *νύκτερος*,—nachtlich, G.,—nightly: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *diseases*, or their *phenomena*, which, as *night*-fever,—*Nacht*fieber, n. G.,—and *night*-sweats,—sudores *nocturnæ*, L.,—occur —: and, in Zoology,—to *animals* which, as a Section of the Family of the *Strigidæ*,—les *Nocturnes*, Temm.,—among *Birds*; and of the *Lepidoptera*,—*Nocturna*, Steph.,—among *Insects*, fly—only during the *night*.

NODOSITÉ, s. f.,—a calcareous concretion, developed around articulations which have long been the seat of gouty or rheumatic irritation. The *Latin* synonyme, *nodus*, has, also, been applied to exostosis, glandular induration and enlargement, and general tnmefaction of the joints. No-

DULE, s. m.,—nodulus m. L.,—a little node,—see NOUET.

NŒUD, s. m.,—nodus, m. L.,—ἄμμα: in Botany, the articulation,—Knoten, n. G., —knot,—of the stem, and root, of certain plants: in Pathology, a term synon. with NODOSITÉ: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—*N. d'emballeur*, F.,—for the suppression of hemorrhage from the temporal artery or its branches; and a *knot*,—*N. de chirurgien*,—*nodus* chirurgorum, L.,—employed, by Surgeons, in the ligature of arteries.

NOIRE, adj.—niger, L.—μέλας,—schwarz, G.,—black. NOIRÂTRE, adj.,—nigrescens, —schwarzlich,—blackish.

NOISETTE, s. f.,—avellana, f. L.,—Haselnuss, f. G.,—hazel-nut: the *edible fruit* of *Corylus avellana*,—NOISETTIER, s. m., —τὸ καρύδιον,—see COUDRIER.

NOIX, s. f.,—nux, f. L.,—Nuss, f. G.,—nut: in Botany, the designation of the *fruit*,—τὸ κάρυον,—of *Juglans regia*,—NOYER; and of every fruit invested, like it, with a hard and ligneous shell. *N. d'arèque*,—see AREC. — *de galle*,—galla quercûs, L., —Gallapfel, G.,—nut-gall: the ligneous excrescence, produced by puncture of a *Cynips*, on the branches of *Quercus cerris* vel *infectoria*, an oak of the *Levant*. It abounds in tannin and gallic acid; is *styptic* and *astringent*; and forms the basis of a *German Officinal Tincture*,—Gallenapfeltinctur. — *Muscade*,—see that article. — *vomique*, *nux* vomica,—Krahenauge, Brechnuss, G.: the fruit of *Strychnos nux vomica*,—see VOMIQUIER,—*acrid*, *irritating*, and *poisonous*. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: a *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Nuce vomicâ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Krahenaugentinctur, G.; and an *Extract*,—Extractum de Strychno N. vomicâ,—Krahenaugenextract. *German*: an *Alcoholic Extract*,—Geistiger Auszug der Krahenaugen.

NOMADE, adj.,—νομαδικός,—nomas, L.,—wandernd, G.,—nomadic: an epithet designative, in Anthropology, of a *people*,—οἱ νομάδες,—die Nomaden, G.; who, as the Arabs, lead a *wandering* and pastoral life: in Surgery,—of a *spreading* sore,—*Ulcère nomade*, ou *rongeant*, F.

NOMBRIL, s. m.: a popular designation of *Umbilicus*,—see OMBILIC.

NOMENCLATURE, s. f.,—nomenclatura, f. L.,—ἡ ὀναματογραφία,—Nomenclatur, f. G.: a collection of terms peculiar to a science or art; as the reformed anatomical *nomenclature*, of Chaussier. Ὁ ὀναματοκλήτωρ,—a nomenclator.

NOSOCOME, s.m.,—νοσοκόμος,—nosocomus, m. L.,—a hospital-director,—Hospitalmeister, m. G.; also, one who attends on the *sick*,—Krankenverpfleger,—see INFIRMIER. NOSOCOMIAL, adj.,—nosocomialis, L.: prevailing in, or pertaining to, a *hospital*,—τὸ νοσοκομεῖον,—nosocomium, n. L.,—Hospital, Krankenhaus, n. G.; as *hospital* fever,—*Fièvre nosocomiale*, F.,—das *Spital*-fieber, G.; a *hospital*-ship,—*Hospital*schiff.

NOSOGRAPHIE, s. f., F., and G.,—nosographia, f. (νόσος, a disease, γράφω, to describe), morborum descriptio, L.,—a *description* of *diseases*. See Pinel, *Nosographie Philosophique*, 3 vols 8vo, Paris, 1818. NOSOGRAPHE, s. m., and adj.,—nosographist: a *writer* on — ; nosographicus, L.,—nosographic, pertaining to—*Nosography*.

NOSOLOGIE, s. f.,—nosologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Nosologie, Krankheitslehre, f. G.,—the *doctrine* of *diseases*. NOSOLOGIQUE, adj.,—nosologicus, L.,—nosologisch, G.,—nosological, pertaining to —: NOSOLOGISTE, s.m.,—nosologus, L. ?—nosologist, a writer on—*nosology*.

NOSTALGIE, s. f.,—nostalgia, f. (νόστος, return, or journey home, ἄλγος, pain), L., —das Heimweh, G.: a morbid affection, excited by an excessive desire to *return to one's country*. NOSTALGIQUE, adj.,—nostalgicus, L.,—nostalgic: pertaining to *nostalgy*. NOSTOMANIE, s. f.,—nostomania, f. L., —die Nostomanie, G.: fixed *melancholy*, or *madness*, resulting from a *like cause*.

NOTALGIE, s. f.,—notalgia, f. (νῶτος, back, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—Rückenschmerz, m. G., —*pain* in the *back*.

NOTENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—notencephalus, m. (νῶτος,—ἐγκεφαλός, the brain), L.: the name applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters*: comprehending those in which the *brain* protrudes, and rests on the *dorsal* vertebræ, open posteriorly.

NOUÉ, adj.: an epithet designative, in Surgery, of a *bandage* employed for compression of the parotid region; and of *joints* which exhibit *nodes*,—see NODOSITÉ: in Pathology,—of children affected with *Rachitis*. In Horticulture, and Rural Economy, synon. with FÉCONDÉ.

NOUET, s. m.,—nodulus, m. L.,—Knotchen, n. G.; a nodule, little node or knot.

NOUEUX, adj.,—ὀζώδης,—knotig, G.,—knotty; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Geranium nodosum*.

NOURRICIER, adj.,—nutriens, L.,—nahrend, nahrhaft, G.,—nutritious, conveying *nourishment*: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the *arteries*,—*Artères nourricières*, F.,—which penetrate, and transmit *nourishment* to, the structure of the various bones; and, especially, of those which, as the great *nutrient* artery of the thigh-bone, —arteria *nutritia* magna ossis femoris, L.,—traverse the *nutrient* canals,—see CONDUIT, —of the long bones.

NOURRITURE, s. f.,—esca, f., cibus, nutritus, m. L. Synon. with ALIMENT.

NOUURE, s. f.: a vulgar designation of *Rachitis*,—see RACHITE.

NOYAU, s.m.,—nucleus, m. L.,—ὁ πυρήν,—der Kern, G.,—stone: in Botany, the os-

seous or stone-like seed of a drupaceous fruit; containing, as that of the *Amygdali*, a kernel or almond. *N. central des pédoncules du cervelet:* a term applied, by Chaussier to the *corpus rhomboideum*,—see CORPS.

NOYER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Juglans (Monoecia, polyandr.; Terebinthaceæ)*, L.,—der Walnussbaum, G.,—Walnut-tree. The *fruit*,—die Walnuss, G.,—see NOIX,—of the common species,—*Juglans regia*,—ἡ καρύα,—is *alimentary;* and furnishes a *laxative fixed Oil:* the green *envelope, astringent: leaves* employed, in decoction, as *detersive.*

NU, adj.,—nudus, L.,—γυμνὸς,—nackt, unbedeckt, G.,—naked, uncovered: an epithet, in Zoology, applied, by Linnæus, to those *Mollusca*,—*Mol. nuda;* which, as the slug, are *destitute* of a testaceous *covering*,—see TESTACÉ: in Botany,—to the *seeds* of *gymnospermous* plants,—see GYMNOSPERMIE. *Feu nu:* in Chemistry, a *naked* or directly applied fire.

NUAGE, s. m.,—nubes, f. L.,—τὸ νέφος,—Wolke, f. G.,—cloud: in Meteorology, a collection of aqueous vapours, suspended in the atmosphere. For a description of the various forms of *cloud*, and their designations, see Forster, *Researches about Atmospheric Phenomena*, 8vo, London, 1823. In Pathology, the *nebular suspension*, exhibited by morbid urine,—see ENÉORÉME; also, a *speck* on the cornea. NUAGEUX, adj.,—nebulosus,—νεφώδης,—wolkig,—cloudy.

NUBÉCULE, s. f.,—nubecula, f. L.,—a *slight speck* on the cornea.

NUCULAINE, s. m.,—nuculanium, n. L.,—Nusspflaume, f. G.: in Botany. a *fleshy fruit;* not crowned by lobes of the calyx; to which the ovary does not adhere; and which contains several distinct seeds: as *Sambucus nigra*,—schwarzer Hohlunder, G.

NUDIBRANCHES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Nudibranchia*, L.: in Malacology, an Order of the Class, *Gasteropoda;* comprehending those *Mollusca*, which, as the *Doris*, have the *respiratory organs*,—*branchiæ*,—*exposed*,—*nudæ*,—on some part of the back.

NUDIFLORE, adj.,—nacktblumig, G.,—naked-flowered: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Margaris nudiflora*, are distinguished by a corolla *destitute* of *covering.*

NUIT, s. f.,—ἡ νὺξ,—nox, f. L.,—Nacht, f. G.,—night: the space of time during which the sun is below the horizon of a place,—the period which elapses between sun-set and sun-rise.

NUQUE, s. f.,—nucha, cervix, f. L.,—ὁ αὐχήν,—Nachen, m., Genick, n. G.: in Zoology, the superior, or anterior, portion of the posterior region of the neck of *Mammifera*, Birds, and Insects. Ligamentum *nuchæ*, L.,—das *Nacken*band, G.

NUTATION, s. f.,—nutatio, f. L.,—Wanken, n. G.: in Physiology, an habitual and involuntary motion of the head: in Botany, the direction of certain plants, as *Helianthemum*, towards the sun. NUTANT, adj.,—cernuus, L.,—winkend, überhängend, G.,—nodding, drooping; as the flower of *Scilla nutans*, olim *Hyacinthus nonscriptus.*

NUTRICIER, adj. See NOURRICIER.

NUTRITION, s. f.,—nutritio, f. L.,—θρέψις,—die Ernährung, G.: in Physiology, a vital function; having, for its object, the sustenance, increment, and reparation of animal and vegetable bodies by assimilation of the *nutritive* principle of the respective aliments to the tissue of their organs. See Dhéré, *De la Nutrition dans la Série des Animaux*, 8vo, Paris, et Strasbourg. 1826.

NYCTALOPE, s. m., and adj.: a term, or epithet, applied to an *individual*,—ὁ νυκτάλωψ,—nyctalops, L.—ein Tagblinder, G.,—who suffers from *day-blindness*,—NYCTALOPIE, s. f.,—ἡ νυκταλωπία,—nyctalopia, f. L.,—Nyktalopie, Tagblindheit, f., Nachtsehen, n. G.: a morbid affection of the organ of vision; which renders it incompetent by day, yet capable of *discerning* objects clearly at *night.* See HÉMÉRALOPE.

NYCTÉRIN, adj. synon. with NOCTURNE.

NYCTHÉMÈRE, s. m.,—nycthemeron, n. L.: a period of twenty-four hours; including the *day*,—ἡ ἡμέρα,—and *night*,—ἡ νὺξ.

NYCTOBATASE, s. m.,—nyctobatesis, f. L.: an ill-constructed and superfluous synonym,—from the *Greek*, νὺξ, *night*, and βατέω, to *move*,—of NOCTAMBULISME.

NYMPHE, s. f.,—νύμφη,—nympha, f. L.,—nymph,—die Puppe der Insekten, G.: a term, in Entomology, synon. with CHRYSALIDE: in Anatomy,—with *Clitoris*,—see CLITORIDE. NYMPHES, pl.,—αἱ νύμφαι,—nymphæ, L.,—die Nymphen, Wasserlefzen, G.: the designation of the *lesser labia pudendi*,—die kleinen Schaamlefzen; as destined, in the opinion of the ancients, to *direct the urine* of the female.

NYMPHEACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Nymphæaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a Family of plants, having, for type, the genus *Nymphæa*,—NÉNUPHAR.

NYMPHOMANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—nymphomania, f. (νύμφαι,—see NYMPHE, μανία, madness), furor uterinus, L.: *Penchant irrésistible et insatiable a l'acte vénérien, chez les femmes*, F. NYMPHOMANE, adj.,—nymphomanus, L.: suffering from *nymphomany.*

NYMPHOTOMIE, s. f.,—nymphotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—das *Wegschneiden* eines Theils der *kleinen Schaamlefzen*, oder der Klitoris, G.,—*excision* of a portion of the *nymphæ*, or of the clitoris. *Nympharum excisio* Ægyptiis frequens erat, et circumsisio muliebris vocabatur, L.

NYSTAGME, s. m.,—nystagmus, m. (νυσταγμὸς, drowsiness), L.,—Nicken, n., Einschlafen im Sitzen, G.: a *propensity to sleep;* with relaxation of the cervical muscles, and frequent dropping of the head forwards.

O.

OBCLAVÉ, adj.,—obclavatus, L.,—obclavate: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs which exhibit the figure of a *club*,—*clava*, L.,—*reversed*.

OBCONIQUE, adj.,—obconicus, L.,—verkehrt kegelförmig, G.,—obconic: an epithet applied to the *organs* of *plants*, and *antennæ* of *Insects*; when presenting the figure of a *cone reversed*.

OBCORDÉ, adj.,—obcordatus, L.,—verkehrt herzrund, G.,—obcordate: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants whose organs, as the *petals* of *Delphinium obcordatum*, exhibit the figure of a *heart reversed*. OBCORDIFORME, adj.,—obcordiformis,—verkehrt herzförmig, G.,—obcordiform: *inversely heart-shaped*.

OBÉSITÉ, s. f.,—obesitas, f. L.,—ἡ λιπαρότης,—die Fettleibigkeit, G.,—obesity, inordinate accumulation of fat,—POLYSARCIE.

OBLIQUE, adj.,—λοξὸς,—schief, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate certain *muscles*, the fibres of which pursue an *oblique* course with regard to the mesial line of the body. Of these, there are six pairs in Man. 1. The *oblique muscles of the abdomen*, two in number: a. le *M. grand Oblique*,—*descendant*, ou *externe*,—*du bas ventre* (COSTO-ABDOMINAL, Ch.), F.,—*Obliquus* externus—descendens major—abdominis, L.,—*Schräger* äusserer, oder absteigender Bauchmuskel, G.; b. *M. petit Obl.*—*ascendant*, ou *interne* (ILIO-ABDOMINAL),—*Obl.* ascendens internus—minor,—Schräger innerer, oder aufstiegender Bauchmuskel. 2. — *of the eye*: a. *M. grand Oblique*, ou *Obl. inférieur, de l'œil* (*Grand* TROCHLÉATEUR, Ch.),—*Obliquus* superior—major—oculi, vel Trochlearis,—Oberer *schiefer* Augen- oder Rollmuskel: b. — *petit Oblique*, ou *obl. inférieur* (*Petit* TROCHLÉATEUR),—*Obl.* inferior—minor—oculi,—Unterer *schiefer* Augenmuskel: and, 3. — *of the head*: a. *M. oblique supérieur*, ou *petit obl., de la tête* (ATLOÏDO-*Mastoïdien*, Ch.),—Oberer *schräger*—and, b. *M. obliq. inférieur*, ou *grand* (AXOÏDO-*Atloïdien*),—Unterer *schräger* Kopfmuskel, G.

OBLITÉRATION, s. f.,—obliteratio, f. L.,—Vernichtung, Auslöschung, f. G.: in Physiology, and Pathology, the *abolition* of a sense or intellectual faculty; also, the condition of a cavity, or canal, *effaced*, or rendered *impervious*, by the adhesion of its parietes. OBLITÉRÉ, adj.,—obliteratus,—vernichtet, verlöscht,—obliterated. OBLITÉRER, v.a.,—obliterare,—vernichten, auslöschen,—to obliterate.

OBLONG, adj.,—oblongus, L.,—länglich, G.: of a figure longer than broad. OBLONGIFOLIÉ, adj.,—oblong-leaved: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, whose *leaves*, as those of *Cocculus oblongifolius*, exhibit an *oblong* figure.

OBOVALE, adj.,—obovalis, L.,—verkehrt eirund: an epithet applied, in Botany, to *leaves* which resemble, in figure, the *longitudinal section* of an *egg*, with the *smaller end turned towards the petiole*. OBOVATIFOLIÉ, adj.: an epithet, specifically designative of *plants* which, as *Capparis obovatifolia*, have *leaves* of an *oboval* figure. OBOVOÏDE, adj.,—obovoideus, L.,—verkehrt eiförmig, G.,—obovoid: exhibiting the *figure* of an *egg* with the *smaller extremity turned downwards*.

OBSCUR, adj.,—obscurus, L.,—ἀφανὴς, ἀμαυρὸς, σκότιος,—dunkel, G.,—dark, of sombre colour, obscure. Figuratively, unintelligible, unknown, despicable,—unverständlich, unbekannt, niedrig, G.: παῖδες σκότιοι, *illegitimate* children. OBSCURCISSEMENT, s. m.—*de la vue*, F.,—*obscuratio* visûs, L.,—die *Verdunkelung* des Gesichts, G.,—*obscurity* of vision; from speck on the cornea, incipient cataract, amaurosis, or other cause.

OBSERVATION, s. f.,—observatio, f. L.,—ἡ παρατήρησις,—Beobachtung, f. G.: in common language, the action of carefully and methodically examining an object by the external senses, in order to acquire an accurate idea, and preserve the recollection, of its properties; also, the result of the knowledge thus obtained: in Medicine, the history of the phenomena exhibited by a disease, of the treatment employed for its palliation or cure; and of the necrotomical characters which, when terminating in death, it exhibits. Synon., in the latter signification, with the *Latin, casus*; *German, Fall*; and the *English, case*.

OBSTIPATION, s. f.,—obstipatio, f. L.,—Hartleibigkeit, ein niederer Grad von Leibesverstopfung, G.,—see CONSTIPATION. OBSTIPITÉ, s. f.,—obstipitas, f. L.,—*Schiefheit* des *Kopfes*, G.,—see TORTICOLLIS.

OBSTÉTRICIE, s. f.,—obstetricium, n., ars obstetricia, L.,—Geburtshülfe, Hebammenkunst, f. G.,—Obstetrics: the art, or practice, of a *midwife*,—*Obstetrix*, L. OBSTÉTRIQUE, adj.: pertaining to *midwifery*. Chirurgia, vel Medicina, *obstetricia*, L.,—*obstetric* Medicine, or Surgery; *Entbindung*-werkzeuge, G.,—*obstetric* instruments.

OBSTRUCTION, s. f.,—obstructio, f. (*obstruere*, to plug, or close), L.,—ἡ ἐμφραξις,—

die Verstopfung, Verschliessung, G.: in Pathology, the condition of a duct, or vessel, *closed* by adhesion of its parietes, or *plugged up* by the presence of a foreign or morbid product. The term was, heretofore, improperly applied to denote the state of an organ enlarged in volume, or altered in structure, and, consequently, performing its functions irregularly. See RÉTENTION.

OBTONDANT, adj.,—obtundens, L,: an epithet applied, in Materia Medica, to *remedies*,—Medicamina *obtundentia*, L.,—*lindernde* Mittel, G.; to which the property of *blunting*, or *obtunding*, the morbid acrimony of the animal humours has, heretofore, been hypothetically ascribed.

OBTURATEUR, s. m.,—obturator, m. L.: in Chemistry, a circular piece of flattened glass; employed to prevent the escape of gas, or volatile fluids, from vessels wherein they are contained: in Surgery, a plate of metal; destined to close fissures in the palate, from congenital defect or caries. OBTURATEUR, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs, of the animal body; as, 1. a large oval *orifice*,—*Trou obturateur, ovalaire*, ou *sous-pubien*, F.,—foramen *obturatorium*, ovale, vel thyroideum, L.,—das Hüftbeinloch, G.; existing in each *os innominatum*, between its ischiatic and pubic portions: 2. a *ligament*, or *membrane*,—*L. obturateur*, ou *M. obturatrice*,—ligamentum *obturatorium*, vel membrana *obturatoria*,—*Verstopfung*band,—of fibrous structure; attached to the whole circumference of, and *closing*, the sub-pubic foramen, except at the upper part, where an opening is left for the passage of, 3. an *Artery* and *Vein*,—*Artère* (— sous-pubio-fémorale, Ch.), et *Veine obturatrice*,—arteria, et vena, *obturatoria*,—die Hüftbeinschlagader, und -blutader,—branches, commonly, of the hypogastric—, sometimes, of the epigastric trunks; and, 4. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf obturateur* (— sous-pubio-fémoral, Ch.),—nervus *obturatorius*,—Hüftbeinloch Nerv,—principally supplied by the 2nd and 3rd lumbar —: and, 5. two *Muscles*, *M. obturateurs*,—distinguished into an *external* and *internal*,—*M. obt. externe*, et *interne* (— sous-pubio-trochantérien ext. et int., Ch.),—*Obturator* externus et internus,—äusserer und innerer Hüftbeinlochmuskel; the *first* attached to the exterior—, the *second*, to the interior, or pelvic, surface of the *obturator* ligament, and adjacent bone; and *both* inserted, by tendons, into the cavity of the great femoral trochanter.

OBTURATION, s. f.: a term, in Pathology, nearly syn. with OBLITÉRATION, and OBSTRUCTION. *Obturatio* pupillæ, L.,—die *Verschliessung* der Pupille des Auges, G.,—*obliteration* of the pupil of the eye.

OBTUS, adj.,—obtusus, L.,—ἀμβλὸς,—stumpf, G.,—obtuse: an epithet applied to an *angle*,—see ANGLE, et AIGU,—formed of a greater number of degrees than the right angle. OBTUSANGULÉ, adj.,—obtusangulatus, L.,—stumpfeckig, stumpfkantig, G.: an epithet specifically, or generally, designative of *plants*, or the *organs* of *plants*, which, as *Sisymbrium obtusangulum*, in the construction of its *leaf*, and the *stem* of *Salvia pratensis*, exhibit *obtuse angles*. OBTUSIFOLIÉ, adj.,—obtusifolius, L.,—stumpfblättrig, G.,—*obtuse-leaved*; as, in Botany, *Alyssum obtusifolium*.

OBVOLUTE, adj.,—obvolutus, L.—zwischengerollt, G.: an epithet applied to the *organs of plants*, which, as the *leaves* of *Salvia officinalis*, and *petals* of *Oxalis*, are *rolled one upon the other*, previously to evolution.

OCCIPITAL, adj.,—occipitalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the *occiput*; as, 1. the *Region*,—*Rég. occipitale*, F.,—die *Hinterhaupt*gegend, G.,—situated at the posterior part of the head of Man and the *Vertebrata*, and corresponding, in site, to, 2. the *occipital* bone,—*Os occipital*, F.,—, os *occipitale*, L.,—das *Hinterhaupt*bein, G.,—a pairless cranial bone; united, anteriorly, with the sphenoid; articulated, above and laterally, with the parietal and temporal bones; and, below, with the first cervical vertebra: 3. a *Muscle*,—*M. occipital*,—die *Hinterhaupt*muskel,—regarded, by the older anatomists, as distinct; but forming, in modern Systems, merely the posterior belly of the *Occipito-frontalis*: 4. an *Artery*, and a *Vein*,—*Artère*, et *Veine, occipitale*,—arteria, et vena, *occipitalis*,—die *Hinterhaupt*schlagader, und -vene; the *first*, a branch of the external carotid; the *second*, usually pouring its blood into the internal—, sometimes, into the external jugular—vein: 5. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf occipital*, ou *sous-occipit.* (première paire trachélienne, Ch.),—nervus *occipitalis*,—der *Hinterhaupt*nerv; which arising, by eight or ten filaments, from the superior part of the spinal cord, and passing from the skull between, 6. the great *occipital* hole,—*Trou occipital*,—foramen magnum *occipitale*,—das grosse eiförmige *Hinterhaupts*loch, and posterior arch of the atlas, finally divides into an anterior and posterior branch: and, 7. the *occipital* Sinuses,—les *Sinus occipitaux*; distinguished into, a. the *basilar*, or *anterior occipital*,—Sinus basilares, vel *occipitales* anteriores, L.,—die Grundblutleiter, G.,—and the *posterior*,—S. *occipitales* posteriores,—die *Hinterhaupt*blutleiter, G.

In Zoology, applied to the feathers,—*Plumes occipitales*, F.,—which invest the *occiput* of Birds; and used as specifically designative of animals, in which, as *Picus occipitalis*, the *occiput* differs, in colour, from the rest of the head.

Occipito-Atloïdien, adj.,—occipito-atloideus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*A. occipito-atloïdienne*, F.,—resulting from the union of the *occipital* bone with the first cervical vertebra, or *atlas*; and to the two *ligaments*,—*L. occipito-atloïdien antérieur*, et *postérieur*, —by which *that articulation* is secured.

Occipito-Axoïdien, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *articulation*,—*Art. occipito-axoïdienne*, F.,—resulting from the mediate union of the *occipital* bone with the *axis*. The ligamentous apparatus, by which this union is effected, consists of, 1. the two odontoid ligaments,—see Odontoïdien; and, 2. a strong fibrous ligament, —Ligamentum *occipito-axoideum*, L.,— which passes from the basilar sulcus in front of the great occipital foramen, to the transverse ligament, and posterior surface, of the 2nd cervical vertebra, or *axis*; and is there continuous with the great posterior vertebral ligament.

Occipito-Frontal, adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—*M. occipito-frontal*, F., —*Occipito-frontalis*, L.,—der *Hinterhauptstirn*muskel, G.; extending from the *occipital* to the *frontal* bone. Many anatomists, like the *German* Krause, describe this as two distinct muscles,—see Frontal, et Occipital,—*united* by the epicranial aponeurosis,—galea aponeurotica cranii, L., —die Sehnenhaube der Hirnschaale, G.,— see Calotte.

Occipito-Méningien, adj.: the term applied, by Chaussier, to an *artery*,—*Artère occipito-méningienne*, F.,—arteria *occipito-meningea*, L.; furnished, to the dura mater, by the vertebral, on its entrance into the cranium.

Occipito-Pariétal, adj.,—occipito-parietalis, L.: an epithet applied, in philosophical Systems of Anatomy, to the *suture*, —*S. occipito-pariétale*, F.,—sutura *occipito-parietalis*, L.; which connects the *occipital* and *parietal* bones. Far more precise than the *lambdoid*, of the older Anatomists.

Occipito-Pétreux, adj.,—occipito-petrosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to an *orifice*,—*Trou occipito-pétreux*, ou *dechiré postérieur*, F.,—foramen lacerum posterius, vel jugulare, L.,—hinteres gerissenes Loch, G.,—see Hiatus, 2.; which, existing in the basis cranii, gives passage to the internal jugular vein, and the pneumogastric, glosso-pharyngeal, and spinal accessory nerves,—see Accessoire.

Occiput, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ἰνιὸν,—Hinterhaupt, n., Hinterkopf, m. G.,—hindhead: in Anatomy, the posterior region of the head of the *Vertebrata*; extending from the vertex to the great occipital foramen; the posterior part of the head of *Insects*.

Occlusion, s. f.,—occlusio, f. L.,—Verschliessung, f. G.,—closure: in Pathology, the condition of a duct, blood-vessel, or hollow organ; the canal or cavity of which has been partly, or wholly, *obliterated*.

Océanique, adj.,—ὠκεάνειος,—oceanicus, L.,—zum *Ocean* gehörig, G.,—oceanic: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, and plants, which inhabit the *ocean*,—Océan, s. m.,—ὁ Ὠκεανὸς,—oceanus, m. L.,—das Weltmeer, G.

Ocelle, s. m.,—ocellus, m. L.,—eyelet, or little eye: in Comparative Anatomy, the *simple*, as distinguished from the compound, *eye* of Insects. In Zoology, and Botany, the designation of minute rounded spots, with a centre differing, in colour, from the circumference. Ocellé, adj.,— ocellatus,—ocellated: marked with *small eye-like spots*; as the *wing* of *Vanessa io*; and the *petal* of *Ferraria pavonia*.

Ochre, ou Ocre, s. m.,—ἡ ὤχρα,—ochra, f. L.,—Ocher, Ocker, m. G.,—ochre: argile, coloured with oxide of iron.

Ochrocéphale, adj. (ὠχρὸς, yellow, κεφαλὴ, the head),—gelbköpfig, G.,—yellow-headed: Ochrope, adj. (*same*, and πούς, foot),—gelbfüssig, G.,—yellow-footed: as, in Ornithology, *Muscicapa ochrocephala*; and *Tringa ochropa*.

Ochropyre, s. m.,—ochropyra, f. (ὠχρὸς, yellow, πυρετὸς, fever), L.,—the yellow fever. See Ictérode.

Octaèdre, s. m.,—octaedrum, n. (ὀκτὼ, eight, ἕδρα, a base),—Octaeder, n. G.: a body with *eight surfaces*; more especially, the *eight-sided* crystal,—ein Körper mit 8 Flächen, bes. der 8-seitige Krystall, G.— The crystal of alum presents the figure of the *octahedron*,—*Forme octaédrique*, F.

Octandrie, s. f.,—octandria, f. (ὀκτὼ, eight, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Oktandrie, G.: the name of the eighth Class, and of three Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending those plants, whose *flowers*,—flores *octandri*, L.,—*achtmännige* Blüthen, G.,—are furnished with *eight male* organs, or stamens. Octandre, adj.,—octandrous: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Luxemburgia octandra*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *eight stamens*. Octandrique, adj.,—octandricus, L.: belonging to Class *Octandria*.

Octofide, adj.,—octofidus, L.,—achtspaltig, G.,—eight-cleft; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Tormentilla*. Octomaculé, adj.,—octo-maculate, marked with *eight spots*,—*octo maculis*, L.; as, in Entomology, the *elytron* of *Tetraonix octomaculatum*.

Octogynie, s. f.,—octogynia, f. (ὀκτὼ, eight, γυνὴ, a female), L.,—die Oktogynie, G.: the name of an Order in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose *flowers*,—*Fleurs octogynes*, F.,—flores *octogyni*, L.,—*achtweibige* Blüthen, G.,— are furnished with *eight female* organs, or

pistils. OCTOGYNIQUE, adj.,—octogynicus, L.: pertaining to *Octogynia.*

OCTOPÉTALÉ, adj. (ὀκτὼ, eight, πέταλον, a petal),—octopetalous: consisting of *eight petals;* as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Dryas octopetala.* OCTOPHYLLE, adj. (*same,* and φύλλον, a leaf),—achtblättrig. G.,—octophyllous: composed of *eight leaflets;* as the digitated *leaf* of *Aralia octophylla.*

OCULAIRE, adj.,—ocularis, belonging to the *eyes, oculi,* L.,—zu den *Augen* gehörig, G.,—ocular: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *optic nerve,*—see OPTIQUE: also, by some Anatomists, to the canine, or *eye-teeth,—Dents oculaires,* ou *oeillères,* F.: in Surgery, to a *vessel,*—see BASSIN,—employed in affections of the *eye.*

OCULISTE, s. m.,—oculista, m. L.,—der Oculist, Augenarzt, G.,—oculist: a practitioner, specially, or exclusively, occupied in the observation, and treatment, of diseases of the *eye,—oculus,* L.

OCULO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—oculo-muscularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Vicq d' Azyr, to the third pair of cerebral nerves.

ODAXISME, s. m.,—ὁ ὀδαξησμὸς,—odaxismus, m. L.: a painful itching of the gums, which precedes the evolution of the teeth in the process of dentition.

ODEUR, s. m.,—odor, m. L.,—ἡ ὀσμὴ, ὀδμὴ, —Geruch, m. G.,—odour, smell: the peculiar impression which certain bodies produce, by their effluvia, on the *olfactory* organ; also, the quality of the substances by which such sensation is excited.

ODOMÈTRE,—ou *Compte-Pas,*—s.m.,—τὸ ὀδόμετρον,—odometrum, n. L.,—Wegmesser, n. G.,—odometer: an instrument for *calculating* the number of paces taken by an individual who walks, or of revolutions performed by a carriage-wheel in, a given distance of *road.*

ODONTAGOGUE, s. m.,—τὸ ὀδονταγωγὸν,—odontagogum, n. L.,—Zahnzange, f. G.: an instrument for *extraction* of *teeth.*

ODONTAGRE, s. f.,—odontagra, f. (ὀδοὺς, a tooth, ἄγρα, seizure), L.: according to *French* lexicographers, a gouty or rheumatic *pain* of the *teeth,* with tumefaction of the cheek. By *Greek* writers, the term, ὀδοντάγρα, is employed as synon. with ὀδονταγωγὸν,—see ODONTAGOGUE.

ODONTALGIE, s. f.,—ὀδονταλγία,—odontalgia, f., dolor dentium, L.—Zahnschmerz, m. Zahnweh, n. G.,—tooth-ach, *pain* of the *teeth.* ODONTALGIQUE, adj.,—odontalgicus, L.,—odontalgic: relating to *odontalgy,* —zu den *Zahnschmerz* gehörig, G. Sometimes, incorrectly employed as syn. with ANTI-ODONTALGIQUE.

ODONTIASE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀδοντίασις,—odontiasis, f. L.,—das Zahnen, G.,—dentition.

ODONTIQUE, adj. Syn. with ODONTALGIQUE. *Remèdes odontiques,* F.,—remedia *odontica,* L.,—die *Zahn*mittel, G.

ODONTITE, s. f.,—odontitis, f., *dentium* inflammatio, L.,—die Zahnentzündung, G., —inflammation of the *teeth.*

ODONTOGLYPHE, s. m.,—τὸ ὀδοντόγλυφον, —odontoglyphon, n. L.: an instrument for *cleaning* the *teeth,*—a tooth-pick?,—ein Zahnstocker, G.?

ODONTOÏDE, adj.,—ὀδοντοειδὴς,—odontodes, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *tooth-like process,*—l'*Apophyse odontoïde,* —processus *odontodes,* L.,—der *zahnförmige* Fortsatz, G.,—which arises from the superior part of the body of the second cervical vertebra, hence named *v. dentata.* ODONTOÏDIEN, adj.,—odontoideus, L.: an epithet applied to two *ligaments,—L. odontoïdiens,*—which extend from the *odontoid* process of the axis, or vertebra dentata, to the rugged depressions existing on the inner side of the occipital condyles.

ODONTOLITHE, s. f.,—odontolithus, m. (ὀδοὺς, a tooth, λίθος, a stone), tartarus dentium, L.,—Weinstein an der Zähnen, Zahnstein, G.,—tartar of the teeth: an earthy substance, consisting principally of phosphate of lime; which forms at the base of the teeth, especially on their internal surface; and is removable by the process of scaling,—Abrasio *calculi dentalis,* L. ODONTOLITHIASE, s. f.,—odontolithiasis, f. (*same,* and λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.: *formation* of the *tartar of the teeth.*

ODONTOLOGIE, s. f., F., and G.,—odontologia, f. (*same,* and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—odontology: a *Treatise* on the *teeth.*

ODONTOPHYE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀδοντοφυία,—odontophyia, f. L.,—Zahnausbruch, m. G.: *evolution* of the *teeth* from the gum.

ODONTORRHAGIE, s. f.,—odontorrhagia, f. (ὀδοὺς, a tooth, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L., —odontorrhage: *hemorrhage* from the socket of a *tooth.*

ODONTOTECHNIE, s. f.,—odontotechnia, f. (*same,* and τέχνη, art), L.: odontotechny: the *knowledge* of all which pertains to the development, injuries, and morbid affections, of the *teeth.*

ODONTOTRIMME, s. m.,—see DENTIFRICE,—odontotrimma, n. (*same,* and τρίμμα, a pulverized substance), L.,—Zahnpulver, m. G.,—tooth-powder.

ODORANT, adj.,—odorus, L.,—εὔοσμος,—riechend, G.,—odorous, exhaling *odour:* an epithet commonly applied to bodies which exhale a *grateful odour;* as, in Botany, *Asperula—,* et *Viola odorata,* the *sweet* Woodruff, and *sweet-scented* Violet.

ODORAT, s. m.,—odoratus, m. L.,—ἡ ὄσφρησις,—Geruch, m. G.,—smell: in Physiology, one of the five senses of the higher animals; that by which the impression of odours is perceived. See OLFACTIF. ODORATION, s. f.,—see OLFACTION.

ODORIFÈRE, adj.,—odoriferus, L.,—starkriechend, wohlriechend, G.,—odorifer-

rous: exhaling a potent or agreeable *odour*. See ODORANT.

ŒDÉMATEUX, adj.,—*οἰδηματώδης*,—œdematodes, L.,—œdematous: an epithet commonly applied, by *French* writers, to an *individual* suffering from — ; as ŒDÉMATIÉ, adj.,—*οἰδηματόεις*,—œdematicus,—œdematic ?,—to a *limb*, or other *part*, or *organ*, affected with, ŒDÉMATIE, ou ŒDÈME, s. m.,—*τὸ οἴδημα*,—œdema, n. L.,—Oedem, n., Wassergeschwullst, f. G.: tumefaction, consequent on infiltration of serum into the cellular structure. There are many varieties of *œdema*, peculiarly designated according to the site, or organ, which the affection occupies: as *œdema* of the *eye-lids*,—*Œdema* palpebrarum, L.,—die *Wassergeschwullst* der Augenlieder, G.; — of the *glottis*,—*Œdème de la glottis*, F.,—*œd.* vel hydrops glottidis, L.,—die *Wassergesch.* der Stimmritze, G.; — of the *vulva*,—das *Oedem* der Lefzen; and — of the *feet*,—*Œd.* pedum, L.,—Fuss*œdem*, G. The *œdematous affection* which attacks the pelvic limb of puerperal woman, is *œd.* lacteum, vel puerperarum, of *Latin*—das *Oedem* der Wöchnerinnen, of *German* pathological writers.

ŒDÉMOSARQUE, s. m.,—œdemosarca, n. L.: a tumour, which exhibits the combined characters of *œdema* and *sarcoma*. *Œdemoscheocele*, s. f., L.: ein mit *Oedem* verbundener *Hodensacksbruch*, G.,—*scrotal hernia*, complicated with *œdema*.

ŒIL, s. m., pl. *Yeux*,—*ὀφθαλμός*, *ὄψ*,—oculus, m. L.,—das Auge, G.,—eye: an organ, existing in all the more elevated Classes of the Animal Kingdom; occupying, in the *Vertebrata*, a bony cavity termed orbit,—see ORBITE; and constituting the especial instrument of vision. For an account of the various parts, and structures, of which the *eye* is composed, and its appendages, see HUMEUR, LACRYMAL, OPHTHALMIQUE, OPTIQUE, and PALPÉBRAL. Certain Insects, as the *Hymenoptera*, possess two kinds of *eyes*, the *simple*,—stemmata, L.,—die Neben*augen*, G.,—see OCELLE; and the *compound*,—zusammengesetzte *Augen*, G.,—see FACETTE. *Œil de bœuf*,—*d'Eléphante*,—see HYDROPHTHALMIE; — *de lièvre*,—LAGOPHTHALMIE: — *double*,—see BINOCLE; — *simple*,—MONOCLE. In Botany, the *bud* of trees,—BOURGÉON,—gemma, L.,—Knospe, G.,—when beginning to appear; and the *germs* scattered over the surface of vegetable tubers, as the root of potatoe,—*Solanum tuberosum*.

ŒILLIÈRE, s. f.,—see BASSIN *oculaire*.—ŒILLIÈRE, adj.: an epithet applied to the *canine* or *eye-teeth*,—die *Augen*zähne, G.,—of the upper jaw. See CANIN, et DENT.

ŒILLET, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Dianthus* (*Decandria, digyn.*; *Caryophylleæ*), L.,—die Nelke, G.,—the Pink. A *Syrup*, prepared from the *flowers* of l'*Œillet des charmeux*, F.,—*D. cartusianorum*,—die Karthäusernelke, G.,—is *antispasmodic*, and *tonic*.

ŒNANTHE, s. f. F., et L.: a genus, in Botany (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L.,—die Rebendolde, G.,—Water-dropwort; comprehending several *poisonous* or *suspected* species. The yellow *juice* of l'*Œnanthe safranée* (CIGUE aquatique ?), F.,—*Œ. crocata*,—safrangelbe *Rebend.* oder *Tropfwurz*, G.,—is highly *deleterious*: and that of *Œ. fistulosa*,—die gemeine oder holrörichte *Rebendolde*,—employed, in *French* practice, as *deobstruent*.

ŒNÉLÆUM, m. F.,—n. L.,—Weinöl, n., ein Getränk aus *Wein* und *Oel*, G.: a beverage composed of *wine*,—*ὁ οἶνος*, and *oil*,—*τὸ ἔλαιον*. ŒNOGALE, s. m.,—*τὸ οἰνόγαλα*,—œnogala, f. L.,—Weinmilch, f. G.: a mixture of *wine* and *milk*. ŒNOMEL, s. m.,—n. L.,—*τὸ οἰνόμελι*,—Weinmeth, m. G.,—*honied wine*.

ŒSOPHAGE, s. m.,—*οἰσοφάγος*,—œsophagus, m. L.,—Speiseröhre, f. G.,—gullet: in Anatomy, a *musculo-membranous tube*; extending from the inferior, or posterior, extremity of the pharynx, to the superior or cardiac orifice of the stomach. ŒSOPHAGIEN, adj.: an epithet applied to the *orifices* of organs which are perforated by, or communicate with—, and a *muscle*, *glands*, and *blood-vessels* which belong to, or are distributed on—the *œsophagus*: as, 1. the *œsophageal orifice* of the *diaphragm*,—*Ouverture œsophagienne du diaphragme*, F.,—hiatus *œsophageus* diaphragmatis, L.,—der *Speiseröhren*schlitz des Zwerchfells, G.,—and of the *stomach*,—see CARDIA. 2. a *Muscle*,—*M. œsophagien*, F.,—musculus *œsophageus*, L.,—der *Schlund*muskel, G. ?,—formed, in the description of some anatomists, of the transverse muscular fibres which surround the *œsophagus* at its superior or pharyngeal extremity. 3.—*Mucous follicles*,—*Glandes œsophagiennes*, F.,—die *Schlund*drüsen, G. ?,—distributed beneath the mucous membrane of the *œsophagus*. 4. *Arteries*,—*Artères œsophagiennes*,—die *Schlund*schlagadern—branches of the thyroideal, bronchial, of the aorta, of the inferior diaphragmatic, and coronary stomachic, which supply the organ with blood: and, 5. *Veins*,—venæ *œsophageæ*, L.,—which return the blood to the inferior thyroideal, superior cava, the internal mammary, azygos, bronchial, phrenic, and coronary stomachic. The *œsophageal* nerves,—die *Schlund*nerven, G.,—are supplied by the pharyngeal and pulmonary plexus, by the cardiac nerves and ganglia, and, more especially, by the pneumogastric and their recurrent branches.

ŒSOPHAGISME, s. m.,—œsophagismus, m. L.,—Schlundkrampf, m. G.: according to some writers, *spasmodic contraction* of the *œsophagus*:—to others, *inflammation*,—ŒSOPHAGITE, s. f.,—œsophagitis, f. L.,—Speiseröhrenentzündung, f. G.,—of *that organ*.

Œsophagorrhagie, s. f.,—œsophagorrhagia, f. (οἰσοφάγος, the gullet, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—eine *Blutung* aus den *Speiseröhre*, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *œsophagus*. Œsophagotomie, s. f.,—œsophagotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—der Speiseröhrenschnitt, G.,—œsophagotomy: in Surgery, *incision* of the *œsophagus* for the extraction of foreign bodies.

Œstre, s. m.,—ὁ Οἶστρος: a genus of *Dipterous Insects*,—*Œstrus*, m. L.,—die Bremse, G.,—the Gadfly; constituting the type of the Family of the *Œstridæ*,—Œstrides, s. m., and adj., pl.,—die Bremsen, G.; and comprehending several species, the larvæ of which inhabit the intestines, or burrow beneath the skin, of the horse, cow, and other *Mammifera*; or infest the frontal sinus of the Sheep, and sometimes even of Man. See Bracy Clark, *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. iii, p. 289.

Œstromanie, s. f.,—œstromania, f. (οἶστρος, vehement amorous desire, μανία, madness), *æstrus veneris*, L.,—*Fureur vénérienne dans les deux sexes; le désir immodéré du coït*, F. Synon. with Œstrophosie, et Œstroplégie. *Œstrum* venereum, L.: the periodical *sexual orgasm*,—the rutting,—die Brunft, G.,—exhibited by certain animals, as those of the *Cervus* genus.

Œuf, s. m.,—τὸ ᾠὸν,—ovum, n. L.,—Ei, n. G.,—egg: in popular language, a body, of peculiar nature, formed in the internal organs,—see Ovaire,—of the female of the *Monotrematous Mammifera*, and all Birds, and, generally, of the Reptiles, Amphibia, Fishes, the Mollusca, and Articulata; and enclosing the rudiment of a future animal. The term is employed, by Physiologists, in a more extended sense, to designate every rudiment of a new organized being which constitutes the product of generation or sexual intercourse. In this large acceptation, the fœtal membranes of all the *Mammifera*, with their contained germ, and even the seeds of plants, may be regarded as real *ova*.

Officinal, adj., F., G., and E.,—officinalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to *remedies*,—medicamenta *officinalia*, L.,—which are kept, prepared for use, by the apothecary, in his dispensary or shop,—*officina*, f. L. See Apothicaire.

Ognon, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Allium*,—see Ail. The *bulb* of the *onion*,—*A. cepa*,—τὸ κρόμμιον,—die Zwiebel, G.,—so commonly employed in *diet*, is *stimulant*, from the acrid juice, and *sedative*, from the hydrocyanic acid, which it contains: as a topical remedy,—*rubefacient* and *maturative*. In Pathology, an *indurated and painful tumour*,—tuber verrucosum, L.,—bunion,—of the *foot*; ordinarily seated on the metatarso-phalangian articulation of the first or great toe.

Oiseau, s. m.,—ὄρνις,—avis, f. L.,—Vogel, m. G.,—bird: in Zoology, a vertebrated, biped, warm-blooded, oviparous animal; destitute of auricles, lips, teeth, epiglottis, mammæ, and scrotum; clothed with feathers; possessing a quadrilocular heart and double circulation, a cloaca with one external orifice,—see Monotrème,—for the evacuation of feces, urine, and ova, and pectoral limbs generally organized for flight, under the name of *wing*,—see Aile; but employed, by the *Struthionidæ*, as instruments of terrestrial progression. *Birds*,—les Oiseaux, pl.,—οἱ & αἱ Ὄρνιθες,—*Aves*,—die Vögel,—constitute the second Class of the warm-blooded Division of the *Vertebrata*,—see Vertébré; and are, respectively, distributed, in the ornithological arrangements of Vigors, Cuvier, Kirby, Temminck, and Brisson, into five, six, seven, sixteen, and twenty-eight Orders. See Gould, *Birds of Europe*, 5 vols Fol., 1832–38; and Owen's admirable article, *Aves*, in *Cyclop. of Anatomy and Physiology*. The *flesh*, and *eggs*, of many *birds*, and even the *nest* of one species,—see Alcyon,—form highly nutritious, digestible, and stimulating articles of *diet*. The value of the *quills* and *feathers*,—see Plume,—in literature and commerce, and in domestic economy, is well known.

Oléagineux, adj.,—oleaginosus, oleosus, L.,—ἐλαιάεις, ἐλαιώδης,—ölig, G.,—oleaginous, oily: resembling, or containing, *oil*,—*oleum*, L.,—see Huile.

Oléate, s. m.,—oleas, n. L.: a genus of salts,—öligsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of an *acid*,—*Acide oléique*, F.,—acidum *oleicum*, L.,—die *Oel*säure, G.,—the product of the action of alcalis upon *fatty* substances,—with salifiable bases.

Olécrane, s. m.,—τὸ ὠλέκρανον (ὠλένη, the elbow, κράνον, a head),—olecranon, n. L.,—das Olekranon, der Kopf des Ellenbogenbeins, G.: in Anatomy, the large process; situated at the brachial extremity of the ulna, and constituting the *projection* of the *elbow*. Olécranien, adj.,—olecranianus, L.: forming, or belonging to, the *olecranon*; as, 1. l'*Apophyse olécranienne*, ou *Olécrane*,—the *olecranon* itself; and, 2. *Cavité* ou *fosse olécran.*,—the hollow on the posterior surface of the cubital extremity of os brachii; which receives *that process* when the fore-arm is extended. Olécranarthrocace, s. f. (ὠλέκρανον—, ἄρθρον, a joint,—κακὸν, injury), F., et L.,—die Ellenbogengelenkverderbniss, G.: *caries* of the *brachio-cubital articulation*.

Oléfiant, adj.,—olefians, L.,—ölbildend, ölerzeugend, G.: an epithet applied, by the *Dutch*, to one of the compounds of carbon and hydrogen,—*Gaz oléfiant* (— hydrogène percarboné, le Carbure dihydrique), F.; because, on being brought into contact with chlorine, it *forms* an *oil-like*

substance, when the condensation has been effected over water.

Oléine, s. f.,—oleina, f. L.,—Oelfett, n. G. Synon. with Elaine.

Oléracé, adj.,—oleraceus, L.,—gemüseähnlich, salatartig, G.: an epithet applied to all the esculent plants,—les *Plantes oléracées* ou *potagères*, F.,—plantæ *oleraceæ*, L.,—*gemüseartige* Pflanzen, G.,—of the kitchen-garden.

Olfactif, adj.,—olfactivus, f. L.,—olfactive, olfactory, belonging to the sense of *smell*,—*olfactus*, L.,—zum *Geruch* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to two *Nerves*,—*Nerfs olfactifs* (— éthmoïdales, Ch.), F.,—nervi *olfactorii*, L.,—die *Geruchs*nerven, G.; which, constituting the first cerebral pair,—erstes Hirnpaar, G.,—pass, in numerous filaments, through, 2. the minute *Orifices*,—*Trous olfactifs*,—foramina cribrosa,—see Criblé,—of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, to be distributed on, 3. the delicate *membrane*,—*M. olfactive*, ou Pituitaire,—which invests the nasal fossæ, and constitutes the especial seat of the sense of *smell*,—Olfaction, s. f.,—olfactus, m. L. See Odorat.

Oliban, s. m.,—olibanum, n. L.,—ὁ Λιβανωτὸς,—der Weihrauch, G.: a *resin*, represented, by some writers, as the produce of *Juniperus lycia*,—ὁ λίβανος ?—die Ceder aus Lycien, G.;—by others, of a yet undetermined species of *Amyris*. Medicinally employed, by the ancients, in diarrhœa and hæmoptysis: by the moderns only as a perfume under the name of incense,—*Encens*, F.

Oligoblennie, s. f.,—oligoblennia, f. (ὀλίγος, few, little, βλέννα, mucus, L.,—der Schleimmangel, G.: the *deficiency* of *mucus*. Oligocholie, s. f.,—oligocholia, f. (*same*, and χολὴ, bile), L.,—der Gallenmangel, G.: *deficient* secretion of *bile*.

Oligochylie, s. f.,—oligochylia, f. (ὀλίγος, little, χυλὸς, chyle), L.,—Speisesaftmangel, m. G.: *deficiency* of *chyle*. Oligochymie, s. f.,—oligochymia, f. L.,—Saftmangel, m. G.: *deficiency* of *juice*,—ὁ χυμὸς.

Oligocopríe, s. f.,—oligocopria, f. (ὀλίγος, little, κόπρος, excrement, L.,—ein zu geringer Kothabgang, G.,—*deficiency* of the *fecal evacuation*. In a like manner, Oligo-Dacrie, -Galie, -Hémie, ou -Hæmie, -Hidrie, -Pionie, -Psychie, -Sialie, et -Spermie,—feminine substantive compounds of ὀλίγος, with δάκρυον, γάλα, αἷμα, ἱδρὼς, πῖον, ψύχη, σίαλον, καὶ σπέρμα,—are employed, by the *French*, to, respectively, designate *deficiency* of the *lacrymal secretion*,—der Thränenmangel, G.,—and of the *lacteal* or *mammary*,—Milchmangel; — of *blood*,—Blutmangel; — of *perspiration*,—Schweissmangel; — of *adipose substance*,—Fettmangel; — of *courage*,—die Geistesschwäche oder -armuth; — of *saliva*,—der Speichelmangel; and — of the *seminal secretion*, or *seed*,—Samenmangel. The whole may be *latinized* by conversion of the final *e* into *a*;—*germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

Oligophylle, adj.,—ὀλιγόφυλλος,—armblättrig, G.,—few-leaved: an epithet, in Botany, generally, or specifically, designative of plants, which, as *Polygala oligophylla*, possess but *few leaves*. Oligosperme, adj.,—ὀλιγόσπερμος,—few-seeded,—of plants whose seed-vessels, as the *berry* of *Psidium oligospermum*, and the *legume* of *Indigofera oligosperma*, contain but *few seeds*.

Oligotrophie, s. f.,—oligotrophia, f. (ὀλίγος, little, τροφὴ, food, or nourishment), L.,—die mangelhafte Ernährung, G.,—*defect* of *nutriment*; incipient atrophy. Ὀλιγότροφος, adj.,—innutritive. Oligourésie, s. f.,—oligouresia, f. (*same*, and οὔρησις, the act of discharging urine), L.,—die krankhaft *verminderte Harnabsonderung*, G.,—a morbid *deficiency* of *urine*.

Olivaire, adj.,—olivary: resembling an *olive*; as, in Anatomy, certain *bodies*,—les *Corps olivaires*,—Olivæ, L.,—die *Oliven*körper, G.,—situated upon the medulla oblongata: in Surgery, a *cautery*,—*Cautère olivaire*, F.,—the cauterizing extremity of which is terminated by an *olive-shaped* knob.

Olive, s. f.: in Conchology, a genus of univalve shells,—*Oliva*, f. L.,—die Olive, Olivenwalze, G.: in Botany, and Materia Medica, the *fruit* of the *Olive-tree*. See

Olivier, s. m.: a genus of *Plants*, *Olea* (*Decandria*, *monogynia*; *Jasmineæ*), L.,—der Oel- oder Olivenbaum, G.; comprehending several species, the most common of which,—*O. Europæa*,—ἡ ἐλαία,—yields a *fruit*,—*Oliva*, f. L.,—die Olive, oder Oelbaumfrucht, G.,—valuable for its *dietetic* properties, and the *edible* and *medicinal oil*,—τὸ ἔλαιον,—das Olivenöl, G.,—see Huile,—which it yields upon expression. From the trunk of this plant exudes, in Calabria, an *odoriferous resin*: and the *leaves* of *O. fragrans* are employed, in China, to flavour tea. Olivile, s. f.,—olivilia, f. L.: a peculiar principle; obtained from the gum of the *olive-tree*.

Olivacé, adj.,—olivenbraun, olivengrun, G.,—olivaceous: exhibiting the colour of an *olive*; as in Conchology, the *shell* of *Buccinum olivaceum*. Oliviforme, adj.,—ἐλαιώδης,—olivenförmig, G.,—olive-shaped; as, in Botany, the *acorn* of an oak, hence termed *Quercus olivæformis*.

Omagre, s. f.,—omagra, f. (ὦμος, the shoulder, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—die Schultergicht, G.,—*pain*, or a *gouty affection*, *of the shoulder*. Omarthrocace, s. m.,—f. (ὦμος,—ἄρθρον, a joint,—κακὸν, injury), L.,—die Schultergelenkentzündung, oder -krankheit, G.,—*inflammation*, or *disease*, of the *scapulo-humeral articulation*.

Omasum, Omasus, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*,—see Abomasum,—to designate the *third stomach*,—*Feuillet*,—ὁ ἔχῖνος,—der Löser, G.,—of the *Ruminantia*,—tertius Animalium ruminantium ventriculus, L.,—der dritte Magen der Wiederkäuer, G.

Ombelle, s. f.,—umbella, f. L.,—Dolde, f.,—Schirm, m. G.,—umbel: in Botany, the disposition of a group of flowers, the peduncles of which diverge from one point, as the rays from the stem of an umbrella; and terminate in a lesser or *secondary umbel*,—Ombellule, s. f.,—umbellula, f. L.,—Doldchen, n. G. Ombellé, adj.,—umbellatus, L.,—doldig, G.,—umbellated: furnished with an *umbel*. Ombellulé, adj.,—umbellulatus, L.: furnished with an *umbellule*, or *partial umbel*.

Ombellifère, adj.,—umbelliferus, L.,—doldentragend, schirmtragend, G.—umbelliferous: *bearing* an *umbel*; as, in Botany, the *Umbelliferæ* vel *Umbellatæ*,—Ombellifères, s. m. pl.,—*Doldentragende* Pflanzen, G.,—a Natural Family of plants; comprizing the pentandrous digynous genera, of the Artificial System of Linnæus. Specifically designative, moreover, of plants whose organs, as the *pileus* of *Agaricus umbelliferus*, exhibit the figure of an *umbel*.

Ombelliflore, adj.,—umbelliflorus, L.,—doldenblumig, G.,—umbelliflorous: Ombelliforme, adj.,—umbelliformis, L.,—doldenförmig, G.,—umbelliform: epithets, in Botany, specifically designative of plants whose inflorescence *resembles*, in character, that of the true *Umbelliferæ*.

Ombilic, s. m.,—umbilicus, m. L.,—ὁ ὀμφαλὸς,—der Nabel, G.,—navel: in Anatomy, the rounded and much *depressed cicatrix* which, situated in the linea alba abdominis of the *Mammifera*, supplants the orifice traversed by the urachus, and umbilical cord, of the fœtus: also, the centre of the umbilical region,—see Ombilical. In Botany, a synonym of the *Latin*, *cicatricula*, et *hylus*,—see Hile; and the *elevated centre* of the *pileus* of certain Agarics,—der Mittelpunkt des Hutes eines Pilzes, G.; as exhibited in *A. conspurcatus*.

Ombilical, adj.,—umbilicalis, L.,—zum *Nabel* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to the *navel*,—*umbilicus*, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, organs, and blood-vessels, *so circumstanced*; as, 1. the *region*,—*Région ombilicale*, F.,—regio *umbilicalis*, L.,—die *Nabel*gegend, G.,—in the centre of which the *navel* is situated: 2. the *fibrous ring*,—*l'Anneau ombil.*,—annulus *umbilicalis*, L.,—which forms the margin of, 3. the *umbilical orifice* in the fœtus, and of the *depression*,—*Fosse ombilicale*, F.,—die *Nabel*grube, G. ?,—which, in the more mature or adult animal, indicates its site: 4. the *umbilical cord*,—*Cordon ombil.*,—der *Nabel*strang, G.: 5. a *membranous organ*,—*Vésicule ombilicale*,—see Ouraque,—peculiar to the fœtal state: and, 6. the *umbilical vessels*,—*Vaisseaux ombilicales*, F.,—die *Nabel*gefässe, G.; of which, a. the *artery*,—*Artère ombilicale*,—arteria *umbilicalis*, L.,—die *Nabel*schlagader, G.,—is a continuation of the primitive iliac of the fœtus; and, b. the *vein*,—*Veine ombilicale*,—vena *umbilicalis*,—die *Nabel*vene,—destined to convey arterialized blood from the parent to the fœtal system; and transformed, after birth, into a fibro-cellular and impervious cord.

In Surgical Pathology, a species of *hernia*,—*Hernie ombilicale*,—see Exomphale.

Ombilico-Mésentérique, see Omphalo-Mésentérique.

Omentésie, Omentite, s. f.,—omentesis, omentitis, f. L. See Epiploïte.

Omnivore, adj.,—omnivorus (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour), L.,—allfressend, G.,—omnivorous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals which, like *all-devouring* Man, *feed*, indiscriminately, on *animal* and *vegetable* substances:—by Temminck, to his Second Order of *Birds*,—les *Omnivores*,—*Omnivori*, L.,—which *subsist* upon *fruits* and *insects*. Omniphage, adj.,—omniphagus, L.: a barbarous synonym of the preceding; compounded of the *Latin*, *omnis*, and the *Greek*, φάγω, to eat.

Omo-Claviculaire, adj.—omo-clavicularis, L.: an hybrid and illegitimate synonym of Coraco-Claviculaire.

Omocotyle, s. f., F., et L.,—ἡ ὠμοκοτύλη,—die Schultergelenkspfanne, G.: in Anatomy, the *socket*, exhibited by the scapula, for reception of the head of the humerus,—see Glénoïde.

Omo-Hyoïdien. See Omoplat-Hyoïdien.

Omoïde, adj.,—omoideus, L.: a term applied, by Hérissant, to a small oblong *bone*; with which the palatine branch of the superior mandible of *Birds* is articulated, on each side.

Omoplate, s. f.,—omoplata (ὦμος, the shoulder, πλάτυς, broad, flat), scapula, f. L.,—das Schulterblatt, G.,—shoulder-blade. The scapulæ,—αἱ ὠμοπλάται,—die Schulterblätter: in Anatomy, two broad, flat, irregularly triangular bones; situated, one on each side, in the superior dorsal,—hence termed the *scapular*—region,—die *Schulterblatt*gegend, G.,—see Scapulaire,—of the *Vertebrata*; and serving principally to connect the thoracic extremity of the animals possessing them, with the trunk. Developed, in the human subject, by six or seven centres of ossification; and articulated with the clavicle and humerus, it affords points of attachment to sixteen muscles.

Omoplat-Hyoïdien, s. m., et adj.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle* (M. scapulo-hyoïdien, Ch.),—*Omo-hyoideus*, vel *O-*

muodes, L.,—der Schulterzungenbeinmuskel, G.; which, traversing the throat, obliquely, from a point of the superior margin of each *scapula*, behind the coracoid notch, is attached to the inferior border of the body of the *hyoid bone*.

Omphalocèle, s. f., *Hernie ombilicale*,—omphalocele, f. (ὀμφαλὸς, the navel, κήλη, hernia), *h. umbilicalis*, L.,—Exomphale.

Omphalo-Mésentérique, adj.,—omphalo-mesentericus, L.,—omphalo-mesenteric: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by Haller, to *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux omphalo-mésentériques*, F.,—die *Nabelgekrösgefässe*, G. ?,—which, consisting of an artery and vein, distribute their ramifications on the *umbilical* vesicle,—see Ouraque; and traversing, with the funis, the umbilical orifice, terminate, respectively, in the superior *mesenteric* artery and vein. They shrink as the urachus contracts; and finally disappear with it. Sometimes, yet rarely, they exist, in the mature fœtus, as whitish filaments, extending from the mesenteric vessels to the navel. Béclard has observed them on dissection of a child, aged 4.

Omphaloncie, s. f.,—omphaloncus, m. (ὀμφαλὸς, navel, ὄγκος, a tumour), L.,—Nabelgeschwullst, f. G.,—*tumour* of the *navel*.

Omphalorrhagie, s. f.,—omphalorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—der Nabelblutfluss, G.,—*hemorrhage* from the *navel*; rarely occurring except in the new-born infant, Omphalotomie, s. f.,—omphalotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—*incision* of the *navel*,—der Nabelschnitt, G.: according to some writers, *division* of the *umbilical* cord,—das *Abschneiden* des *Nabel*stranges, G.

Onanisme, s. m.,—onanismus, m. L.,—Onanie, Selbstbefleckung, f. G.,—see Masturbation.

Once, s. f.,—uncia, f. L.,—οὐγκία,—Unze, f. G.,—ounce: the 16th part of the *French Livre*; containing eight drachms,—see Gros, twenty-four scruples,—Scrupule, and five hundred and seventy-six grains.

Oncotomie, s. f.,—oncotomia, *tumoris incisio*, f. L.,—oncotomy: in Surgery, the *opening* (ἡ τομὴ) of a *tumour*,—Oncose, s. f. (ἡ ὄγκος), oncosis, f. L.;—die *Oeffnung* einer *Geschwullst*,—and, especially, of an *abscess*,—und bes. einer *Abscesses*, G.,—with a cutting instrument.

Onction, s. f.,—unctio, illitio, f. L.,—ἡ ἄλειψις,—Salbung, f. G.: in Therapeutics, gentle *friction* with *unctuous* remedies,—die *Linderungs*mittel, G.

Onctuosité, s. f.,—unctuositas, f. L.,—ἡ λιπαρότης,—Fettigkeit, f. G.,—unctuosity: the quality of anything fat, oily, or *unctuous*,—Onctueux, adj.,—unctuosus, λιπαρὸς,—fett, ölig, schmierig, G.

Ondulant, Ondoyant, adj.,—undulans, L.,—wellend, wellenförmig, G.,—undulating, wave-like: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to a *pulse* which resembles, from its fulness and inequality of stroke, the *undulation*,—Ondulation, s. f.,—undulatio, f. L.,—das Wellenschlagen, G.,—or *undulatory* motion,—die *wellenförmige* Bewegung,—of waters,—a term synon., in Surgical Pathology, with Fluctuation.

Ondulé, Onduleux, adj.,—undulatus, undulosus, L.,—wellig, wellenrändig, G.,—undulated, undulous: epithets, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, whose organs, as the *pileus* of *Hypoglossus undulatus*, and *leaf* of *Nicotiana undulata*, exhibit a *waved* or *undulating* outline; and, generally,—of the organs themselves, as the *undulated petal* of *Geranium phæum*, and the *frond* of *Ulva crispa*. In Zoology,—of *birds*; which, as *Loxia undulata*, possess a plumage, of *wavy* colouring. Ondulifolié, adj.,—wellenblättrig. G.,—wave-leaved: an epithet applied, in Botany, plantis quæ ferunt *undulata folia*, L.

Onéirodynie, s. f.,—Oneirodynia, f. (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—morbid disturbed dreaming,—das krankhafte, ängstliche, Traumen, G.: in Nosology, a genus of diseases, instituted by Cullen; and comprehending the *active*,—*Oneir. active*, F.,—*On.* activa, L.,—or somnambulism; and the *gravative*,—*On. grav.*,—*On.* gravans, or the nightmare,—see Cauchemar.

Onéirogme, s. m.,—ὀνειρωγμὸς,—oneirogmus, m. L.: 1. a *lascivious dream*,—ein lebhafter Traum, G.; synon. with Onéirogyne, s. m.,—oneirogyne, f. (ὀνειρὸς, a dream, γυνὴ, a female), L.: 2., according to some writers, the *nocturnal pollution*,—Onéirogone, s. m.,—oneirogonus, m. (*same*, and γονὴ, semen), L.,—die Pollution im Traume, G.,—ἡ ὀνείρωξις, of the *Greeks*,—consequent on such dream.

Onéirologie, s. f.,—ἡ ὀνειρολογία,—oneirologia, f. L.: the *doctrine*, or the *theory*, of *dreams*,—die Lehre von den *Träumen*, die Traumtheorie, G. Onéiromancie, s. f.,—oneiromantia, f. (ὀνειρὸς, a dream, μαντεία, divination), L.,—Traumdeuterie, f. G.: the pretended art of *predicting* future events from *dreams*. Ὀνειρόμαντις: a professor of *oneiromancy*, an *interpreter* of *dreams*.

Ongle, s. m.,—ὁ ὄνυξ,—unguis, m. L.,—der Nagel, G.,—nail: in Anatomy, the elastic, horny, and semi-transparent plate which protects the extremity of the dorsal surface of each finger and toe in Man, and divers of the *Quadrumana*. Assuming the figure of a *claw*,—die Klaue, Kralle, G.,—in the lower *Mammifera* and the *Raptorial Birds*, and of a laterally compressed hook, or *clutch*,—*Griffe*, f. F.,—in the *Felidæ*, it serves as an instrument of capture, aggression, or defence:—in the *Solidungula*, of a *hoof*,—see Sabot,—as a protection for the foot: also, the curved appendage, one or

two in number, attached to the extreme articulation of the tarsus of *Insects.*

Onglée, s. f.,—digitorum stupor e gelu, L.: the painful sensation at the *extremity of the fingers;* produced by exposure to extreme cold.

Onglet, s. m.,—τὸ ονύχιον,—unguis, unguiculus, m. L.,—Klaue, Kralle, f., Nagel, m. G.,—claw: in Botany, the inferior and ordinarily contracted portion of each piece of a polypetalous corolla; by which the petal is attached to the flower: in Entomology, the minute and rigid spine, or spines, which project from the external border of the wing of certain *Diptera:* in Ophthalmic Pathology, synon. with Ptérygion. Ongleté, adj.,—See

Onguiculé, adj.,—unguiculatus, L.,—beklaut, G.,—unguiculated, clawed: an epithet, in Zoology, specifically designative of animals whose organs, as the *arms* of *Sepia unguiculata,* are furnished with *claws;* generally,—of organs themselves which, as as the *maxillæ* of *Cicindela,* terminate in an articulation possessing a *claw-like* motion: in Botany,—of plants whose *petals,* as the two superior of *Corysanthes unguiculata*—, and, of petals, themselves, which, as those of *Statice armeria,*—possess a long and conspicuous *claw.*

Onguiforme, adj.,—ὀνυχοειδὴς,—klauen-, krallen-, nagelförmig, G.,—unguiform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *nail,* or *claw,—unguis,* L.; as, in Conchology, the *testaceous envelope* of *Patella unguiformis.* Onguié, adj.: presenting the *figure* of a *hoof,—ungula,* L.; as the *shells* of *Mytilus ungulatus.*

Onguent, s. m.,—unguentum, n. L.,—τὸ μύρον,—die Salbe, G.,—unguent, ointment: in Pharmacy, a compound, for external application, of fatty substances with juices, resins, or powders, of divers kinds; and of an intermediate consistence between liniment and plaster.

Onychogryptose, s. f.,—onychogryptosis, f. (ὄνυξ, a nail, γρύπτω, to curve), L.,—die Nagelkrümme, das *Gebogensein* der *Nägel,* G.: *curvature* of the *nails;* a phenomenon, of frequent occurrence, in hectic fever. Onychophthorie, Onychophyme, Onychoptose: feminine substantive compounds of ὄνυξ, with φθορὰ, vitiation; φῦμα, swelling; and πτῶσις, falling; employed to, respectively, designate a *morbid alteration,*—onychophthoria, f. L.,—das *Verderbniss* der *Nägel,* G.—; *tumefaction,*—onychophyma, n. L.,—die Nagelgeschwullst, das Nagelauswuchs—; and *spontaneous separation,*—onychoptosis, f. L.,—das *Abfallen* der *Nägel,*—of the human *nails.*

Oologie, s. f.,—oologia, f. (ὠὸν, an egg, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oologie, Eierlehre, G.?: a *Treatise* on, or *History* of, the *eggs* of Birds. See Hewitson's *British Oology,* 3 vols 8vo., London, 1831–38. Oologiste, s. m.,—oologista, m. L.,—oologist: an author of *such Treatise;* a student of *oology.*

Oophorite, s. f.,—oophoritis, f. (ὠοφόρος, that which bears, or produces, eggs), L.,—die Eierstocksentzündung, G.: inflammation of the *ovary,*—oophoron (Kraus), n. L.,—der Eierstock, G.

Oothèque, s. f.,—ootheca, f. (ὠὸν, an egg, θήκη, repository), L.: a term applied, by some Botanists, to the *ovary* of the *Filices;* and proposed, by Dr. Palmer, as a substitute for the obviously objectionable *ovarium,*—see Ovaire,—in designating a cabinet-*collection* of the *eggs* of Birds.

Oozoaire. s. m.,—oozoon, n. (ὠὸν, an egg, ζῶον, an animal), L.,—das Eithier, G. Oozoaires, pl.,—*Oozoa,*—die Eithiere: in Zoology, a division of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending those countless forms of animated being, in which neither nervous nor vascular system is visibly developed; and which, consequently, exhibit the simple character of the *ova* of the superior animals.

Opacité, s. f.,—opacitas, f. L.,—ἡ ζόφωσις,—die Dunkelheit, Undurchsichtigkeit, f. G.,—opacity: the quality of that which is *opaque,* or incapable of transmitting the rays of light,—Opaque, adj.,—opacus,—ζοφοειδὴς,—dunkel, undurchsichtig; and, consequently, opposed, in signification, to *transparency,*—see Transparence. *Opacité de la cornée transparente,*—(die durchsichtige Hornhaut, G.),—*opacitas* corneæ lucidæ, L.,—see Albugo, et Leucome; — *du crystallin,*—see Cataracte. *Cornée opaque,*—cornea *opaca,* L.,—see Sclérotique.

Opérateur, s. m.,—operator, m. L., and E.,—Handarbeiter, m. G.: in common language, one who performs a manual process, or *operation,*—Opération, s. f.,—operatio, f. L.,—die Wirkung, Verrichtung, G.: in Science, a surgeon,—Wundarzt, G.,—who devotes himself to the performance of the greater chirurgical *operations,*—majores chirurgiæ *operationes,* L.,—or professes *operative* Surgery,—la Médecine *opératoire.* A chemical or pharmaceutical *operation,*—ein chem. od. pharmaceutischer *Process,* G.

Opercule, s. f.,—operculum, n. L.,—Deckel, m. G.,—opercule or lid: in Mastozoology, the *tragus* of the ear, when sufficiently elongated to *close* the auricular cavity: in Ichthyology, the *apparatus,—operculum* branchiarum, L.,—der Kiemen*deckel,* G.,—gill-*cover,*—composed of four osseous pieces, which *covers,* and protects, the branchiæ of many Fishes: in Conchology, the *calcareous* or *horny plate* which *closes* the orifice of certain univalve shells,—see Hélice; the assemblage of two, or more, minute *testaceous pieces,* which *shuts,* above, the cavity resulting from the union of the several valves of multivalve Shells, as *Ba-*

lanus; and, according to Linnæus, the smaller of the *two pieces* constituting divers inequivalve bivalve shells, especially when it is flat, as in *Ostrea.* In Botany, a term synon. with EPIPHRAGME.

OPERCULÉ, adj.,—operculatus, L.,—gedeckelt, G.,—operculated: closed by an *opercule;* as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Helix,*—see HÉLICE,—during winter: in Entomology, the *eyes* of *Noctua conspicillata;* and, in Botany, the *capsule* of *Convolvulus* —, and *fruit* of *Momordica operculata.* In Ichthyology, specifically designative of fishes which, as *Labrus operculatus,* exhibit spots on the *operculum,* or gill-cover. OPERCULIFORME, adj.,—operculiformis, L.,—deckelförmig, G.: *resembling* an *opercule* or *lid;* as, in Conchology, the smaller flat valve of *Ostrea.*

OPHIASE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀφίασις,—ophiasis, f. L.: a variety of *partial baldness,*—ALOPÉCIE,—in which the parts, destitute of hair, exhibit a winding *serpent-like* figure,—das Ausfallen der Haare auf einzelnen geschlungenen oder *schlangenförmigen* Streifen auf dem Kopfe, G.: also, an ancient synonym of ICHTHYOSE.

OPHIDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—ὀφιοειδὴς,—schlangenartig, G.,—ophidian, snake-like, of the *snake* kind. OPHIDIENS, s. m., pl.,—*Ophidii,* vel *Ophidia,* L.,—die *schlangenartigen* Thiere, Schlangen, G.: in Herpetology, one of the four, or three, Orders into which the Class, *Reptilia,*—see REPTILE,—has been distributed by Cuvier, and the later Zoologists; comprehending the *serpents,*—οἱ ὄφιδες,—or *Ophidian* Reptiles.

OPHIOPHAGE, adj.,—ὀφιοφαγὸς,—ophiophagus, L.,—schlangenfressend, G.: an epithet, in Zoology, applied to Man, or other animals; which, as certain people of *Africa,* hence termed *Ophiophagi* by Pliny, *feed* upon *serpents.*

OPHIORHIZE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ophiorhiza (Pentandria, monogynia; Rubiaceæ),* L.,—die Schlangelwurz, G.,—Snake-Root. The *root* of the common species,—*O. mongas,*—is employed, by the *Indians,* as an antidote to the bite of venomous *serpents.* Hence the name: ὄφις, a snake; ῥίζα, a root.

OPHIOSTOME, s. m.,—*Ophiostoma* (ὄφις, a snake, στόμα, a mouth), L.: in Helminthology, a genus of cylindrical, elastic, and *bilabiate Entozoa;* constituting, in the Arrangement of Rudolphi,—*Entozoorum Synopsis,* p. 60,—the 10th, of the Order, *Nematoidea.* The few species which it comprehends, inhabit the *primæ viæ* of the lower *Mammifera* and Fishes. One is said, by a *French* lexicographer, to infest the human intestines.

OPHTHALGIE, s. f.,—ophthalgia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, ἄλγος, pain), L.: a synonym of OPHTHALMODYNIE.

OPHTHALMIATRE, s. m.,—ophthalmiater, vel ophthalmiatrus, m. (*same,* and ἰατρὸς, a physician), L.: an oculist,—see OCULISTE,—a professor, or practitioner, of *ophthalmic medicine* or *surgery,*—OPHTHALMIATRIE, s. f.,—ophthalmiatria, f. L.,—die Augenheilkunde, G. See Weller, *Die Krankheiten des Menschlichen Auges,* 8vo. Berlin, 1830.

OPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀφθαλμία: in Pathology, according to modern distinctions, inflammation of the mucous membrane which invests the *eye-ball* and corresponding surfaces of the *eye-lids.* The external *ophthalmy,—ophthalmia, inflammatio oculi,* externa,—die aüssere *Augenentzündung, Entz.* der äusseren Augenhaut,—of *Latin,* and *German* writers, it is distinguished into the *acute* and *chronic,*—l'*Ophthalm. aiguë,* et *chronique,* F.,—*ophth.* acuta et chronica, L.,—die acute oder hitzige, und die chronische *Augenentz.,* G. The *former* exhibits two marked varieties: the *puriform,*—l'*Ophth. puriforme,—ophth.*—blennorrhœa oculi—neonatorum,—die *Augenentz.* Neugeborener; and the *gonorrhœal,*—l'*Ophth. blenorrhagique,—ophth.*—blennorrhœa oculi—gonorrhoica,—die gonorrhoische *Augenentz.*

The various forms of *ophthalmy* receive, also, specific designations from their peculiar exciting causes, or the morbid conditions of system with which they are connected; as the *catarrhal, scrofulous,* and *syphilitic,—Ophth.* catarrhalis, scrophulosa, venerea vel syphilitica, L.,—die katarrhalische, scrophulose, venerische oder syphilitische *Augenentz.,* G.; or from the country in which they are endemic, as the *Egyptian,—Ophth.*—blennorrhœa oculi—Ægyptiaca,—die ägyptische *Augenentzünd.*

"Im weitern Sinne," observes Most, in his excellent *Encyklopädie der gesammten Medicinischen und Chirurgischen Praxis,* "umfasst das Wort *Ophthalmie* die ganze Gattung jenen acuten und chronischen Entzündungen, welche am Augapfel, an seinen Häuten und Muskeln, an den Augenliedern und den Thränenwerkzeugen verkommen. Im engern Sinne, nennt man auch die am häufigsten verkommende Entzündung der Conjunctiva Ophthalmie.—Noch andere nahmen das Wort identisch mit Ophthalmitis, und nennen die Entzündung des Bulbus Ophthalmie." See, also, OPHTHALMITE.

OPHTHALMIQUE, adj.,—ὀφθαλμικὸς,—ophthalmicus, L.,—die *Augen* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—relating, or belonging, to the *eyes,*—οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an *Artery,—Artère ophthalmique* (— orbitaire, Ch.), F.,—arteria *ophthalmica,* L.,—die *Augen*arterie, G.,—a branch of the internal carotid which passes to the eye through the foramen opticum: 2.—two *Veins,* one of which,—*Veine*

ophthalmique,—vena *ophthalmica*,—die *Augen*vene,—quits the orbit by the sphenoid fissure, and pours its blood into the cavernous sinus; and the other,—*V. ophthalm. faciale*,—forms a branch of communication between the facial and *ophthalmic* veins: 3. a *Nerve*,—Nerf *ophthalmique* (— orbito-frontal, Ch.),—nervus *ophthalmicus*,—der *Augen*nerv,—the smallest division of the fifth, or TRIFACIAL; which, receiving a twig from the first cervical ganglion, enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure, and divides into a lacrymal, frontal, and nasal branch: and, 4. a minute *Ganglion*,—*G. ophthalmique*, ou *Lenticulaire*,—g. *ophthalmicum*,—der *Augen*knoten,—situated on the external part of the optic nerve. In Pharmacy,—to *remedies*,—les *Topiques ophthalmiques*, F.,—τὰ ὀφθαλμικὰ,—remedia *ophthalmica*, L.,—die *Augen*mittel, G.,—topically employed in the treatment —: in common language, that branch of Medical Science which, as *Médecine ophthalmique*,—see OPHTHALMIATRIE,—is restricted to the study —; and those *Institutions* which, as an *Eye*-Infirmary,—die *Augenkranken*anstalt, are specially, or exclusively, devoted to the observation, and management—of *ophthalmic* diseases,—die *Augen*krankheiten, G.

OPHTHALMITE, s. f.,—ophthalmitis, f. L.: according to the *French* Lexicographers, a synonym of OPHTHALMIE;—to the *German*,—*internal ophthalmy*, inflammation of the *eye-ball*,—die wahre innere *Augenentzündung*, *Entz.* des *Augapfels*, G.,—*ophthalmia* interna, inflammatio *bulbi oculi*, L.

OPHTHALMOBLENNORRHÉE, s. f.,—ophthalmoblennorrhœa, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, and BLENORRHÉE), L.,—der Augenschleimfluss, G.: a *puriform discharge* from the *eye-lids*. OPHTHALMOCARCINÔME, s. m.,—ophthalmocarcinoma, n. L.,—der Augenkrebs, G.,—*cancer* of the *eye*. OPHTHALMOCÈLE, s. f.,—ophthalmocele, f. L.,—der Augenbruch, G.,—*hernia*, or inordinate *protrusion*, of the *eye-ball*,—EXOPHTHALMIE.

OPHTHALMODYNIE, s. f.,—ophthalmodynia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, eye, ὀδύνη, pain), *dolor oculi*, L.,—der Augenschmerz, G.,—*pain* of the *eye-ball*: according to some witers, orbito-frontal neuralgia. OPHTHALMŒDÈME, s. m.,—ophthalmœdema, n. L.,—das *Oedem* der *Conjunctiva Oculi*, G.,—an *œdematous* condition of the *conjunctiva* of the eye.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—ophthalmographia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, γράφω, to describe), L.,—*Beschreibung* des *Auges*, G.,—*description* of the *eye*. OPHTHALMOIATRIE, s. f. See OPHTHALMIATRIE. OPHTHALMOLOGIE, s. f.,—ophthalmologia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς. καὶ λόγος), L.,—die Augenlehre, G.,—a *discourse*, or *Treatise*, upon the *eye*. OPHTHALMOLOGIQUE, adj.,—ophthalmologicus, L.,—ophthalmologisch, G.,—ophthalmological: pertaining to *Ophthalmology*.

OPHTHALMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—ophthalmometrum, n. (*same*, and μέτρον, measure), L.,—Augenmesser, m. G. ?,—ophthalmometer: an instrument for *measuring* the capacity of the chambers of the *eye*.

OPHTHALMONCIE, s. f.,—ophthalmoncus, m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, tumour), L.,—die Augengeschwullst, G.,—*tumefaction* of the *eye*.

OPHTHALMONOSOLOGIE, s. f.,—ophthalmonosologia, f. (*same*, and NOSOLOGIE), L.,—die Ophthalmonosologie, Augenkrankheitslehre, G.,—ophthalmonosology. See Beer, *Lehre von den Augenkrankheiten*, etc. 2 vols, Wien, 1813; and Middlemore's elaborate *Treatise on Diseases of the Eye*, 2 vols 8vo. Birmingham, 1835.

OPHTHALMOPLÉGIE, s. f.,—ophthalmoplegia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, πληγὴ, a stroke), L.,—die *Lähmung* der *Augenmuskeln*, G.,—*paralysis* of the muscles of the *eye-ball*.

OPHTHALMOPTOSE, s. f.,—ophthalmoptosis, f. (*same*, and πτῶσις, a falling down), *prolapsus bulbi oculi*, L.,—ein *Vorfall* des *Augapfels*, G.,—*protrusion* of the *eye-ball*, consequent on hydrophthalmy; complete *prolapsus* of *the organ*. See EXOPHTHALMIE.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIE, s. f.,—ophthalmorrhagia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), *hæmorrhagia oculi* vel *orbitæ*, L.,—eine *starke Blutung* aus dem *Auge*, oder aus der *Augenhöhle*, G.,—a *profuse flow of blood* from the *eye* or *orbit*. OPHTHALMORRHAGIQUE, adj.,—ophthalmorrhagicus,—ophthalmorrhagic: relating to, suffering, or proceeding from, *Ophthalmorrhagie*,—*Ophthalmorrhagie* betreffend, daran leidend, davon herrührend, G. OPHTHALMORRHÉE, s. f.,—ophthalmorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Augenfluss, G. *Extravasation* of blood, or other fluid, *beneath* the *eye-lids*,—unter den *Augen*liedern,—constitutes the *O. externa*;—*within* the *eye*,—im *Auge*,—*O. interna*, of *German* ophthalmological writers.

OPHTHALMOSCOPIE, s. f.,—ophthalmoscopia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, σκοπέω, to examine), L.: according to the *French* lexicographers, the art of distinguishing the temperament of an individual by *examination* of his *eyes*;—to the *German*,—ophthalmoscopy, or *inspection* of the *eye*,—die Augenschau, *Untersuchung* des *Auges*, G. OPHTHALMOSTATE, s. m.,—ophthalmostatum (*same*, and στάω, to fix), *speculum oculi*, n. L.,—ein Ophthalmostät, Augenhalter, G.: an instrument for separating the eye-lids, and *fixing* the *eye*, during the performance of the more important surgical operations upon that organ.

OPHTHALMOTHÉRAPEUTIQUE, s. f.,—ophthalmotherapia, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, θεραπεία, cure), L.,—ophthalmic therapeutics: *treatment* of the *morbid affections* of the *eye*. OPHTHALMOTOMIE, s. f.,—ophthalmotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—

ophthalmotomy: in Anatomy, *dissection*—: in Surgery, *incision* of the *cornea* or other membranes, or *extirpation*—of the *eye-ball*. Ophthalmotherapeuticus, adj., L.: pertaining to the *treatment* of *eye-diseases*.

Ophthalmoxyse, s. f.,—ophthalmoxysis, f. (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye, ζύω, to scratch), L.: *scarification* of the *eye*,—die *Scarification* des *Auges*, G.,—with an instrument,—Ophthalmoxystre, s. m.,——ophthalmoxystrum, n. (*same*, and ξύστρον, a scarifier), L.,—ein Augenkratzer, G.,—constructed for the purpose.

Opiacé, adj.,—opiacus, L.: containing *opium*. Opiat, s. m.,—opiatum, n. L.: in *French* Pharmacy, an *Electuary*,—of these there are several different formulæ,—into the constitution of which *opium* essentially enters: in *German*, and *English*, a *remedy*,—das Opiat,—opiate; composed principally, or exclusively, of *opium*. Opiologie, s. f.,—opiologia, f. L.: a compound of the *Greek*, ὄπιον, juice of the poppy, and λόγος; employed to designate a *Treatise* on, or the *doctrine* of, *opium*,—die *Lehre* vom *Opium*.

Opilation, s. f. See Obstruction.

Opisthotonos, s. m.: in Pathology, a term borrowed from the *Greek*, ὀπισθοτονία (ὄπισθε, backwards, τείνω, to bend),—opisthotonus, m., L.; and employed to designate that variety of *tetanus*,—*t. dorsalis*, L.,—in which the body is *bent backwards*,—Starrkrampf mit *Ruckbiegung* des Körpers, G.

Opisto-Gastrique, adj.,—opisto-gastricus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *cœliac artery*,—see Cœliaque; from its situation *behind*,—ὄπισθε,—the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ.

Opium, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὄπιον,—das Opium, der Mohnsaft, G.: in Pharmacy, the *inspissated juice* of the stems, and capsules, of *Papaver album*,—see Pavot. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations*: an *Aqueous Extract*,—Extractum Opii Aquâ frigidâ paratum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wässriges Opiumextract, G.; a *Simple Tincture*,—Tinctura de Opii Extracto,—Einfache Opiumtinctur; a *Compound Wine* or *Tincture*,—Vinum de Opio compositum (Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami),—Safranhaltige Opiumtinctur (Tinct. Opii crocata); a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Opio,—Opiumsyrup,—see Diacode; and an *Electuary*,—Electuarium Opiatum Polypharmacum,—Theriaca. The *French*, moreover, have *Extracts*, in addition to the *Morphia*,—see Morphine,—prepared by long digestion; by fermentation; and with wine: and an *Astringent Electuary*,—see Diascorde. The *Germans*, a *Vinous*, and a *Benzoic Tincture*,—Weinige, und Benzoesäurehaltige Opiumtinctur,—Tinct. Opii Benzoica, vel Elixir Paregoricum; an *Ether*,—Opiumäther; a *Distilled Water*,—Destillirtes Opiumwasser; and a *Plaster*,—Opiumpflaster. For an analysis of *opium*,—see *Dictionnaire Universelle de Matière Médicale*, vol. v.

Opobalsamum, s.m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀπόβαλσαμον,—opobalsam: a term applied, by the *Greeks*, to a liquid, odoriferous, and *aromatic balsam*,—*Baume de la Mecque*, *B.*—Térébinthine—*de Judée*; which possesses the general *stimulant* properties of the balsams. The *Balsam of Mecca* is the produce of *Amyris opobalsamum*, and *gileadensis*. See Balsamier.

Opodeldoch, ou Opodeltoch, s. m.: a term of *Arabic* origin; employed to designate, in *French* Pharmacy, a *remedy*, for external application, consisting of an infusion of divers bitter and aromatic plants in alcohol, with the addition of castor, camphor, and white soap. Probably less effective, as less simple and elegant, than its modern analogue, Linimentum Saponis, of the London Pharmacopeia,—L. saponato-camphoratum, of *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, of the *German* Schwartze.

Opodéocèle, ou Opocèle, s. f.,—opodeocele, vel opocele, f. (ὀπὴ, an orifice, κήλη, hernia), *h.* foraminis ovalis, L.,—der *Bruch* am eiförmigen *Loche*, G.,—*hernia* of the oval, obturator or sub-pubic *foramen*. Synon. with, but less objectionable than, Oodéocèle; a compound of the *Greek* adj., ᾠώδης, —oodes,—eiförmig,—egg-shaped, oval,—and κήλη; and justly designated, by Kraus, as "etwas dreist gebildet."

Opopanax, s. m. F., et L.,—ὁ ὀποπάναξ, —das Panaxgummi, der Panaxsaft, G.: in Pharmacy, a fetid *gum-resin*; supplied by the *root* of *Pastinaca opopanax*,—see Panais. Reputed *antispasmodic* and *expectorant*.

Opposant, adj.,—opponens, L.,—opponent, placed in *opposition*: a term substantively employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *muscles of the hand*; as, 1. *Muscle opposant* (—Carpo-Métacarpien, Ch.), *du pouce*,—*Opponens*—Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis,—*Gegensteller* des Daumens, G.: a flat triangular muscle; attached, on one side, to the anterior annular ligament of the wrist, and os trapezium,—on the other, along the whole external border of the first metacarpal bone: and, 2. *M. oppos.* (—Carpo-Métacarpien) *du petit doigt*,—*Opponens*—Abductor metacarpi—minimi digiti manûs,—Abzieher des kleinen Fingers: a muscle of like figure and disposition; extending from the anterior carpal ligament, to the whole internal border of the fifth, or last, metacarpal bone.

Opposé, adj.,—oppositus, L.,—gegenüberstehend, gegenständig, entgegengesetzt, G.,—opposed, placed *opposite* to each other, on the same horizontal plane: an epithet, in Botany, generally designative of *parts* which, as the *flowers* of *Lysimachia nummularia*—; and, specifically,—of *plants* whose organs, as the *bracteæ* of *Rafnia opposita*,—

are *so circumstanced.* OPPOSITIFOLIÉ, adj., —gegenüberstehendblättrig, paarblättrig, G.:—generally designative of *parts*, or *organs*, which, as the *flower* of *Solanum dulcamara*, and *tendril* of *Vitis vinifera*, are placed diametrically *opposite* to the point from which the *leaf* arises;—specifically, of those which, as *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, exhibit *leaves* arranged, in *opposition*, on the stem. See ALTERNE.

OPPRESSION, s. f. F., and E.,—oppressio, f. L.,—die Beängstigung, G.: in Pathology, a sense of *weight* in any part of the body, more especially the breast,—*Oppress. de poitrine*,—*oppressio* pectoris, L.; — *des forces*,—*oppressio* virium,—*oppression* of the vital powers.

OPTICO-TROCHLEI-SCLÉROTICIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the superior oblique muscle of the eye,—see OBLIQUE; from its attachments.

OPTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀπτικὴ,—optice, f. L., —die Optik, Lichtlehre, G.,—Optics: that branch of Physics which regards *vision* in general, and, more especially, the phenomena of light as propagated, in a direct line, to the organ of vision. OPTICIEN, s. m.,—optices peritus vel professor, L.,—der Opticus, G.,—an optician.

OPTIQUE, adj.,—ὀπτικὸς,—opticus, L.,—optisch, G.,—optic, optical: relating to *optics*, or the organs, or instruments, whereby *vision* is accomplished, or assisted; as, in Anatomy, an *orbitar orifice*,—*Trou optique*, F.,—foramen *opticum*, L.,—das *Seh*nervenloch, G.; situated near the base of lesser wing of the sphenoid bone, and transmitting to the *orbit*, 2. a *Nerve*,—NERF *optique* (— oculaire, Ch.),—nervus *opticus*,—der *Seh*nerv,—of the second cerebral pair, —zweites Hirnpaar, G.; which, on arrival at the eye-ball, expanding into the retina, —see RÉTINE,—constitutes the especial seat of the sense of *vision*; but does not arise from, 3. the incorrectly designated *optic* thalamus,—see COUCHE,—th. *opticus*,—der *Seh*hügel,—of the older—,—Ganglion cerebri posterius,—das hintere Hirnganglion,—of modern anatomical writers: in Physics, an *instrument*,—*optisches* Instrument, G.,—for the purposes of more minute or extended *vision*.

In Psychology, and Pathology, the erroneous *impressions*,—*optical* delusions,—illusiones *opticæ*, L.,—sometimes conveyed, through the organ of *vision*, to the mind, under the influence of natural or morbid causes; as the celebrated spectre of the Brocken, or the fantastic imagery which disturbs the sensorium of the patient in typhus gravior, delirium tremens, and other pathological conditions of the brain.

OR, s. m.,—aurum, n. L.,—ὁ χρυσὸς,—Gold, n. G., and E.: a well-known *metal*; found, in nature, either pure, or combined with a small quantity of silver, copper, and iron. Spec. Grav. 29,157. *Or musif*, *mosaïque*, ou *moraïque*,—*aurum* mosaicum, —das Mahler*gold*,—mosaic *gold*: deuto- or persulphuret of tin. —*fulminant*,—*aurum* fulminans,—Knall*gold*: an oxide of *gold*,—*oxyde d'or ammoniacal*,—precipitated, from the hydrochlorate, by an excess of ammonia. — *potable*,—*aurum* potabile: the liquid resulting from addition of a volatile oil to a solution of hydrochlorate of *gold*.

ORAGE, s. m.,—ἡ θύελλα, τὸ χεῖμα,—procella, tempestas, f., turbo, m., L.,—der Sturm, Sturmwind, G.,—storm, tempest: a meteorological phenomenon, varying in violence and duration. Figuratively, excessive mental agitation: l'*orage de l'âme*,—animi *perturbatio*, L.,—the *tempest* of the passions. ORAGEUX, adj.,—θυελλώδης, —procellosus,—stürmisch,—stormy; as the ocean when agitated by the *tempest*: or appearing, or delighting, in *storms*; as the common *Stormy* Petrel,—*Pétr. tempête*, F., —*Thalassidroma*—olim *Procellaria*—*pelagica*,—der gemeine *Sturm*vogel, G.

ORANGE, s. f., F., and E.,—aurantium, n. L.,—die Pomeranze, Orange, G.: the *fruit* of the *Orange-tree*,—see ORANGER. ORANGÉ, adj.,—pomeranzenfärbig, G.,—orange: in Physics, one of the seven colours of the solar spectrum, second after the red.

ORANGEADE, s. f., F., G., and E.: the juice of *orange*, diluted with water.

ORANGER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Citrus (Polyadelphia, polyandria)*, L.,—der Pomeranzenbaum, G.,—Orange-tree; constituting the type of the *Aurantiaceæ*, of *British*, and les ORANGERS, s. m., pl., ou HESPÉRIDÉES, of *French* botanical writers. The three principal *medicinal* and *dietetic* species are the *Citron-tree*,—*C. medica*,—see CITRONNIER; the *Lemon*,—*C. limonium*,—LIMONIER; and *sweet Orange*,—*C. aurantium*. The *flowers* of the *latter* afford an *antispasmodic Distilled Water*,—Aqua stillatitia de floribus Citri Aurantii, *Ph. Gall.*,—das Pomeranzenblüthenwasser, G.; and an odoriferous *Volatile Oil*,—NEROLI, —das Neroliöl. The *leaves*, *tonic* and *anodyne*: the *dried rind*,—Cortex Aurantii exsiccata, L.,—die getrocknete Pomeranzenschale,—of the *fruit*,—see ORANGE,—bitter, aromatic, *stimulant* and *tonic*: *juice* largely impregnated with citric acid.

ORBICULAIRE, adj.,—subrotundus, L.,—zirkelrund, kreisförmig, G.. an epithet applied, in the Natural Sciences, to organs, or objects, which exhibit the figure of the *sphere* or *circle*,—*orbis*, L.; as, in Anatomy, 1. the smallest of the *Ossicula auditûs*, —die Gehörknochelchen, G.,—*Os orbic.* ou *lenticulaire*, F.,—os *orbiculare*. lenticulare, vel ossiculum Sylvii, L.,—das *runde* Ohrbeinchen, G.; connecting the longer process of the incus with stapes; and regard-

ed, by Sömmerring, as, itself, a process of the *latter*,—see ETRIER : 2. an azygous *orbicular Muscle*,—*M. orbiculaire des lèvres*,ou LABIAL,—*Orbicularis*, vel Sphincter, oris, L.,—der *Ring-* oder Schliessmuskel des Mundes,G.; situated in the substance of the lips,and extending from one commissure to the other; and, 3.an analogous *muscle of the eye-lids*,—*M. orbiculaire des paupières*,—see PALPÉBRAL : in Ichthyology, a species of *Chætodon*, designated, from its figure, *C. orbicularis* : in Fossil Conchology, and Malacology, the *shell* of the *Nummulites*, and of a species of *Ostrea*,—*O. orbicularis* ; and, in Actinozoology, among the fungiform *Polypi*, *Meandrina orbicularis*. In Botany, the *capsule* of *Rhinanthus crista galli* ; the *hile* of *Esculus* ; the *stigma* of *Berberis* ; and *leaf* of *Cotyledon orbiculare*. ORBICULÉ, adj.,—kreisrund, G.,—orbiculated; as, in Zoology, the *abdomen* of certain *Arachnida* ; and the *corselet* of *Lampyris* : in Botany, the *leaf* of *Cocculus orbiculatus*.

ORBITAIRE, adj.,—orbitar, orbitary, relating to, situated near or within, the *orbit* of the eye : an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the rounded and projecting *ridge*,—*Arcade orbitaire*, F.,—arcus *orbitalis*, vel supraciliaris, L.,—der Augenbrauenbogen, G.,—which separates the frontal from, 2. the *orbitar portion*,—*P. orbitaire*,—das *Augenhöhlen*theil, G.,—of the frontal bone ; and forming part of the contour of, 3. the *orbitar* Cavity,—*Cavité*, ou *Fosse*, *orbitaire*,—see ORBITE,—terminates in, 4. two *Processes*,—*Apophyses orbitaires* ; the *external* and larger of which, a.—processus *orbitalis* externus, malaris, vel zygomaticus, L.,—der Wangenbeinfortsatz, G.,—articulates with the malar bone ; and the *internal* and more slender, b.—process. *orb.* internus vel maxillaris,—with os unguis and superior maxillary bone,—see ANGULAIRE : 5. the *orbitar Orifices* ; of which there are, a. the supra-orbitary,—*Trou orbitaire supérieur*,—foramen supra*orbitale*,—das Ober*augenhöhlen*loch,—situated on the arch of like name, one third from its internal or nasal extremity, and transmitting the frontal nerve ; and, b. the two *internal orbitar*,—innere *Augenhohlen*löcher,—*Trous orbitaires internes*,—foramina *orbitalia* interna, vel ethmoidea, formed by an union of corresponding notches of the frontal and ethmoid bones, and distinguished into an *anterior* and *posterior*,—vorderes und hinteres, G. ; the *former* giving passage to ethmoid twig of the nasal nerve, and to a small arterial branch : 6. two *Fissures*,—*Fentes orbitaires*,—of which, a. the *superior*, is termed the *sphenoid*,—see SPHÉNOÏDE ; and, b. the *inferior*, the *spheno-maxillary*,—see SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE : 7. an *Artery*,—*Artère orbitaire* (die *Augenhöhlen*schlagader, G.), of Chaussier, and *ophthalmic*,—see OPHTHALMIQUE,—of other Anatomists : and, 8. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf orbitaire*,—der *Augenhöhlen*-nerv,—supplied by the superior maxillary ; and entering the orbit by the sphenomaxillary fissure.

ORBITE, s.f.,—orbita, f. L.,—die Augenhöhle, G. : in Anatomy, the name of the two *facial cavities* which contain the eyeballs, and their appendages. In Man, it is constituted by an union of three of the cranial with four of the facial bones ; and does not communicate, as in divers of the *Vertebrata*, with the temporal fossa. For its orifices, and fissures,—see ORBITAIRE.

ORBITO-EXTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN, ORBITO-INTUS-SCLÉROTICIEN, s. m., and adj. : terms respectively applied, by Dumas, to the *external*, and *internal straight muscles* of the *eye*,—see DROIT. ORBITO-MAXILLI-LABIAL,—by the same, to *Levator labii superioris*,—see ELÉVATEUR.

ORBITO-PALPÉBRAL, ORBITO-SUS-PALPÉBRAL, s. m., and adj. : terms applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to *Levator palpebræ superioris* muscle,—see ELÉVATEUR.

ORCANETTE, s. f. : in Materia Medica, the *root*,—die Wurzel, G.,—or a preparation from the *root*, of *Anchusa tinctoria*,—die rothe Ochsenzunge, G.,—a species belonging to the *French* genus, BUGLOSSE. It imparts a red colour to fatty substances ; and is slightly *astringent*.

ORCHIDÉ, adj.,—orchideus, L. : belonging, as an *orchideous* plant,—eine *orchisartige* Pflanze, G.,—to the *Orchideæ*,—ORCHIDÉES, s. f., pl.,—die Orchideen, oder Knabenkräuter, G. : in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous plants, with epigynous stamens ; having, for type, ORCHIS, s. m.,—f. L.,—die Orchis, G. : a genus belonging to *Gynandria*, *monandria* ; and comprehending numerous species. The dried *root* of several of these, as *O. mascula*, et *pyramidalis*,—das männliche, und das pyramidalische *Knabenkraut*, G.,—affords an *edible farina*,—see SALEP. The genus takes its designation from the real or imaginary resemblance of the root to the *testicular* organ,—ὁ ὄρχις,—of the *Mammifera*.

ORCHIOCÈLE, s. f.,—orcheocele, f. (ὄρχις, the testis, κήλη, hernia, swelling), L. : in Surgical Pathology, 1., *hernia* of the *scrotum*,—der Hodensacksbruch, G. : 2. a *swelling* of the *testis*,—die Hodengeschwullst; and, consequently, syn. with ORCHIONCIE, s.f.,—orchioncus, vel orchidoncus, m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, a tumour), L.

ORCHITE, ORCHIDITE, s. f.,—orchitis, f. L.,—die Hodenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *testis*,—ὁ ὄρχις. ORCHOTOMIE, s. f.,—orchiotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—das Castriren, *Wegschneiden* eines od. beider *Hoden*, G.,—orchiotomy, castration, *removal* (by surgical operation) of one or both *testes*.

Ordonnance, s. f.,—præscriptio, f. L., —das Recept, G.,—prescription: in Medical Practice, a term synon. with Formule.

Ordre, s. m.,—ordo, f. L.,—die Ordnung, G.: in Natural History, a number of nearly-allied Families, or genera, constitutes an *Order;* and a collection of *Orders*, a Class,—see Classe.

Oreille, s. f.,—τὸ οὖς, ὠτὸς,—auris, f. L.,—das Ohr, G.,—ear: in Anatomy, the organ of *hearing;* distinguished, for facility of description and study, into, 1. the *external*,—l'*or. externe*,—*auris* externa, L.,—das äussere *Ohr*, G.,—comprehending the auricle,—see Auricule,—and meatus auditorius externus,—Conduit *auditif;* 2. the *middle*,—la *moyenne*,—media,—das mittlere,—the cavity of the tympanum and its dependencies; and, 3. the *internal*,—l'*interne*,—interna,—das innere,—more deeply situated, and including the semi-circular canals, cochlea, vestibule, and whole labyrinth. *Oreille d'âne*, — *d'homme*, et — *d'ours:* respectively, the *French* popular botanical designations of *Symphytum officinale*,—of *Asarum europæum*,—see Asaret; and—of a species of *Primula*,—see Primevère:—*de mer*,—of the *ear-shell*,—see Haliotide. Oreillé, adj.,—auriculatus, L., —geöhrt, mit *Oerchen* versehen, G.,—auriculated, furnished with *auricles* or *ear-shaped* appendages: synon. with Auriculé.

Oreillette, s. f.,—auricula, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *cavities;* which, situated at the base of the heart, constitute part of that organ,—see Cœur. The *auricles* are distinguished into the *right* —*Or. droite* (Sinus des veines caves, Ch.), F.,—*aur.* dextra, atrium venarum cavarum, L.,—der rechte *Vorhof* oder *Vorkammer*, G.; and the *left*,—*gauche* (S. des veines pulmonaires, Ch.),—sinistra, atrium venarum pulmonalium,—der linke—. The *first* receives the blood from the venæ cavæ and coronary cardiac vein, and transmits it, through the right auriculo-ventricular orifice, into the corresponding or pulmonary ventricle, —see Ventricule —; and the *latter*,—from the four pulmonary veins,—through the left opening of communication, into the left, or aortic, ventricle—of the heart. In Botany, the *stipule*, exhibited by certain of the *Jungermanniæ.*

Oreillon, s. m.: a vulgar term applied, by the *French*, to idiopathic inflammation of the parotid gland, or of the cellular tissue, and lymphatic glands, by which that organ is surrounded.

Organe, s. m.,—τὸ ὄργανον,—organum, n. L.,—Organ, G., and E.: a term applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to any part of an organized body, animal or plant, which is destined to execute a distinct and peculiar function. Thus, the eye, in the *former*, constitutes the *organ* of vision; and the stamen and pistil, in the *latter*, the *organs* of sexual impregnation. For an account of the modern physiological division of the animal *organs*,—see Bichat, *Anatomie Générale*, Edition par Blandin, Paris, 1830. Organique, adj.,—ὀργανικὸς,—organicus, L., —organisch, G.: pertaining to *organization*, or to the individual *organs* of which the system is composed; as, in Anatomy, and Physiology, an *organic* tissue, *organic* life, *Tissu* — et *Vie*, *organique.* In Pathology, applied to *diseases*,—see Lésion,—wherein the organ, constituting their seat or source, has suffered a visible alteration of structure or volume. By the *French* Bordeu, moreover, the pulse is absurdly termed *organic;* when indicating, or supposed to indicate, a morbid affection of any particular *organ.*

Organisation, s. f., F., and G.,—organisatio, L.,—organization: the condition of an *organized* body: the assemblage of parts by which it is constituted; or of laws which regulate its actions. Organisé, adj., organisatus, L.,—organisirt, G.,—organized: exhibiting the existence of *organs;* endowed with *organization.* Organisme, s. m.,—organismus, m. L.,—der Organism, G.: a term synon. with Organization; or, more especially, designative of the principle whereby *organized* bodies, animal and vegetable, are regulated.

Organographie, s. f.,—organographia, f. (ὄργανον, an organ, γράφω, to describe), L., —die Organographie, die *Beschreibung* —, —organography, a *description* —: Organologie, s. f.,—organologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Organologie, die *Lehre* von den *Organen* des leben. Körpers, G.,—the *doctrine* of, or a *Treatise* on, the *organs* of the living body.

Orgasme, s. m.,—ὁ ὀργασμὸς (ὀργάω, to feel an ardent desire or impulse),—orgasmus, m. L., and G.: the condition of a tissue, or organ,—eine heftige Congestion, —and, more especially, of the generative apparatus,—wherein the vital action is raised to the highest pitch of intensity. In many of the inferior animals, as those of the genus *Cervus*, the sexual *orgasm*,—l'*org. sexuelle*,—exhibits a periodical character.

Orge, s. m., et f.: a genus, in Botany, *Hordeum* (*Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ*), L.,—die Gerste, G.,—Barley. The *seeds* of several of the species, as the spring-, winter-, and common *Barley*,—*H. vulgare*, *hexastichon*, et *distichon* (ἡ κριθὴ, of the *Greeks*), —die vierzeilige Sommer*gerste*, vielzeilige Winter*gerste*, und zweyzeilige Sommer*gerste*, G.,—are reckoned among the cereal grains; and furnish a mucilaginous *Decoction*,—Decoctum Hordei,—der Gerstenschleim, G.,—employed, in Therapeutics, as *diluent* and *antiphlogistic.* In a state of excortication, the *seed*,—der Gerstensame,

G.,—is termed *pearl-barley*,—*Hordeum perlatum*,—die Perl*gerste*, oder Perlgraupe.

Orgelet, s. m.: the popular designation of Ptérygion; from the resemblance of the palpebral tumour to a *barley-corn*.

Oriculaire,—see Auricularire. Oricule,—Auricule. Oriculo-Ventriculaire,—Auriculo-Ventriculaire.

Orifice, s. m.,—orificium, n. L.,—τὸ στόμα,—die Oeffnung, das Loch, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *apertures* of communication between two cavities, as the auriculo-ventricular *orifices* of the heart, and the inter-auricular,—*foramen* inter-auriculare vel ovale, L.,—of the fœtal heart: or those which serve the purposes of entrance into, or of exit from, a cavity or canal; as the *orifices* of the stomach,—die Magen*munde*,—or *that* of the womb,—*os* uteri,—der Mutter*mund*, G.;—of the urethra,—*orificium*, vel *ostium*, cutaneum urethræ; or the external *opening* of the inferior maxillary canal,—die äussere (oder vordere) *Oeffnung* des Unterkiefercanals.

Origan, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Origanum* (*Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ*), L.,—ἡ Ὀρίγανος,—der Majoran, G.,—Marjoram. It contains, among other aromatic species, the Dittany of Crete,—see Dictame.

Originaire, adj.,—ursprünglich, G.,—original: a term, in Pathology, synon. with *congenital*, and *in-born*,—see Congénial, et Inné; especially, when applied to cases of disease and malformation.

Ornithologie, s. f.,—ornithologia, f. (ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Vogelkunde, *Lehre* von den *Vögeln*, G.: that branch of zoological Science which *treats* on *birds*. See Brisson, *Ornithologie, ou Méthode*, etc. 6, vols. 4to. Paris, 1760. Ornithologique, adj.,—ornithologicus,—ornithologisch, G.,—ornithological, pertaining to —: Ornithologiste, s. m.,—ὁ ὀρνιθολόγος,—ornithologicus, m. L.,—der Ornitholog, G.,—ornithologist: a writer on, or student of—*ornithology*,—die Ornithologie, Kenntniss od. Naturgeschichte der *Vögel*.

Ornithorhynque, adj.,—vogelschnabelig, G.?,—exhibiting a *bill*,—τὸ ῥύγχος,—like that of a *bird*,—ὄρνις; as, in Mastozoology, the extraordinary *duck-billed* animal,—*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*,—*Schnabel*thier, G.,—of New Holland: in Botany, the *legume* of *Trigonella ornithorhyncha*.

Oronge *vraie*, s. f.: the popular designation of an *edible* and delicate *agaric*,—*Agaricus aurantiacus*,——der Pomeranzenschwamm, G.; as *Or. fausse*,—of a nearly-allied, but *deleterious* species,—*A. pseudo-auriantiacus*, vel *muscarius* (*Amanita muscaria*, of modern *British* Botany, see Greville, *Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, vol. i, pl. 54), —der Fliegenschwamm, of the *Germans*.

Orpiment, s. m.,—auripigmentum, n. L.,—das Operment, Auripigment, G.: a vulgar designation of native yellow sulphuret of arsenic; less poisonous than the oxide.

Orteil, s. m.,—die Zehe, G.,—toe: a term applied, in Anatomy, to those members of the lower or pelvic limb,—*Doigts du pied*, F.,—digiti pedis, L.,—which correspond, in situation and number, with the fingers of the hand; and were evidently constructed, and designed, to execute the same functions, at least as organs of prehension and of touch, in Man.

Orthocolon, s. m.,—n. (ὀρθόκωλος, having a stiff joint), L.: a term nearly synon. with *Anchylosis*,—see Ankylose,—as designative of *stiffness* of a *joint*,—die *Steifheit* eines *Gliedes*, G. In the *former*, however, the limb invariably remains *straight*,—ὀρθὸς; while, in the *latter*, it is often bent.

Orthopédie, s. f.,—Orthopædia, f. (ὀρθὸς, straight, παῖς, an infant), L.,—die Orthopädie, G.: the art of *preventing*, or *correcting*, by mechanical means, the *malformations* of *children*; and especially those which result from vicious direction of the bones or articulations. Orthopédique, adj.,—orthopädisch, G.,—relating to the science —: Institutum *orthopædicum*, L.,—eine *Geraderichtungs*anstalt, G.,—an institution devoted to the practice—of *Orthopedy*.

Orthopnée, s. f.,—ἡ ὀρθόπνοια,—orthopnœa, f. L.,—die Orthopnoe, G.: the act, or necessity, of sitting up, in the *erect* posture, to *breathe*; or impossibility of respiring in an horizontal position. Ὀρθοπνοϊκος, adj.,—orthopnoicus, orthopnous, L.: relating to, or suffering from, *orthopnœa*.

Orthoptère, adj.,—ὀρθόπτερος,—orthopterous, having *straight wings*. Orthoptères, s. m., pl.,—*Orthoptera*, L.,—die Orthopteren, G.: in Entomology, an Order of tetrapterous Insects, with the two superior *wings* short, and exhibiting the characters of elytra, and the *inferior* longitudinally folded in a *straight* line. It nearly corresponds with the *Ulonates*, of Fabricius; and comprehends, with others, the Families of the *Gryllidæ* and *Blattidæ*.

Ortie, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Urtica* (*Monœcia, tetrandr.; Urticeæ*), L.,—die Nessel, oder die Brennessel, G.,—the Nettle. Several of the more *acrid* species, as *U. dioica*, *pilulifera*, et *urens*,—die grosse, die römische, und die kleine *Brennessel*,—are employed, as *external irritants*,—see Urtication,—in cases of nervous torpor, and paralysis. Ortié, adj.,—urticatus, L.,—see Urticaire. Orties, s. f., pl.,—Urticées.

Oryctognosie, s. f.,—oryctognosia, f. (ὀρυκτὸς, fossil, γνῶσις, knowledge), G.,—die Oryktognosie, die *Kenntniss* der *Fossilien*, G.,—oryctognosy, the *science* of —: Oryctographie, s. f.,—oryctographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Oryctographie, die *Beschreibung* —,—Oryctography, the *description* of —: Oryctologie, s.

f.,—oryctologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oryktologie, die *Lehre* von den *Fossilien*,—a *Treatise* on—*Fossils*, see Parkinson's *Outlines of Oryctology*, 8vo, London, 1830. ORYCTOZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—oryctozoologia, f. (*same*, and ζῶον, an animal, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Oryctozoologie, die *Lehre* von den *fossilen Thierversteinerungen*, G.,—a *Treatise* on *Fossil Animal* Remains; as that published, by Eichwald, in 1821.

Os, s. m..—n. L.,—τὸ ὀστέον,—das Bein, der Knochen, G.,—bone: in Anatomy, the name of the harder and more solid parts which constitute the skeleton, or framework, of the body of vertebrated animals. Those of the human skeleton are distributed, from their *figure*, into the *long*, *short*, and *flat*; from their *relative size*, into the *large*, *middle-sized*, and *small*; from their *number*, into the *azygous*, or *pairless* and invariably symmetrical, and the *paired bones*. Sömmerring, in his admirable work, *De Corporis Humani Fabricâ*, calculates thus: "integrum sceletum CCLVIIII, vel CCLXI, *ossa* constituunt." *British* anatomists, with even the addition of the sesamoid bones, enumerate only 248, as belonging to the human skeleton. *Os crotaphal*: a *bone*, described, by Béclard, in his *Mémoire sur l' Ostéose*, as frequently occupying the anterior inferior or temporal angle of the human parietal. — *epactale*,—*os* goethianum, —see GOETHIEN. *Os en ceinture*: a term applied, by Gouan,—*Histoire des Poissons*, —to the whole *osseous* apparatus of the pectoral fin of Fishes.

OSCHÉITE, ou OSCHÉOTITE, s. f.,—oschitis, vel oscheotitis, f. (ὄσχη, the scrotum), L.,—die Hodensackentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *scrotum*. In like manner, OSTÉOCARCINÔME, s. m., OSTÉOCÈLE, and OSCHÉONCIE, s. f.,—osteocarcinoma, n.,—oscheocele, f., and oscheoncus, m. L.,—substantive compounds of ὄσχη, with καρκίνωμα, κήλη, καὶ ὄγκος,—are, respectively, employed, by the *French*, to designate *cancer*, —der Hodensackskrebs, G.,—*hernia*,—der -bruch,—and *swelling*, or *tumour*,—die -geschwullst,—of the *scrotum*.

OSEILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rumex* (*Hexandria*, *trigyn.*; *Polygoneæ*), L.,—der Sauerampfer, G.,—the dock. One of the species,—*R. acetosa*,—l'*Oseil. ordinaire*, F.,—gemeiner *Sauerampfer*, G.,—the common Sorrel,—constitutes, from the acid which it contains, a grateful and *cooling esculent*; less delicate, however, than *R. scutatus*. *Leaves* employed, in Lapland, to acidulate milk. *Root* powerfully *astringent*; and affording, when dried and boiled, a beautiful red *colour*.

OSMAZOME, s. f.,—osmazoma, n. L.,—das Fleischextract, thierischer Extractivstoff, G.,—osmazom: in Animal Chemistry, the principle which communicates to *broth*,—ὁ ζωμὸς,—its peculiar *odour*,—ἡ ὀσμὴ. A constituent of the muscular structure of animals, and of the substance of certain *Fungi*, it exists, in broth, according to Thénard, in the proportion of one part of *osmazom* to seven parts of gelatine.

OSPHALGIE, ou OSPHYALGIE, s. f.,—osphyalgia, f. (ὀσφὺς, the loins or hips, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—das Lendenweh, Hüftweh, G.: a legitimately constructed synonym of the hybrid, COXALGIE.

OSPHRÉSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—ophresiologia, f. (ὄσφρησις, the sense of smelling, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Geruchs- oder Riechlehre, G.,—osphresiology: a *Treatise* on the sense of *smell*, or, more properly, on *odours*.

OSPHYTE, s. f.,—osphytis, osphyitis, osphyalgia acuta, L.,—eine Entzündung der Theile in und am *Hüftgelenke*, G.,—inflammation of the parts in, and about, the *coxo-femoral articulation*, or of the cellular membrane of the *loins*,—ἡ ὀσφὺς.

OSSELET, s. m.,—τὸ ὀστάριον,—Beinchen, n. G.,—a little bone, bonelet? : a term applied, in Anatomy, to the four *small bones*,—*Osselets de l'oreille*,—*ossicula* auditûs, L.,—die Gehör*knochelchen*, G.,—which occupy the cavity of the tympanum, from membrana tympani to fenestra ovalis,—see MARTEAU, ENCLUME, ORBICULAIRE, ETRIER; also, to the *small bones*,—*ossicula* suturarum, vel triquetra,—die Nath*knochen*, G.,—see WORMIEN,—frequently interposed in the cranial sutures: in Botany, a term,—das Steinchen, G.,—synon. with NUCULE.

OSSEUX, adj.,—osseus, L.,—ὀστέϊνος,—knöchern, knochig, G.,—osseous, bony, formed of, or resembling, *bone*: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *substance*,—*Tissu*—, and *whole assemblage*,—*Système osseux*, das *Knochen*system, G.,—of the *bones*: in Pathology, to *morbid affections*, or *alterations*,—see OSTÉALGIE, et OSTÉOSARCOME, —of the *bones*: in Zoology,—to a Subclass of the Class, *Pisces*, comprehending those *fishes*,—*Poissons osseux*, F.,—Pisces *ossei*, L.,—die *Gräten*fische, G.,—the pieces of whose skeleton, instead of being purely cartilaginous, as in les *Poissons* CARTILAGINEUX,—die Knorpelfische, G.,—contain a large proportion of calcareous salts: in Botany,—to the organs of plants, as the *stone-like fruit* of *Cocos nucifera*.

OSSIFICATION, s. f., F., and E.,—ossificatio, f. L.,—die Verknöcherung, G.: *formation of bone*; growth, and development, normal or irregular, of the *osseous* tissue.

OSTAGRE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀστάγρα,—ostagra, osteagra, f. L.,—die Knochenzange, G.: in Surgery, an instrument—*bone-forceps*—for extraction of fragments of broken *bone*.

OSTÉALGIE, s. f.,—ostealgia, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, ἄλγος, pain), *ossium dolor*, L.,—der Knochenschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *bones*.

Ostéalgite, s. f.,—ostealgitis, f. L.,—die Knochenentzündung, G.—acute inflammation of the *osseous* structure.

Ostéocèle, s. f. (*same*, and κήλη, hernia), F.,—et L.: the *osseous* or cartilaginous induration,—die *knochenartige* oder knorpelige Verhärtung, G.,—sometimes occurring in old *hernial sacs*, after the reduction of their contents.

Ostéocope, adj. (ὀστέον, a bone, κόπτω, to strike): an epithet employed to designate a *dull pain*,—ὁ ὀστεοκόπος ἄλγος,—dolor *osteocopus*, L.,—ein schwerer, drückender *Knochen*schmerz, G.,—which affects the *bones*.

Ostéodermes, s. m. pl.—*Osteodermi* (Pisces), L.,—die Knochenhäuter, Osteodermen, G.: a Family of *Fishes*; whose bodies, like those of the genus, *Ostracion*,—le *Coffre*, F.,—are covered with an *indurated crust* or *skin*,—δήρμα,—resembling *bone*,—ὀστέον.

Ostéodynie, s. f.,—osteodynia, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, ὀδύνη, pain), L.: a term synon. with Ostéalgie.

Ostéogénésie, Ostéogénie. s. f.,—osteogenia, f. (ὀστέον, bone, γένεσις, generation), L.,—osteogeny,—see Ossification.

Ostéographie, s. f.,—osteographia, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Osteographie, G. ?,—osteography, a *description* of—: Ostéologie, s. f.,—osteologia, f. (*same* and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Knochenlehre, Osteologie, G.,—a *Treatise* on—the *bones*. Ostéologique, adj.,—osteologicus,—osteologisch,—osteological: pertaining to *osteology*,—ἡ ὀστεολογία.

Ostéolite, s. m.,—osteolithus. m. (*same*, and λίθος, a stone), L.,—die Knochenversteinerung, ein Osteolith, G.,—a *fossil bone*. See *Cuvier*, *Recherches sur les Ossem. fossiles des Quadrupèdes*, 7 vols 4to. Paris, 1822–4.

Ostéomalacie, -Malakie, -Malaxie, s. f.,—osteomalacia, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, μαλακὸς, soft), L.,—das *Weichwerden* der *Knochen*, G.: *softening*, from chronic inflammation of the cellular tissue, of the *bones*.

Ostéoncie, s. f.,—osteoncus, m. (*same*, and ὄγκος, a tumour), L.,—die Knochengeschwullst, oder -anschwellung, G.,—an *osseous tumour*. Synon. with Exostose. Ostéonécrose, s. f.,—osteonecrosis, f. (*same*, and νέκρωσις, mortification), *necrosis ossium*, L.,—see Nécrose. Ostéophthorie, s. f.,—osteophthoria, f. (ὀστέον, a bone,—φθορὰ, destruction, decay), *spina ventosa*, L.,—die Knochenverderbniss, G. Ostéophyme, s. m.,—osteophyma, n. (*same*, and φῦμα, a swelling), L.: synon. with Ostéoncie.

Ostéopsathyrose, s. f.,—osteopsathyrosis, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, ψαθυρὸς, fragile), *ossium fragilitas*, L.,—die *Zerbrechlichkeit* der *Knochen*, G.,—*fragility* of the *bones*.

Ostéosarcome, m., Ostéosarcose, s. f.,—osteosarcoma, n., osteosarcosis, f. (ὀστέον, a bone, σάρκωμα, σάρκωσις, a growth of flesh, formation of a fleshy excrescence), L.,—die Knochenfleischgeschwullst, die Verwandlung der *Knochen* in eine *fleischähnliche* Masse, G.: conversion of *bone* into a mass resembling *flesh*; consequent upon chronic inflammation of the osseous tissue.

Ostéose, s. f.,—osteosis, f. L.: a term applied, by Béclard, to that part of Anatomy which treats upon the development of *bones*;—by the *German* Kraus, as designative of *growth*, or *formation*, of *bone*,—die Verknöcherung, Knochenbildung; and, consequently, synon. with Ostéogénie.

Ostéostéatôme, s. m.,—osteosteatoma, n. (ὀστέον, and Stéatôme), L.—die Knochenspeckgeschwullst, ein speckartiger Knochenauswuchs, G.,—conversion of the *osseous* tissue into a substance resembling *lard*.

Ostéotomie, s. f.,—osteotomia, f. (ὀστέον,—τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Osteotomie, G.,—osteotomy: anatomical *dissection*, or preparation, of the *bones*. Ostite, s. f.,—ostitis, *ossium inflammatio*, f. L.,—inflammation of *bones*,—see Ostéalgite.

Ostéozoaïres, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Osteozoa*, f. (see Malacozoaïres), L.: a term, in Zoology, employed, by Blainville, as a synonym of Vertébrés. *Osteozoon*, s. n. L.,—das Knochenthier, G. ?,—a *bony* or vertebrated *animal*.

Ostracés, s. m., pl.,—*Ostracea*, *Ostreæ*, L.,—Ostraceen, die Austern, G.: in Malacology, a Family of *Acephalous Mollusca*, or *Conchifera*; having, for type, the genus, *Ostrea*,—see Huitre.

Ostracoderme, adj.,—ὀστρακόδερμος,—covered with a *shell-like skin*, testaceous. Ostracodermes, s. m., pl.,—*Ostracoderma*, *Ostracodermata*, L.: a term applied, generally, to the *testaceous animals*,—die *Schaal*thiere, G.; and, specially, to a Family of *Cartilaginous Fishes*; comprehending those species, of which the *skin*, or general integument, exhibits an *osseous* character.

Otalgie, s. f.—otalgia, f. (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Ohrschmerz, die Otalgie, G.,—ear-ache, *pain* in the *ear*. Otalgique, adj.,—ὠταλγικὸς,—pertaining to, or suffering from, *otalgy*: *Remèdes otalgiques*, F.,—remedia *otalgica*, L.,—τὰ ὠταλγικὰ,—die Mittel gegen *Ohrenschmerz*, G.,—remedies for *ear-ache*,—ἡ ὠταλγία.

Otenchyte, s. f.,—ὁ ὠτεγχύτης,—otenchytes, f. L.,—die Ohrspritze, G.,—ear-syringe: an *instrument* for injecting liquids,—remedia *otenchyta*, L.,—into the *ear*; also, the *fluid* for such injection. Otique, adj.,—oticus, L.: an epithet designative of *topical remedies*,—die *Ohr*mittel, G.,—for diseases of the *ear*. Otirrhée, s. f.,—see Otorrhée.

Otite, s. f.,—otitis, f. L.,—inflammation of the *ear*; distinguished, 1. from its precise *seat*, into the *external*,—*ot.* externa, L.,—die äussere *Ohrentzündung*, G.,—when restricted to the membrane of meatus au-

ditorius externus; and the *internal*,—*ot.* interna,—die innere,—when occupying the cavity of the *tympanum*: and, 2. from its *character*, into the *acute*, and *chronic*,—l'*Otite aiguë*, et *chronique*, F.

Otographie, s. f.,—otographia, f. (οὖς, the ear, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Otographie, G.,—a *description* of —: Otologie, s. f.,—otologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Otologie, G.,—a *Treatise* on—the human *ear*. See Sömmerring, *Icones Organi Auditûs Humani*, fol. Franf. 1806.

Otorrhagie, s. f.,—otorrhagia, f. (οὖς, the ear, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Ohrblutfluss, G.,—otorrhagy, *hemorrhage*, or *flow of blood* —: Otorrhée, s. f.,—otorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Ohrfluss, die Otorrhoe, G.,—*discharge* of a serous, mucous, or purulent fluid—from the *auditory meatus*.

Ototomie, s. f.,—ototomia, f. (οὖς, the ear, τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Ototomie, G.,—ototomy: anatomical *dissection*, and preparation, of the organ of *hearing*.

Ouie, s. f.,—auditus, m. L.,—ἡ ἀκοὴ,—das Hören, G.,—hearing; in Physiology, one of the five senses of the more perfect animals,—see Audition: in Zoology, a vulgar designation of the *branchial* or *gill-apertures*,—aperturæ branchiales, L.,—die Kiemenöffnungen, G.,—of fishes.

Ouraque, s. m.,—urachus, m. (quæ vox non ab τὸ οὐρὸν, et ἔχω, sed immediatè ex οὐρὸν, derivanda est), uraniculum, n. L.,—das Blasenband, oder Harnschnur, G.: in Anatomy, a *membranous canal*; which, arising from the bladder of certain *Mammifera*, and issuing from the abdomen, through the umbilicus, terminates in the allantois,—see Allantoïde. According to Sabatier, the *urachus* exhibits, in the human fœtus, an analogous disposition. Bichat regarded it as a suspensory ligament of the bladder, extending from the summit of that organ to the umbilicus, and there confounded with the abdominal aponeuroses; and the existence of a cavity in the human *urachus* as a defect of conformation. By a late distinguished physiologist, it has been remarked that this organ, in the human subject, is canaliculated, and continuous, on one band, with the bladder; on the other, with the chorion, or middle membrane of the ovum. The umbilical vesicle,—or human *allantois*, so imperfectly developed that even its existence has been denied by Blumenbach,—is, in his opinion, merely an appendage of the intestinal canal; and probably connected with the nutrition of the embryo.

Oulorrhagie. s. f.,—oulorrhagia, f. (οὖλον, the gums, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), vel ulorrhagia, L.,—die Oulo- oder Ulorrhagie, eine *Blutung* aus dem *Zahnfleische*, G., —*hemorrhage* from the *gums*.

Ourétique, adj.,—oureticus, L.,—uretic?: an epithet applied, by Guyton-Morveau, to the *phosphoric acid*; as existing in *urine*. Ouronologie, s. f.,—ouronologia, f. (οὖρον, urine, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Ouronologie, G.,—ouronology: a *Treatise* upon *urine*.

Oursin, s. m.: a genus, in Actinozoology, *Echinus*, L.; belonging to Class, *Echinodermata*,—les *Echinodermes*, F.,—and Order, *Echinida*, of the Sub-regnum, *Nematoneura*, of Owen; and *Radiata*, of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the Family of the *Echini*,—Oursins, s. m., pl.,—die Echiniten, G.,—or Echinites. Of the *living Echini*, or Sea-hedgehogs,—so designated, from their rugged and spiny envelope,—which invariably inhabit the ocean, one species,—l'*Oursin commun*, G.,—*E. esculentus*,—der gemeine—essbare—*Seeigel*, oder *Meerigel*, G.,—is *edible*. The *extinct* species,—see Walch, *Die Naturgeschichte der Versteinerungen zur Erläuterung der Knorrischen Sammlung*, etc. 5 vols. folio, Nuremburgh, 1773,—occur, in countless numbers, in a fossil state.

Ovaire, s. m.,—ovarium, n. (*ovum*, an egg), L.,—der Eierstock, G.,—ovary: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the organs in which the *ova* of oviparous animals are generated; and, by analogy, to the secretory organ of the embryo, in the female *Mammifera*: in Zoology, a *collection*, or iconographical delineation, as Donovan's *Ovarium Britannicum*, of the *eggs* of Birds: in Botany,—that portion,—the germen,—der Fruchtknoten, G.,—of the pistil, or female organ, of plants, which *contains* the *seeds*.

Ovale, adj.,—ovalis, L.,—eirund, G.,—oval: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of the *egg-shaped orifices*,—*Trous ovales*, F.,—of certain bones; as, a. the foramen *ovale* ossis sphenoidei, which, situated in the basis cranii, gives exit to the third, or inferior maxillary, division of the trifacial nerve: and, b. the foramen *ovale*, vel obturatorium,—see Obturateur,—das *eirunde* Loch, G.,—of the os innominatum: and, 2. —divers *apertures*, *depressions*, or *appearances*, presented by the soft parts; as, c. foramen *ovale*, vel inter-auriculaire,—*Trou de* Botal, ou *inter-auriculaire*,—which, perforating the inter-auricular septum of the fœtal heart, ordinarily gives place, after birth, to, d. the fossa *ovalis*,—*Fosse ovale*,—das eiförmige Grube: and, e. the centrum *ovale*,—see Centre,—of the brain, designated, by the *Germans*,—die Decke der Seitenventrikel des grossen Gehirns. In Zoology, applied, specifically, to *Conchifera* whose testaceous coverings, as the *shell* of *Mytilus ovalis*—: in Botany,—to organs of plants which, as the *cotyledon* of *Cheiranthus cheiri*, and the *petal* of *Statice armeria*, exhibit the *figure* of an *egg*.

OVALIFOLIÉ, OVATIFOLIÉ, adj.,—ovalivel ovatifolius, L.,—eyblättrig, G.: an epithet specifically designative of plants; which, as *Chrysosplenium ovalifolium*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *oval* or *ovate leaves*.

OVARISTE, s. m.: a physiologist who explains the mysteries of generation on the universal principle of the development of *ova*. OVARITE, s. f.,—see OOPHORITE.

OVÉ, adj.,—ovatus, L.,—eiförmig, G.,—ovate: exhibiting the *figure* of an *egg*,—*ovum*; and, hence, synon. with OVIFORME, adj.,—oviformis, L.,—oviform.

OVIDUCTE, s. m.,—oviductus, m. L.,—der Eiergang, G. ?,—oviduct: in Zoology, the intestine-like *tube* which *conveys* the *egg* from the ovary, to the exterior of the body, of oviparous animals. In Birds, there is but one oviduct, or tubus genitalis, and that, invariably, on the left side. Blumenbach,—see *Handbuch der Vergleichenden Anatomie*, §341,—has, with questionable propriety, divided the whole tube into vagina, uterus, and proper *oviduct*,—the AD-UTERUM of St. Hilaire? By De Graaf, the term, *oviductus muliebris*, has been applied to the Fallopian tube,—TROMPE *utérine*,—of the human female.

OVIPARE, adj.,—oviparus, L.,—*ὠοτόκος*,—eierlegend, G.,—oviparous: a term, in Zoology, applied to animals, which *produce* their young from *eggs*. Strictly speaking, animals and plants are, with few exceptions, *oviparous*,—see ŒUF. But the term is, in ordinary language, restricted to the animals from whose ova, protected by a tough horn-like or calcareous envelope, the young are evolved subsequently to their expulsion from the entrails of the parent: and, consequently, opposed, in signification, to VIVIPARE,—see, also, OVO-VIVIPARE. In this restricted sense, certain *Mollusca*, the majority of Insects and Reptiles, all Birds, and even a few *Mammifera*, as *Ornithorhynchus*, and *Echidna*, are *oviparous*.

OVIVORE, adj.,—*ὠοφαγὸς* ?,—eierfressend, G.,—ovivorous: an epithet applied to *animals*; which, as *Coluber ovivorus, subsist*, principally, on the *eggs* of birds.

OVO-VIVIPARE, adj.,—ovo-viviparus, L.,—ovo-viviparous: an epithet designative of *animals*, in the interior of whose body the *egg*,—*ovum*,—in the more restricted application of the term, bursts previously to its expulsion; and whose young are, consequently, *born alive*. This phenomenon is exhibited by divers Reptiles, and *Mollusca*, and some Insects, especially the *Diptera*.

OVULE, s. m.,—ovulum, n. (diminutive of *ovum*), L.,—das Eychen, G.,—a *little egg*: a term applied, in Botany, to the rudiment of a seed contained in the ovary of plants.

OXACIDE, s. m.,—oxacidum, n. L.,—die Sauerstoffsäure, G.: in Chemistry, an *acid* resulting from combination of *oxygen* with a simple body.

OXALATE, s. m.,—oxalas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—oxalsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *oxalic* acid,—*Acide oxalique*, F.,—acidum *oxalicum*, L.,—die *oxal*-od. *Sauerklee*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. This acid, which abounds in *Oxalis acetosella*, *Rumex acetosa*, and divers other plants, is, when administered in large doses, *poisonous*.

OXYCOIE, s. f.,—*ἡ ὀξυηκοΐα*,—oxyecoia, f. L.: a term literally signifying *quickness*—; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a *morbid sensibility*—*of* (the organ of) *hearing*,—das krankhaft verstärkte Gehör, G.

OXYCRAT, s. m.,—n. G., and E.,—*τὸ ὀξύκρατον*,—oxycratum, n. L.: a mixture of vinegar and water,—ein Gemisch aus Essig und Wasser, G.; employed, internally and externally, as *antiseptic* and *refrigerant*.

OXYDATION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—oxydatio, f. L.: in Chemistry, the action of *oxydating*, or combining *oxygen* with a body, so as to form an *oxide*,—OXYDE, s. m.,—oxydum, n. L.,—das Oxyd, G.: the compound resulting from such combination; when such compound does not exhibit the properties of an acid. *Oxydes* are distinguished, from the nature of the bodies which compose them, into *metallic*, and *non-metallic*;—from the proportions of oxygen which they contain, into *prot-*, *deut-*, and *tritoxides*. The lowest in the scale of *oxydation* is, moreover, termed OXYDULE; the highest, PEROXIDE. *Oxides*, combined with water, constitute *Hydrates*; and *metallic oxides*, with acids, the various salts. OXYDÉ, adj.,—oxydatus, L.,—oxidirt, G.,—oxydated: an epithet employed to designate the state of a non-acid body combined with *oxygen*.—OXYDER, v. a.: to oxydate, or effect such combination.

OXYDULE, s. m.,—oxydulum, n. L.,—das Oxydul, G.: a term applied to an *oxide* which contains less oxygen than any other of its genus. Thus, the *French* chemists designate the protoxide of azote, *Gaz oxydule*—, to distinguish it from the deutoxide,—*G. oxyde*—*d'azote*.

OXYGALE, s. m.,—*τὸ ὀξύγαλα*,—oxygala, f. L.,—die Sauermilch, G.,—sour milk.

OXYGÉNABLE, adj.: an epithet applied to all bodies which are susceptible of OXYGÉNATION, s. f.,—oxygenatio, f. L.,—die Oxygenirung, G.,—the action of combining, whatever be the nature of the resulting compound, with *oxygen*,—OXYGÈNE, s. m.,—oxygenium, n. (*ὀξὺς*, acid, *γέννάω*, to engender), L.,—das Oxygen, der Sauerstoff, G.; a gaseous body discovered, by Priestley, in 1774; and termed *oxygen*, as erroneously supposed to enter into the constitution of all *acids*. It is essential to animal respiration; and has been hence designated

vital air,—die Lebensluft, G.,—by the older chemists. OXYGÉNÉ, adj.,—oxygenatus, L.,—ozygenirt, G.,—oxygenated: combined with *oxygen*.

OXYGÉNÈSE, s. f.,—oxygenesis, f. L.: a Class of Diseases in *La Nosologie*, of the *French* Baumes; fancifully attributed, by that antiquated writer, to disturbance of the *oxygenation* of the organic tissues.

OXYGEUSIE, s. f.,—oxygeusia, f. (ὀξὺς, acute, γεῦσις, taste), L.,—die Oxygeusie, G.: in Pathology, an *excessive*, morbid, development of the sense of *taste*. In like manner, OXYHAPHIE, or more correctly, OXYAPHIE,—oxyhaphia vel oxyaphia, f. L.; OXYOPIE,—oxyopia; and OXYPHRÉSIE,—oxyphresia,—feminine substantive compounds of ὀξὺς, with ἁφὴ, ὄψ, and ὄσφρησις,—are employed to, respectively, designate a *morbid excitation*, or development, of the sense of *touch*, of *vision*, and of *smell*. They may be rendered into *German* by simple prefix of the feminine article, *die*;—into *English*, by conversion of the final *ie* into *y*.

OXYMEL, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὀξύμελι: in Pharmacy, a compound of *vinegar* and *honey*. The *French* and *Germans* have an *Officinal Simple Oxymel*,—Oxymel Simplex, *Ph. Gall.*,—Sauerhonig, G.; an *Oxymel of Colchicum* (*Ox. colchitique*, F.),—Oxym. de Aceto Colchici,—Herbstzeitlosen-Sauerhonig; and *of Squill* (*Ox. scillitique*), Oxym. Scilliticum,—Meerzwiebelsauerhonig; and the *Germans*, an *Oxymel of Belladonna*,—Belladonna-Sauerhonig. The Mellitum de Acetate Cupri, vulgò Unguentum Egyptiacum (*Oxym. cuivreux*), of the *French*, is, moreover, the *oxymel of Copper*,—das Kupfersauerhonig, of *German* Pharmacology.

OXYPÉTALE, adj.,—oxypetalus (ὀξὺς, acute, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—oxypetalous: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants, which, as *Sedum oxypetalum*, have linear and *acuminated petals*. OXYPHYLLE, adj.,—ὀξύφυλλος,—scharfblättrig,—oxyphyllous:—of plants, which, as *Loranthus oxyphyllus*, have *acuminated leaves*.

OXYPHONIE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀξυφωνία,—oxyphonia, f. L.: a term literally signifying a *shrill voice*,—eine helle Stimme, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate the *unnatural shrillness* symptomatic of inflammation, or spasm, of the larynx. ὈΞΥΦΩΝΟΣ, adj.: having a *shrill voice*.

OXYREGMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ὀξυρεγμία,—oxyregmia, f. L.,—oxyregmy: acid eructation,—das saure Aufstossen, G., a common symptom of dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.

OXYSACCHARUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Sauerzucker, G.: a combination of *vinegar*,—τὸ ὄξος,—with *sugar*,—τὸ σάκχαρον,—eine Verbindung von *Essig* und *Zucker*, G.

OXYURE, adj.,—oxyurus (ὀξὺς, sharp, οὐρὰ, a tail), L.,—scharfschwänzig, G. ?,—sharp-tailed: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of animals which, as *Hirundo oxyura*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by a *pointed tail*,—acuta cauda, L. OXYURE, s. m.: a genus, in Helminthology, *Oxyuris*, L., the 4th—of Order, *Nematoidea*, of Rudolphi,—see *Entozoorum Synopsis*, pag. 18; principally characterized by the *pointed tail*. One species only,—*O. vermicularis*, of Bremser,—still ranked as an *Ascaris*.—see ASCARIDE,—by Rudolphi, "habitat in *Hominis* intestinis crassis, præsertim recto."

OZÈNE, s. m.,—ἡ ὄζαινα,—ozæna, f. L.: ulceration of the membrane of the nasal fossæ,—das stinkende Nasengeschwür, G.; producing fetidity of the air expired by the nostrils. Lafosse,—*Guide du Maréchal*, 8vo. Paris, 1822,—regards, as identical with this affection, the glanders,—la *Morve*, F.,—of the horse. ὈΖΑΙΝΙΚΟΣ, adj.,—ozænicus, L.: connected with, or suffering from, *ozæna*,—die Ozene, G.

P.

PACHYBLÉPHAROSE, s. f.,—pachyblepharosis, f. (παχὺς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid), L.,—die Augenliederschwiele, *Verdichtung der Augenlieder*, bes. an den Rändern, durch Auftreibung der Meibom'schen Drüsen,—*thickening* of the *eye-lids*, especially on the margins, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

PACHYCHOLIE, s. f.,—pachycholia, f. (παχὺς, thick, χολὴ, bile), L.,—die Pachycholie, G.: disease, consequent on *thickening* of the *bile*. PACHYCHYMIE, s. f.,—pachychymia, f. (παχύχυμος, having thick juice), L.: morbid *thickening* of the animal *fluids*.

PACHYDERME, adj.,—παχύδερμος,—pachydermus, L.,—dickhäutig, G.,—thick-skinned. PACHYDERMES, s. m., pl.,—*Pachyderma*, vel *Pachydermata*, L.,—die Dickhäuter, G.: in Zoology, the 7th Order of Class *Mammifera*, of Cuvier; comprehending the *thick-skinned* animals. Distributed into three Sub-orders, les *Proboscidiens*, *Ordinaires*, and *Solipèdes*, which respectively include the Elephant,—Hippopotamus and Hog,—and Horse and Ass genera, it nearly corresponds with the *Bruta*, and *Belluæ*, of Linnæus; and *Multungula*, and *Solidungula*, of Blumenbach.

PAILLE, s. m.,—τὸ κάρφος,—stramen, n. L.,—das Stroh, G.,—straw: the dried stem of the *Gramineæ*, and, more especially, of the cereal or corn-plants. PAILLÉ, adj.: consisting of *straw*, straw-like,—καρφοειδὴς,—stramineus, L.: straw-coloured,—strohfar-

ben, G.; as, in Conchology, *Mactra stramínea.* A *straw*-matrass,—eine *Stroh*matratze.

PAILLETTE, s. f.,—palea, f. L.,—Spreu, f., Spreublättchen, n. G.: in Botany, the *minute scale* which, in divers of the Syngenesious plants, as *Anthemis arvensis*, is intermingled with the flowers; also, each of the pieces which, in the *Gramineæ*, constitute the envelope of the sexual organs.

PAIN, s. m.,—panis, m. L.,—ὁ ἄρτος,—das Brod, G.,—bread: the ordinary food of civilized man. *Bread*-crumb,—see MÉDULLE: —crust,—die *Brod*rinde, G. Unleavened *bread*,—ungesauertes *Brod*,—see AZYME. *Pain de coucou*,—see ALLELUIA. —*de singe*,—see BAOBAB.

PALÉONTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—palæontographia, f. (παλαιὸς, ancient,—ὤν, a being, —γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Paleontographie, *Beschreibung* und Abbildung der *fossilen Ueberreste* der Vorwelt, G.,—the *description*, and iconographical illustration, of the *fossil remains* of a former world. PALÉONTOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—palæontographicus, L.,—paleontographical: pertaining to *Paleontography*,—die Paleontographie, G. PALÉONTOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæontologia, f. (παλαιὸς,—ὤν,—and λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise* on such *fossil* relics,—see Parkinson's *Organic Remains of a Former World*, 3 vols. 4to. London, 1833. PALÉONTOLOGIQUE, adj.,—palæontologicus, L.,—paleontological: pertaining to *Paleontology*,—die Paleontologie, G.

PALÉOPHYTOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæophytologia, f. (παλαιὸς, ancient,—φυτὸν, a plant,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* von den *fossilen* Ueberesten der *Pflanzen* der Vorwelt, G.,—a *Treatise* on the *fossil* remains of the *plants*—, as PALÉOZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—palæozoologia, f. L.,—see ZOOLOGIE,—of those of the *animals*,—of a former world. See the great works of Brongniart, and of Cuvier, on *fossil plants*, and *bones*.

PALAIS, s. m.,—palatum, n. L.,—ἡ ὑπερῴα,—der Gaumen, G.,—palate: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the superior part of the cavity of the mouth of the *Mammifera*; the buccal surface of the upper mandible of Birds; and an almost membranous prominence situated in the interior of the mouth of the larvæ of the *Libellulæ*, and of perfect Insects: in Botany, the external prominence of the throat of the personate corolla; as seen in *Antirrhinum majus*.

PALATIN, adj.,—palatinus, L.,—palatine: pertaining to, or connected with, the *palate*,—see PALAIS; as, 1. the two facial *bones*,—*Os palatins*, ou *os du palais*,—ossa *palati*, L.,—die *Gaumen*beine, G.,—which, united to each other, to the sphenoid, ethmoid, vomer, inferior spongy, and superior maxillary bones, constitute, with the latter, 2. a *fossa*, or *cavity*,—VOUTE,—termed the vault of the *palate*,—*Fosse palatine*,—and lined with, 3. a fibro-mucous *membrane*, —*M. palatine*,—membrana *palati*, L.,—die Schleimhaut des *Gaumens*, G.: 4. *Canals*, or *Passages*,—*Canaux* ou *Conduits palatins*,—die *Gaumen*gänge, oder -löcher; the *anterior* of which, situated between the maxillary bones, opens, by a double orifice, into the nasal fossæ; and the two *posterior*, formed by the maxillary and *palate*-bones, transmit of, 5. the *palatine Arteries*,—*Artères palatines*,—a. the superior or descending pair, —die absteigenden *Gaumen*schlagadern, G., —supplied by the internal maxillary, and so termed to distinguish them from, b. the inferior, or ascending,—die aufsteigenden,—branches of the facial: and, 6. the *palatine Nerves*,—*Nerfs palatins* (— gutturo-palatins, Ch.), nervi *palatini*, L.,—die *Gaumen*nerven, G.,—distinguished into the *great*, *middle*, and *lesser*; all furnished by the spheno-*palatine* ganglion.

PALATO-LABIAL, adj.,—palato-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *external maxillary* or *facial artery*,—die *Gaumen*lippenschlagader, G.? as distributing its branches on the *palate* and *lips*. PALATO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—palato-pharyngeus, L.: the name of a membraniform *muscle*,—*M. palato-pharyngien*, ou *pharyngo-staphylin* (portion du Stylo-pharyngien, Ch.),—der Schlundkopf*gaumen*muskel, G.: situated, vertically, in the lateral paries of the pharynx, and the *velum palati*; and forming the posterior column of the fauces. It has been, by Winslow, distinguished, from its attachments, into three portions: a *superior*,—see PÉRISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGIEN; a *middle*,—PHARYNGO-STAPHYLIN; and an *inferior*,—THYRO-STAPHYLIN.

PALATO-SALPINGIEN, s. m., and adj.,—palato-salpingeus, L.: a term applied, by Valsalva, to a *palatine muscle*,—*M.* PÉRISTAPHYLIN *externe*, of *French* anatomists.

PALATO-STAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.: the name of a *muscle*,—*Palato-staphylinus*, vel *Azygos uvulæ*, L.,—der Zapfenmuskel, G.; which, attached to the posterior nasal or *palatine* spine, and the aponeurosis of *Circumflexus palati* muscle, descends, vertically, to the summit, or apex, of the *uvula*.

PALÉACÉ, adj.,—paleaceus, L.,—spreuartig, spreutragend, G.,—chaffy, clothed with *chaff*: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants, or the organs of plants, which, as the dry membranous *bracteæ*,—*Bractées paléacées*, F.,—of a species of *Pultenæa*, hence designated *P. paleacea*, and the *paleaceous* receptacle of *Anthemis*, exhibit a *chaff-like* character.

PALES-COULEURS, s. f., pl.: a popular synonym of CHLOROSE.

PALETTE, s. f.: a term employed in divers significations, by the *French* surgeons; as, 1. to designate, in popular language, the

ensiform cartilage, patella, and *scapula*: 2. a *long-handled instrument,*—ferula, f. L.,—of light wood; employed in the operation of shampooing,—see MASSAGE: 3. a *splint,*—*P. à pansement,*—of the figure of the human hand, destined to sustain that member, and separate the fingers, in cases of wound, or burn: 4. a *shallow vessel,*—*Poelette,* ou *Poilette;*—catillus, excipulus, m., patella, scutella, f. L.,—ordinarily made of silver, to receive the blood drawn in venesection, and containing four ounces: and, 5. an *instrument,*—*P. de Cabanis,*—formed for grasping the lower extremity of the style when passed into the nostril, in the operation for fistula lacrymalis.

PALLADIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—das Neusilber, G.: a solid, white, malleable, and ductile *metal;* discovered, by Woollaston, in the ore of platina.

PALLIATION, s. f., F., and E.,—palliatio, f. L.: the act of mitigating the symptoms of a disease, or sufferings of the patient, by the employment of remedies,—*Rémèdes palliatifs,* F.,—die *Palliative,* G.,—of a *palliative* nature.

PALMAIRE, adj.,—palmar: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, which constitute, belong to, or are connected with, the *palm* of the hand,—*Paume de la main,*—*palma,* vel vola, f. L.,—die Hohlhand, G.: as, 1. the *palmar Regions,*—*Rég. palmaires,*—regiones *palmares,* L.; distinguished into, a. the *external,*—*R. palm. externe,*—which corresponds with the thenar eminence; b. *internal,*—*interne,*—formed by the hypothenar—; and, c. the *middle,* or hollow of the hand,—le *Creux de la main,*—pars interior manûs,—τὸ κοῖλον τῆς χειρὸς,—die flache Hand, G.: 2. a triangular *Fascia,*—*Aponévrose palmaire,*—*F. palmaris;* which, originating from the tendon of *Palmaris longus* muscle, and anterior annular ligament of the wrist,—das *Hohlhand*band, G.,—covers, and adheres closely to the integuments of, the *palm:* 3. numerous small *ligaments,*—*L. palmaires,*—which connect the various bones of the carpus and metacarpus: 4. *Muscles,*—*M. palmaires,*—three in number; a. le *Muscle grand palmaire* (—EPITROCHLO-MÉTACARPIEN, Ch.),—Flexor carpi radialis,—see RADIAL; b.—*petit palm.* (—epitrochlo-palmaire),—*Palmaris* longus,—langer *Hohlhand*muskel, G.,—extending from internal tuberosity of the humerus, to the anterior annular ligament of wrist and *palmar* aponeurosis; and, c.—*palmaire cutané,*—*Palmaris* brevis,—kurzer *Hohlhand*m.,—from annular ligament, to integuments of the *palm:* 5. vascular *Arches,*—*Arcades,* ou *Crosses, palmaires,*—of which there are, a. the *superficial,* or *ulnar,*—*Arc. superficielle,* ou *cubitale* (grande Arc. *palmaire,* Ch.), F.,—arcus *palmaris*—volaris—superficialis vel ulnaris, L.,—oberflächlicher *Hohlhand*bogen, G.,—formed by the arched extremity of the ulnar—; and, b. the *deep-seated* or *radial,*—*profonde* ou *radiale* (petite Arc. *palmaire*),—arc. *palmaris,*—volaris,—profundus vel radialis,—tiefer *Hohlhand*bogen,—by that of the radial—artery.

PALMÉ, adj.,—palmatus, L.,—gefingert, handförmig, G.: an epithet designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals and plants whose parts, or organs, exhibit the digitated character of the human hand; as the *horn* of *Antilope palmata;* the *leaf,*—*Feuille palmée,*—of *Cocculus palmatus,* and *root* of *Satyrium nigrum.* The webbed feet of divers Birds and Reptiles, as those of the *Natatores,*—see PALMIPÈDES,—and of *Triton palmatus,* are, also, termed *palmate*—*Pieds palmés,*—die Schwimmfüsse, G.: and one species of *Noctua,* among Insects, specifically designated *palmata;* as exhibiting a *palmated* spot on the upper wing. PALMIFOLIÉ, adj.: bearing *palmated leaves,*—*palmata folia,* L.; as, in Botany, *Dendrobium palmatum.* PALMIFORME, adj.,—palmiformis, L.,—palmiform: synon. with PALMÉ.

PALMIERS, s. m., pl.,—*Palmæ,* f. L.,—die Palmen, G.: in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous, apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens. The *Palms* inhabit, principally, the inter-tropical regions; and are remarkable for the great altitude which they attain. The *French* genera, AREC, COCOTIER, DATTIER, et SAGOUTIER, including divers valuable plants, belong to this Family.

PALMIPÈDE, adj.,—— palmipes, L.,—— schwimmfüssig, G.,—palm-footed. PALMIPÈDES, s. m., pl.,—*Palmipedes,* L.: a term applied, in Ornithology, by Cuvier, to an Order of the Class, *Aves,*—the *Anseres,* of Linnæus and Gmelin, and *Natatores,* of modern Zoologists; comprehending those birds,——die Schwimmvögel, G.,——which have *palmated* feet, from connection of the toes by a natatory or swimming-membrane,—die Schwimmhaut, G.

PALMI-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—palmi-phalangianus, L.: an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, by Chaussier, to the *Lumbrici manûs* muscles; as extending from the *palmar* portion of the tendons of *Flexor profundus digitorum,* to the first *phalanges* of the last four fingers.

PALPÉBRAL, adj.,—palpebralis, L.,—zu den *Augenliedern* gehörig, G.,—palpebral, belonging to the *eye-lids,*—*palpebræ,* f. L.,—see PAUPIÈRE: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the orbicular muscle of the *eye-lids,*—*M. palpébral,* ou ORBICULAIRE *des paupières,*—Orbicularis *palpebrarum,*—der Ring- oder Schliessmuskel der *Augenlieder,* G.: 2.—to *Arteries,*—*Artères palpébrales,*—distinguished into a *superior* and *inferior,*—arteria *palpebralis* sup. et inf., L.,—die obere und die untere *Augenlied*schlagader,

G.,—branches of the ophthalmic, respectively distributed on the superior and inferior *eye-lids;* and *Veins,—V. palpébrales,*—ordinarily exhibiting a similar disposition, but sometimes terminating in the temporal and labial: 3. *Nerves,—Nerfs palpébraux,*—die *Augenlied*nerven, G.,—of which there are, also, a *superior,* and *inferior,*—oberer und unterer,—supplied by the ophthalmic, facial, nasal, and superior maxillary: 4. *Ligaments,—L. palpébraux,*—die *Augenlied*bänder,—fibrous bodies attached, on one hand, to the external part of the circumference of the orbit; on the other, to the tarsal cartilages,—die *Augenlied*knorpeln: and, 5. the *follicular organs,—Follicules palpébraux,* ou *ciliaires,*—more commonly known as the Meibomian glands,—Maibomische Drüsen, G. In Pathology, the puriform *discharge* from the *eye-lids,—Flux palpébral puriforme,*—regarded, by Scarpa, as a frequent cause of fistula lacrymalis.

Palpe, s. m.,—palpus, m., antennula, f. L.,—die kleine Antenne, Bartspitze, G.,—antennule. The *palpi,* or *antennulæ,* are, in Entomology, mobile and articulated organs, resembling, in structure, but smaller than, the antennæ,—see Antenne; situated on each side of the mouth of Insects; and varying, in number, from one to three pairs, in different genera. Two pairs of these, when three exist, are attached to the maxilla, and hence termed *maxillary,*—see Maxillaire; and one to the lower lip,—see Labial. By some Entomologists, they have been regarded as instruments of touch, and, consequently, named *feelers,*—die Fuhlspitzen, G.: by others, as organs of the gustatory sense,—*tasters,*—die Fressspitzen; or of smell,—Geruchspitzen? At present, their precise function, like that of the antennæ, is unknown.

Palpitation, s. f., F., and E.: inordinate action of the central organ of the circulating system. *Palpitation* of the heart,—*P. du cœur,—palpitatio* cordis, L.,—das Herz*klopfen,* G.,—is frequently symptomatic of lesion of the organ itself. It may, also, result from sympathy with a neighbouring or remote viscus, as the stomach, or colon; or from a disturbed or morbid condition of the cerebro-spinal apparatus.

Pampiniforme, adj.,—pampiniformis,—resembling the *tendril of the vine,—pampinus,* m. L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *net-work,*—das *traubenförmige* Geflecht, G.,—of the spermatic vessels,—see Corps.

Panacée, s. f.,—ἡ πανάκεια (πᾶς, all, ἀκέομαι, to cure),—panacea, f. L.,—das Panacee, die allgemeine Heilmittel, G.,—an universal remedy.

Panaire, adj.,—panaris, L.,—panary: pertaining to *bread,—panis,* L.,—see Pain; as the *fermentation,—F. panaire,*—fermentatio *panifica,* L.,—die *Brod*gährung, G.,—which takes place during the preparation of *that compound.*

Panais, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pastinaca (Pentandria, digynia; Umbelliferæ),* L.,—der & die Pastinax, G.,—the Parsnep. The fleshy and fusiform *roots* of the common species,—*Pan. cultivé,—P. sativa,*—die Pastinake, G.,—are *edible;* and from the *root* of another,—die Opopanax-Pastinake,—see Opopanax,—a *medicinal gum-resin* is extracted.

Panaris, s. m.,—panaris, f., panaritium, n., paronychia, f. L.,—ἡ παρωνυχία, παρωνυχὶς,—das Nagelgeschwur, G.,—whitlow: phlegmonous inflammation of the dense cellular tissue which enters into the composition of the fingers.

Panchymagogue, adj.,—panchymagogus (πᾶς, all,—χυμὸς, juice,—ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet applied, by the ancients, to purgative medicines,—remedia *panchymagoga,* L.,—which had the supposed effect of *evacuating all the humours.*

Pancréas, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ πάγκρεας,—das Pankreas, die Bauchspeichel- oder Gekrösdrüse, G.: in Anthropotomy, an organ, resembling, in structure, the salivary glands; and deeply situated in the abdominal cavity, between the three curvatures of the duodenum, to the right of the spleen. Its left, or *splenic,* extremity is sometimes termed the *tail,*—cauda *pancreatis,* L. The *duodenal,* or head,—caput,—almost invariably exhibits a prolongation designated, by Winslow, the *little pancreas,—P. d'Aselli,* ou *petit.* Its secreted fluid,—see Pancréatique,—is conveyed, by an excretory duct, which opens with, or near, the cysto-hepatic, into the duodenum.

Pancréatalgie, s. f.,—pancreatalgia, f. (πάγκρεας,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—die Gekrösdrüsenschmerz, G.,—*pain* of the *pancreas.*

Pancréatelcose, s. f.,—pancreathelcosis, f. (*same,* and ἕλκωσις, ulceration), L.,—die *Verschwärung,* G.,—*ulceration*—: Pancréatemphraxis, s. f. (*same,* and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), F., et L.,—die *Verstopfung* (der Gefässe),—*obstruction* (of the vessels) of—the *abdominal* salivary gland, or *Pancreas.*

Pancréatico-Duodénal, adj.: an epithet applied to *blood-vessels,*—arteriæ et venæ *pancreatico-duodenales,* L.; which, as the superior duodenal artery,—obere Zwölffingerdarmschlagader, G.,—are distributed on the *pancreas* and *duodenum.*

Pancréatique, adj.,—pancreaticus, L.,—pankreatisch, G.,—pancreatic, pertaining to the *pancreas:* an epithet, in Anatomy, applied, 1. to certain *Blood-vessels,—Vaisseaux pancréatiques,*—die *Bauch-* oder *Magenspeicheldrüsen*gefässe, G.,—distributed on *that organ.* Of these, the *arteries,*—arteriæ *pancreaticæ,* L.,—are supplied by the splenic, cœliac, superior mesenteric, right

gastro-epiploic, and coronary stomachic; and the *veins*,—*Veines pancréatiques*,—return their blood into the splenic and lesser mesenteric. 2. *Nerves*,—*Nerfs pancréatiques*,—emanating from the solar plexus. 3. a *Fluid*,—*Suc pancréatique*,—succus *pancreaticus*, L.,—*pankreatischer* Saft, od. der Bauchspeichel, G.,—secreted by the *pancreas*, and poured by, 4. a *duct*,—Canal *pancréatique*,—into the duodenum.

Pancréatite, s. f.,—pancreatitis, f. L.,—die Gekrösdrüsenentzündung, f. G.,—inflammation of the *pancreas*: a pathological condition, of which the characteristic phenomena are yet unknown. Pancréatoncie, s. f.,—pancreatoncus, m. (*πάγκρεας*,—*ὄγκος*, a swelling), L.,—*tumour* of—: Pancréatorrhagie, s. f.,—pancreatorrhagia, f. (*same*, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—der *Blutfluss* aus dem *Pankreas*,—*hæmorrhage* from—the *pancreas*.

Pandémie, s. f.,—pandemia, f. L.: a disease,—*ἡ νόσος πανδήμια*,—which, as certain endemic or epidemic affections, attacks the *whole population*,—*ἡ πανδημία*,—of a country. *Πανδήμιος*, adj.: common to a whole people; as a *pandemic* malady,—*Maladie pandémique*,—morbus *pandemicus*, L.,—eine allgemeine Volkskrankheit, G.: synonym. with Pandémie.

Pandiculation, s. f.,—pandiculatio, f. L.,—das Dehnen, Gliederstrecken, G.,—extension of the limbs in yawning: an involuntary action, frequently observed before and after sleep; a common precursor of febrile attacks, and of the paroxysm of hysteria and other nervous diseases.

Panduré, adj.: synon. with Panduriforme, adj.,—panduriformis, L.,—geigenförmig, G.,—panduriform: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants, whose organs, as the *leaf* of *Convolvulus panduratus*, and *Hibiscus panduræformis*, exhibit the figure of a *fiddle* or *violin*,—*pandura*, f. L.,—Geige, f. G.: Panduriflié, adj.,—of plants, which, as *Jatropha panduræfolia*, are clothed with *fiddle-shaped leaves*,—*panduræformibus foliis* teguntur, L.

Panic, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Panicum* (*Triandria, digynia; Gramineæ*), L.,—das Panikgras, Hirsegras, G.,—the Panic-Grass. The *seeds* of one species,—the *millet*,—*P. miliaceum*,—der Hirsen, G.,—are largely consumed, as an article of human sustenance, on the continent; as, also, those of another nearly-allied plant,—le *Millet des Oiseaux*,—*P. italicum*,—das gemeine *Panikgras*, of *French* and *German*—; and *Setaria italica*, of *British*—Botanists.

Panicaut, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Eryngium* (*Pentandria, digynia; Umbelliferæ*), L.,—die Mannstreu, G.,—Eryngo. The *root* of the common European species,—le *Chardon Roland*, F.,—*E. campestre*,—die Krausdistel oder Feld*mannstreu*, G.,—one of the five lesser aperitive roots, is reputed *diuretic* and *emmenagogue*; *that* of an *American* species,—*P. fétide*,—*E. fœtidum*,—die stinkende *Mannst.*,—*antispasmodic* and *diaphoretic*; and the *root* of a *third*,—the sea-holly,—*E. maritimum*,—die See*mannstreu*,—powerfully *aphrodisiac*.

Panicule, s. f.,—panicula, f. L.,—die Rispe, G.,—panicle: in Botany, a peculiar mode of *inflorescence*; as exhibited in the genera *Bromus*, *Poa*, and others of the *Gramineæ*,—see Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, p. iii. Paniculé, adj.,—rispenartig, -blüthig, -förmig, G.,—panicled: an epithet generally, or specifically, designative of plants whose *flowers*, as those of *Ceanothus paniculatus*, are disposed in *panicles*.

Panse, s. f., *Herbier*,—*ἡ κοιλία μεγάλη*,—rumen, n., ingluvies, f., magnus venter, L.,—der Pansen, Wanst, G.,—the paunch: in Comparative Anatomy, the first stomach of ruminating animals,—der erste Magen der wiederkäuenden Thiere, G.,—see Abomasum, et Bonnet.

Pansement, s. m.,—der Verband, G.,—dressing: the methodical application of a bandage, splint, or topical remedy, to a diseased or wounded part.

Pantagogue, adj.,—pantagogus (*πᾶς*, all, *ἄγω*, to expel), L.,—all-expellent: an epithet, in Therapeutics, nearly synon. with Panchymagogue.

Pantophage, adj.,—pantophagus (*πᾶς*, all, *φάγω*, to eat), L.,—pantophagous: a synonym, from the *Greek*, of the *Latin*, *omnivorus*,—see Omnivore. Pantophagie, s. f., F., and G.,—*ἡ παντοφαγία*,—pantophagia, f. L.: indiscriminate use of *all* kinds of *food*.

Papavéracées, s. f., pl.,—*Papaveraceæ*, L.,—die Mohnfamilie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for its type, the genus, *Papaver*. See Pavot.

Papavérine, s. f.,—papaverina, f. L.,—der Opiumstoff, G.: a term applied, by some Chemists, to Narcotine; as obtained from the *poppy*,—*Papaver*, L. Papavérique, adj.,—papavericus, L.: a synonym of Méconique; sometimes applied to the *acid*,—die Opium-, Mohnsäure, G.,—of that name.

Papilionacé, adj.,—schmetterlingsartig, -förmig, G.,—papilionaceous: an epithet employed, in Natural History, to generally, or specifically, designate objects which, as the *corolla*,—*c. papilionacea*, L.,—*Schmetterlings*blumenkrone, G.,—of a Section, or Sub-family, of the *Leguminosæ*,—see Papilionacées,—and certain species of *Orchis* and *Pelargonium*,—*O. papilionacea*, et *P. papilionaceum*, among plants; and the *testaceous envelope*,—*Venus papilionacea*,—of a *Molluscum*, among the *Conchifera*,—exhibit a real or imaginary resemblance to a *butterfly*,—*papilio*, L.,—der Schmetterling, G.,—with the wings extended.

PAPILIONACÉES, s. f.,pl.,—*Papilionaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a term applied, by Tournefort, to a Class of Plants, the Tenth, of his System: by Linnæus,—to a Sub-family, and, by later Botanists,—to a Section of the Family, of the *Leguminosæ;* comprehending plants,—*schmetterlingsartige* Pflanzen, G.,—which possess a *papilionaceous* corolla.

PAPILIONIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Papilionida*, L.,—die Schmetterlinge, G.: in Entomology, a Family, or rather Sub-order, of the Order, *Lepidoptera*, of Class, *Insecta;* having, for type, the genus, *Papilio*.

PAPILLAIRE, adj.,—papillaris, L.,—warzenförmig, G.,—papillary; pertaining to, or consisting of, *papillæ*,—see PAPILLE; as the *papillary* extremities, or processes, of the olfactory nerves,—die *zitzenförmigen* Enden der Geruchnerven, G. The sphenoid bone is, also, termed, by some Anatomists, os *papillare*, L.; and the areola of the human nipple,—ar. *papillaris*.

PAPILLE, s. f.,—papilla, f. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an *appendage* of the *mammary gland*,—see MAMELON: 2.—to small *eminences*,—die Nerven- od. Haut*wärzchen*, G.,—which project from the surfaces of the mucous membranes. The *papillæ* of the tongue,—die Zungen*wärzchen*, oder Geschmackskörner, G.,—are distinguished into, a. the *Lenticular*,—see LENTICULAIRE; b. the *fungiform*,—see FONGIFORME; and, c. the *conical*,—*Papilles coniques*,—the more delicate of which are termed *filiform*,—see FILIFORME. In Botany, the minute *puncta*,—kleine *warzenähnliche* Pünctchen,—upon the surface of a leaf, as that of *Echium vulgare;* the *vesicles* on the leaves and twigs,—die *Bläschen* auf den Blättern und Zweigen,—of *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum:* and the *conical eminences* discovered, by the microscope, in the grain of the pollen of divers plants.

PAPILLÉ, adj.,—papillatus, L.,—warzig, mit *Wärzchen* besetzt, G.,—papillated, besprinkled with *papillæ;* as, in Entomology, the *wing* of the Hercules-beetle: in Botany, the *stigma* of the *Lactuceæ*, and the *pileus* of *Agaricus papillatus*. PAPILLEUX, adj.,—papillosus, L.,—papillose: synonym. with the preceding.

PAPULE, s. f.,—papula, f. L.,—Blatterchen, n. G.: in Pathology, a small *acuminated elevation of the cuticle*, with, according to Willan, an inflamed base; containing no fluid, and terminating by desquamation. The *Papulæ*, in his Arrangement, constitute the First Order of Cutaneous Diseases; and comprehend the genera, *Strophulus*, *Lichen*, and *Prurigo*. PAPULEUX, adj.,—papulosus, L.,—papular: exhibiting the character of, or affected with, *papulæ*.

PARACENTÉRION, s. m.,—paracenterium, n. L.: in Operative Surgery, the name of a *small trochar* employed, by Nock, for puncture of the eye, in cases of dropsy of that organ; also, the *instrument*,—τὸ παρακεντήριον,—used in the operation of couching.

PARACENTÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ παρακέντησις,—paracentesis, f. L.: in Operative Surgery, the act of *puncturing* the abdomen or thorax, for removal of the effused serum, in dropsy of these cavities. The operation, when performed on the *first*, is termed *Paracentesis abdominis*, L.,—der Bauch*stich*, G.;—on the *latter*,—*P. thoracis*,—der Brust*stich*. Παρακεντητὴς: one by whom —; Acus *paracenteticus*, L.: the instrument,—see TROIS-QUARTS,—with which—the operation of *paracentesis* is performed.

PARACOROLLE, s. f.,—paracorolla, f. L.,—die Nebenblumenkrone, G.: in Botany, the *corolliform organ* situated within the true corolla, or perigone, of certain plants, as the *Narcissi*. It is the *nectary*, of some Botanists, and the *crown*,—COURONNE,—of Ruellius, and Salisbury.

PARACOUSIE, PARACUSE, s. f.,—paracusis, f. (παρακούω, to hear imperfectly), L.,—das Falschhören, G.,—confused perception of *sounds:* according to Kraus, noise and ringing in the ears,—das Brausen und Klingen in den Ohren, G.

PARACYÉSIE, s. f.,—paracyesis, f. (παρὰ, beside, κύησις, pregnancy), L.,—die Parakyesis, die *Schwangerschaft ausserhalb* der Gebärmutter, G.,—*extra*-uterine *pregnancy*.

PARACYNANCIE, s. f.,—paracynanche, f. L.: a *slight* form of *angina*,—ein *gelinder* Grad von *Angina;* inflammation of the lateral regions of the throat,—die Entzündung der Seitentheile des Rachens, G.

PARAGEUSIE, s. f.,—parageusia, vel parageusis, f. L.: *perversion* of the sense of *taste*,—die *Verstimmung* des *Geschmacks* oder des *Schmeck*vermögens, G.

PARAGLOSSE, s. f.,—paraglossa, f. L.,—der Zungenvorfall, G.,—*swelling*, or *protrusion*, of the *tongue*. The tumefied organ is sometimes so much altered in figure as to induce the belief of its retroversion into the pharynx; and constitutes, under these circumstances, the *Paraglosse déglutitoire*, of Sauvages; and die Ruckbiegung der Zunge, of *German* pathological writers.

PARALAMPSIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ παράλαμψις: a variety of *albugo;* forming a lucid pearl-like speck on the cornea,—ein perlmutterartig Fleck auf der Hornhaut, G.

PARALYSIE, s. f.,—ἡ παράλυσις,—paralysis, f. L.,—die Lähmung, Paralyse, G.,—palsy: in Pathology, abolition, or marked diminution, of muscular contractility, or of sensation, of one or more parts of the animal body; ordinarily symptomatic of lesion of the brain, spinal marrow, or nerves emanating from them. *Paralysis* may be *partial* or *general*. When restricted to one side of the body, it is termed *Hemiplegia*,—see HÉMIPLÉGIE; when to the lower re-

gions,—*Paraplegia*,—Paraplégie. Paralysé, adj.,—gelähmt, G.: stricken, as a *paralyzed* limb,—*Membre paralysé*,—with *paralysis*. Paralytique, adj.,—paralytisch, lähmend, G.,—paralytic: an epithet substantively employed to designate an individual,—ὁ παραλυτικὸς,—der Gelähmte, G.,—who suffers from *paralysis*.

Paranoie, s. f.,—ἡ παράνοια,—paranoea, f. L.,—der Wahnsinn, G.,—insanity.

Parapétale, s. m.,—parapetalum, n. L.,—das Nebenkronenblatt, G.: a term, in Botany, applied, by Mœnch, to certain *appendages of the petals* of plants, as the filaments of the corolla of *Menyanthes*;—by Link, to the *petaliform organs* situated in an interior range, as seen in the *Ranunculaceæ*. Linnæus has referred the *parapetal* to the nectaries.

Paraphimosis, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ παραφίμωσις: strangulation of the glans penis,—ἡ ἄγχις ἐαλάνου,—by contracted prepuce.

Paraphonie, s. f.,—ἡ παραφωνία,—paraphonia, f. L.,—die fehlerhafte Stimme, G.,—indistinct articulation of sounds.

Paraphora, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ παραφορὰ,—ein geringer Grad von Wahnsinn, G.,—slight delirium.

Paraphrenésie, s. f.,—paraphrenitis, f. L.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *diaphragm*,—see Diaphragmite; the delirium attendant on that form of phlegmasia.

Paraphrosyne, s. f., F.,—et L.,—ἡ παραφροσύνη,—der Wahnsinn, G.,—mental aberration.

Paraphyse, s. f.,—paraphysis, f. L.,—Nebenfaden, m. G.: a term applied, in Botany, to the fistulous and partitioned filaments,—*Filets fistuleux* et *cloisonnés*, F.,—which are intermingled with the organs of fructification of the mosses.

Paraplégie, s. f.,—ἡ παραπληγία,—paraplegia, f. L.: a term literally signifying *partial paralysis*,—die *Lähmung eines* oder *einiger Körpertheile* in Folge des Schlagflusses, G.,—from apoplexy; but ordinarily employed, by pathologists, to designate *paralysis* of the *lower limbs*, *bladder*, and *rectum*. Paraplégique, adj.,—παραπληγικὸς,—paraplegicus, L.,—an *Paraplegie* leidend, G.,—paraplegic: suffering from, or stricken with, *paraplegy*. By Entomologists, a species of *Lixus* has been designated *L. paraplecticus*; because its larva, living on a *Phellandrium*, is believed, in Sweden, to induce *paralysis* of the limbs of horses which feed upon the plant.

Parapleurésie, s. f.,—parapleuritis, f. L.,—*spurious pleurisy*, or *pleurodynia*,—ein *geringer* Grad von *Seitenstich*, G.

Parapléxie, s. f.,—ἡ πάραπληξία,—paraplexia, f. L.: a term, in its original signification, synon. with Paraplégie; but employed, by some *French* pathologists, as designative of complete or *general paralysis*. Paraplectique, adj.: syn. with Paraplégique. Parapoplexie, s. f.,—parapoplexia, f. L.: a *slight* degree of—,—ein *geringer* Grad von *Apoplexie*, G.,—or the comatose state which simulates—*apoplexy*.

Parasite, s. m., and adj.,—παράσιτος, παρασιτικὸς,—parasiticus, L.,—Schmarotzer, m., schmarotzerisch, G.,—parasite, parasitic: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals and plants,—die *Schmarotzer* thiere, und -pflanzen, G.,—which, as the *Entozoa*, *Epizoa*, and many *Fungi*, attach themselves to, and *live at the expence* of, other animals, and plants. Parasites, s. m., pl.,—*Parasita*, L.,—die Schmarotzer, G.: a term applied, by divers Zoologists, 1. to an Order of *Crustacea*; 2.—to a Family of *apterous Insects*; and, 3.—of *Arachnida*, comprehending articulated animals, of *parasitic* character and habits.

Paraspadias, s. m.,—paraspadia, f. L.: the opening of the urethra *on one side* of the penis,—die Oeffnung der Harnröhre an einer Seite des Penis, G.,—Hypospadias.

Parastade, s. m.,—parastadum, n. (παραστὰδὸν, standing beside), L.; a term, in Botany, applied, by Link, to the filaments which are *situated between* the stamens and corolla of the *Passifloræ*. Parastème, s. m., —parastemon, n. L.,—an abortive stamen. Parastyle, s. m.,—parastylus, m. L.,—der Aftergriffel, G.,—an abortive pistil.

Parasynanche, Parasynanchie, s. f., —ἡ παρασυνάγχη: inflammation of the exterior muscles of the larynx: synon. with Paracynancie.

Parathénar, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *Abductor*, and the *Flexor brevis, minimi digiti pedis*. The *former* was again distinguished by the epithet, *grand*,—*Hypothenar major*, L.;—the *latter*, by that of *petit*,—*H. minor*, L.

Parégorique, adj.,—παρηγορικὸς,—paregoricus, L.,—beruhigend, G.,—alleviating, soothing: τὰ παρηγορικὰ,—remedia *paregorica*, L.,—*besänftigende* Mittel, G.,—*soothing* remedies; as the *paregoric Elixir*,—see Opium,—of the older Dispensatories.

Pareira-Brava, s. f.: in Materia Medica, the mucilaginous and slightly bitter *roots* of two species of Cissampelos,—die Grieswurzel, G. *Anti-arthritic* and *anti-nephritic* virtues have, without sufficient evidence, been attributed to them.

Parencéphale, s. m.,—ἡ παρεγκεφαλὶς, —parencephalis, f. L.,—das kleine Hirn, G.,—the cerebellum, or little brain. Parencéphalite, s. f.,—parencephalitis, f. L.,—inflammation,—die Entzündung des kleinen Hirns, G.,—Parencéphalocèle, s. f.,—parencephalocele, f. (παρεγκεφαλὶς,—and κήλη, rupture), *hernia cerebelli*, L.,—*hernia*—of the *cerebellum*.

Parenchymateux, adj.,—parenchymaticus, L.,—das *Parenchyma* betreffend, da-

zu gehörig, daraus bestehend, G.,—parenchymatous: consisting of, or belonging to, the *parenchyma*,—see PARENCHYME. PARENCHYMATEUX, s. m., pl.,—*Parenchymatosa*, L.: the name of the Second Order, of Class, *Intestinaux*, of Cuvier,—see *Règne Animal*, vol. iii., p. 260; containing those *Entozoa* "whose bodies are filled with a cellulosity or even continuous *parenchyma*;" and distributed into four Families, or Sub-orders,—les *Acanthocéphales*, *Trématodes*, *Ténioïdes*, et *Cestoïdes*.

PARENCHYME, s. m.,—τὸ παρέγχυμα,—parenchyma, n. L.,—das Parenchyma, Drüsenfleisch, G.: the proper tissue of the glandular organs of *animals*; and the pulp which constitutes the base of the soft parts of *plants*.

PARÉSIE, s. f.,—paresis, f. L.: in Pathology, slight or imperfect paralysis,—die unvolkommene Lähmung, G.,—implicating, exclusively, the nerves of motion.

PARÉSSEUX, s. m.,—*Bradypus*, m. L.,—das Faulthier, G.,—Sloth: in Zoology, a genus of *Mammifera*, belonging to the *Tardigrade* Tribe of Order *Edentata*, of Cuvier. The animals composing it, are remarkable, as the designation indicates, for the *slowness* of their movements.

PARIÉTAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Parietaria* (*Polygamia, Monoec.*; *Urticeæ*), L.,—das Glaskraut, G.,—Pellitory. The *officinal* species,—*Par. commune*, F.,—*P. officinalis*,—officinelles *Glaskraut*, G.,—contains a large proportion of nitrate of potass; and is, consequently, *diuretic*.

PARIÉTAL, s. m., and adj.,—parietalis, L.: an epithet applied, 1. to a pair of *cranial bones*,—les *Os pariétaux*, F.,—ossa *parietalia* vel bregmatis, L.,—die *Scheitel*beine, G.,—so named, as principally constituting the *walls*,—*parietes*,—of the cranial cavity: 2. the *border*,—margo *parietalis*, vel sagittalis, L.,—by which each bone is united with its fellow, and contributes to form the sagittal, or more properly, the *parietal* suture: 3. an *Eminence*,—*Bosse pariétale*,—tuber *parietale*, L.,—presented by the exterior—; 4. a corresponding *cavity*,—*Fosse pariétale*,—by the interior or cerebral—surface of each bone: and, 5. an *Orifice*,—*Trou pariétal*,—foramen *parietale*, L.,—das *Scheitelbein*loch, G.,—which transmits a vein to the superior longitudinal sinus. Each bone is quadrilateral, and developed by a single point of ossification. Its four *angles* are, the *frontal*, *occipital*, *sphenoid*, and *mastoid*: its *borders*, in addition to the *parietal*,—the *frontal*, *occipital*, and *temporal*.

PARISETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Paris* (*Octandria, tetragyn.*; *Asparagineæ*), L.,—die Einbeere, od. das Pariskraut, G.,—True-love. The *root* of the only European species, *P. quadrifolia*, "a suspected plant," possesses *emetic*, and, in popular estimation, powerfully *aphrodisiac* properties. Employed, externally, in *French* practice, as *resolutive* and *anodyne*.

PARISTHMITE, s. f.,—paristhmitis, f. L.,—die Mandelbraune, G.: inflammation of the *tonsils*,—τὰ παρισθμία,—die Mandeln im Halse, G.,—see ANGINE.

PAROI, s. f.,—paries, m. L.,—die Wand, G.,—wall: a term applied, in Anatomy, to parts which constitute the *boundaries* of the different cavities of the body; as those of the cranium, heart, and abdomen,—les *parois du crâne*,—*du cœur*,—*de l'abdomen*, F.,—*parietes* (die *Wände*, G.) cranii,—cordis,—et abdominis, L.

PAROMPHALOCÈLE, s. f.,—paromphalocele, f. L.,—der Nebennabelbruch, G.: *hernia*, or protrusion of intestine, in the *vicinity* of the *navel*.

PARONYCHIE, s. f.,—see PANARIS.

PARORCHIDE, s. f.,—parorchidium, n. L.,—der Leistenhoden, G.: retention, or retraction, of one or both *testes* within the inguinal region. See CRYPTORCHIS. PARORCHIDO-ENTÉROCÈLE, s. f.,—hernia *parorchido-enterica*, L.: *intestinal hernia*, complicated with retention of the *testis*.

PAROTIDE, s. f.,—ἡ παρωτὶς,—parotis, f. L.,—die Parotis, od. Ohrspeicheldrüse, G.: in Anatomy, the most voluminous of the *salivary glands*; occupying the deep cavity which is situated, on each side, between the mastoid process of the temporal bone, ramus of the lower jaw, and external auditory orifice; and pouring its secreted fluid, by a large *duct*,—*Conduit parotidien*, F.,—ductus *parotideus* vel Stenonianus, L.,—der Stenon'sche Speichelgang, G.,—into the buccal cavity,—see CANAL. About the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, the *parotid* duct frequently receives a branch from a glandular body there situated, and hence named *Glande accéssoire de la parotide*,—*parotis* accessoria, L.,—die Neben*speicheldrüse*, G. In Pathology, tumefaction, ordinarily inflammatory in its character, of the parenchyma of the *parotid* gland, or the parts by which it is surrounded. *French* pathological writers distinguish two varieties of *parotis*: the *essential* or *idiopathic*, known by the popular designation of OREILLON; and the *symptomatic*, frequently developed in the progress of typhus and other acute diseases.

PAROTIDONCIE, s. f.,—parotidoncus, m. L.,—die Ohrspeicheldrüsengeschwullst, G.,—*tumefaction* of—: PAROTITE, s. f.,—parotitis, f. L.,—die Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of—the *parotid* gland. By the *French* Alibert, the term PAROTONCIE, s. f.,—parotoncus, m. L.,—literally signifying *tumour*,—is employed to designate *inflammation*, of the *parotid*; and constitutes the 4th genus of the Family of the *Adenoses*, of la *Nosologie Naturelle*.

PAROXYSME, s. m.,—ὁ παροξυσμὸς,—paroxysmus, m. L.,—der Paroxysmus, der *Anfall* einer Krankheit, G.: a paroxysm, the *fit* of a disease,—see ACCÈS. PAROXYSTIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *days*,—dies *paroxystici*, L.,—which are signalized by the appearance of a *paroxysm* of fever.

PART, s. m.,—partus, m. L.,—Geburt, f. G.,—birth: a term employed, in Obstetrics, to designate both the *act*,—see ACCOUCHEMENT,—and the *product*,—see FŒTUS,—of *parturition: Exs. Faux part*,—spurious *delivery*; *P. illégitimé*,—an illegitimate *child.*

PARTI, ou PARTITE, adj.,—partitus, L.,—getheilt, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs of plants; when exhibiting clefts, or *divisions*, which extend nearly to their base.

PARTICULE, s. f.,—particula, f. L.,—Theilchen, n. G.,—see MOLÉCULE.

PARTIAL, adj.,—partialis, L.,—besonder, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *complete* or *general*, and thus applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants; as the *partial* division,—*Cloison partiel*, F.,—of the pericarp of *Syringa vulgaris*;—the divisions of an umbel,—see OMBELLULE; and each branch,—*Pétiole partiel*,—of the common petiole of a compound leaf. In Entomology, the *imperfect* transmutation,—*Métamorphose partielle*,—exhibited by certain *Insects*, as the *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and many of the *Neuroptera*, in their progress from the larva to the adult state.

PAROULIE, s. f.,—ἡ παρουλὶς,—parulis, f. L.,—das Zahnfleischgeschwür, G.: an abscess of the gum; ordinarily from caries of tooth or socket.

PASSERAGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Lepidium* (*Tetradynamia, silicul.*; *Cruciferæ*), L.,—die Kresse, G.,—the Pepperwort. The *common* species,—*L. sativum*,—die gemeine oder Garten-*kresse*, is eaten, when young, as garden-cress,—see CRESSON; and the *wild*,—*L. ruderale*,—die wilde *Kresse*,—is reputed *febrifuge.*

PASSIF, adj.,—passivus, L.,—passive: an epithet, in Pathology, opposed, in signification, to *active*,—see ACTIF; as *passive* hæmorrhage. *L'anévrisme passif du cœur*, F.: implies dilatation of the cavities of the heart, with *atrophy* of its parietes.

PASSIFLORÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Passifloreæ*, L.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous plants; having, for type, the genus *Passiflora*,—*Grenadille*,—die Passionsblume, G.

PASSION, s. f.: in Psychology, a violent emotion of the mind; as love, ambition, despondency: in Pathology, a term designative of a morbid condition of divers organs, or systems of organs, as the *cœliac*, *hysterical*, and *iliac passions*,—see CŒLIAQUE, HYSTÉRIQUE, et ILIAQUE; and, consequently, synon. with *disease*,—AFFECTION.

PASTILLE, s. m.,—pastillus, m. L.,—pastile: a *pharmaceutical preparation*, composed, principally, of sugar and mucilage, with an essential oil, or other medicinal substance, for its active ingredient; and of a firmer consistence than its nearly-allied compound, the *paste*,—*Pate*, s. f.

PATELLE, s. f.,—Patella, f. L.,—die Napfschnecke, od. Napfmuschel, G.,—Limpet: in Malocology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*, inhabiting an univalve shell. Several of the species, as the common *Limpet*,—*P. vulgata*,—die gemeine *Patelle*,—are *edible.*

PATHÉTIQUE, adj.,—παθητικὸς,—pathetic us, L.,—pathetisch, G.,—pathetic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *superior oblique muscle*,—*M. pathétique*,—der Augenrollmuskel, G.,—of the eye,—see OBLIQUE; because, in contracting, it effects a rotatory motion of that organ, characteristic of the more violent *passions* of the mind: and, 2.—to the 4th pair of *cerebral nerves*,—*Nerfs pathétiques*,—see NERF; as distributed on the *pathetic* muscle.

PATHOGÉNIE, s. f.,—pathogenia, f. (πάθος, disease, γένεσις, generation), L.,—die Pathogenie, G.,—pathogeny: that branch of Pathology, which has, for its objects of study, the *production* and *development* of *diseases.*

PATHOGNOMONIQUE, adj.,—pathognomonicus (πάθος, disease, γιγώσκω, to recognize), L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *phenomena* or *signs*,—τὰ σῆματα παθογνωμονικὰ,—signa *pathognomonica*, L.,—die *pathognomonischen* Krankheitszeichen, G.,—which essentially characterize a disease.

PATHOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—pathographia, f. (πάθος, disease, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* der *Krankheits*formen, G.,—*description* of the forms of *diseases.* PATHOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—pathographicus, L.,—pathographisch,—pathographic: pertaining to *Pathography.*

PATHOLOGIE, s. f.,—ἡ παθολογικὴ (τέχνη),—pathologia, f. L.,—die Krankheitslehre, Pathologie, G.: that part of Medicine which has, for its object, the *knowledge* and *doctrine* of *diseases.* *Pathology* is divided, by *French* systematic writers, into *general* and *special*,—*Pathologie générale* et *spéciale.* The *first* exhibits diseases in the characters common to the whole: the *latter* exposes the particular history of each disease; and admits of subdivision into *internal* or *medical*, and *external* or *chirurgical pathology.*—PATHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—παθολογικὸς,—pathologicus, L.,—pathologisch, G.,—pertaining, as *pathological* anatomy,—see ANATOMIE,—to —: PATHOLOGISTE, s. m.,—ὁ παθόλογος,—pathologus,—der Krankheitslehrer, Patholog,—pathologist, a writer on—*Pathology*, or the *science* of *diseases.*

PATIENCE, s. f.: in Botany, a term employed, by some *French* writers, as designative of the *Latin* genus, *Rumex*; and,

consequently, synon. with Oseille:—by others,—of a species,—la *Patience officinale*, —*R. patientia*,—der Gartenampfer, oder das Patienzkraut, G.; the *leaf* of which is mucilaginous, and *root* slightly *tonic*.

Patte, s. f.,—Pfote, Tatze, f. G.,—leg, or paw: a term applied, in Zoology, to the *limb*, —see Jambe, et Pied,—of the *Mammifera*, Birds, Reptiles, and *Articulata;* and, especially, to the instruments of locomotion of Insects in the caterpillar state,—see Faux. In Fishes, these organs receive the designation of *fin*,—see Nageoire;—in the *Cephalopod Mollusca*,—of *arm*,—Bras.

Paturon, s. m.,—suffrago, f. L.,—die Fessel, G.,—pastern: in Comparative Anatomy, that portion of the limb of the *Ungulate Mammifera*, which, as in the horse, intervenes between the cannon—, and lesser pastern or coronary bone,—Couronne.

Pauciflore, adj.,—pauciflorus, L.,—wenigblumig, -blüthig, G.: an epithet, in Botany, specifically designative of plants which, as *Capparis pauciflora*, bear but *few flowers*,—*paucos flores* ferunt, L. Paucifolié, adj.,—wenigblättrig, G.,—few-leaved; as *Indigofera paucifolia:* see Oligophylle.

Paume *de la main*, s. f.,—palma, vola, f. L.,—τὸ θέναρ,—palm: the portion of *hand*, in Man and the *Quadrumana*, circumscribed by the thenar and hypothenar eminences, the base of the last four digital phalanges, and articulation of the wrist: in Insects, the extreme joint of the anterior tarsus; when more fully developed than the rest.

Paupière, s. f.,—palpebra, f. L.,—τὸ βλέφαρον,—das Augenlied, G.,—eyelid: in Anatomy, the mobile and delicately constructed appendage, destined to protect the eye from injury by day, and cover it during sleep. The *eyelids*,—les *Paupières*,—*palpebræ*,—τὰ βλέφαρα,—die *Augenlieder*,—of which there are ordinarily two,—a *superior* and *inferior*,—das obere und untere, G.,—exist, generally, in the *Mammifera*, Birds, and in some Reptiles. In Birds, there is a third *eyelid*,—*membrana nictitans*, —corresponding, in situation and character, with that,—see Clignotant,—which divers other animals exhibit in a less perfectly developed, or rudimentary state.

Pausiménie, s. f.,—pausimenia, f. (παῦσις, cessation, οἱ μῆνες, the menses), L.: *cessation* of the *menstrual flux*.

Pavillon, s. m.: a term designative, in Anatomy, 1. of the *flap of the ear*,—*Pavill. de l'oreille;* and, consequently, synon. with Auricule: 2.—of the *expanded* or fimbriated *extremity*,—*P. de la* Trompe *utérine*,—of the Fallopian tube. In Botany,—the *vexillum*, or standard, of a papilionaceous corolla,—see Etendard.

Pavot, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Papaver (Polyandria, monogynia)*, L.,—der Mohn, G.,—the Poppy; constituting the type of the *Papaveraceæ*. The principal species, employed in *Medicine*, are, 1. the *common red* or *corn-poppy*,—rother Feld-*mohn*,—see Coquelicot: 2. the *oriental*, —*Pav. d'orient*,—*P. orientalis:* and, 3. the *garden-*,—*P. des jardins*,—*P. somniferum*,—Garten*mohn*, schlafmachender *Mohn*. The two *latter* produce Opium: and, from the *seeds* of the *last*, a mild *alimentary oil*,—l' *Œillette*, F.,—Oleum Papaveris albi, L.,—das Mohnsamenöl, G.,—is obtained by expression. Which of the numerous species of *Papaver*, ὁ μήκων, of the *Greeks*, was meant to designate, it is difficult to determine.

Peau, s. f.,—pellis, cutis, f. L.,—τὸ δέρμα,—die Haut, G.,—skin: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the dense, thick, highly flexible and elastic membrane which invests the bodies of nearly all the members of the Animal Kingdom, vertebrate and invertebrate. In Man, it is composed of three distinct layers,—the *chorion* or true skin,—see Derme; *rete mucosum*, L.,—*Corps muqueux réticulaire;* and *cuticle* or *epidermis*, —see Epiderme; and constitutes the basis of the dermoid, or more properly dermatoid System,—see *Anatomie Générale*, vol. iv.,—of Bichat. Respecting its colour, which exhibits great variations, according to the race, sex, age, physical condition, habits and occupations, of the individual, some curious notions are entertained by Dr. Prichard,—*Physical History of Man*. The *skin* is the especial seat of the sense of touch; and an organ of exhalation and absorption. Its functions have been the subject of many interesting physiological experiments: its morbid affections, ably illustrated by Willan and Bateman, Alibert and Rayer. See, also, Willis, *Illustrations of Cutaneous Disease*, now in progress of publication. In Botany, the membranous structure by which the fruit of plants is enveloped.

Peaucier, s. m.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *sub-cutaneous muscle* (-Thoraco-Facial, Ch.),—πλάτυσμα μυώδες,—*Platysma myoides* (Latissimus colli, Sömm.), L.,—der breite Halsmuskel, G.; which, occupying the lateral region of the throat, extends obliquely from the superior part of the thorax to the symphysis menti, the external oblique line of the lower jaw, and commissure of the lips. The fibres of the *latter* insertion constitute a separate fasciculus; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—*M. risorius Santorini*.

Pécari, s. m.: in Zoology, a species of the genus, *Sus;* belonging to the *Pachydermes Ordinaires*, of Class, *Mammifères*, of Cuvier, and *Multungula*, Blum. The *Peccary*,—*Sus tajussa*,—das Bisamschwein, Nabelschwein, G.,—represents, in the Western Continent, the wild boar,—Sanglier, —of Europe; and roams, in large herds,

through the vast solitudes of the American forests. Its distinguishing characters are, "Nullâ caude; folliculo moschifero ad extremum dorsi." *Flesh edible.*

PECHE, s. f.,—malum persicum, L.,—μῆλον περσικὸν,—die Pfersche, G.,—peach: in Botany, the *fruit* of the *peach-tree*,—PECHER, s. m.,—*Amygdalus persica*,—μηλέα περσικὴ (erroneously rendered Lemon-tree, by Donnegan),—der Pferschenbaum, G.,—a species of AMANDIER. The *kernel* contains Hydrocyanic acid. *Leaves*, and *flowers*, slightly *purgative* and *anthelminthic.*

PECHYAGRE, s. f.,—pechyagra, f. (πῆχυς, the elbow, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—die Ellenbogengicht, G.,—*gout* in the *elbow.* *Pechiagra*, ex Blancardi sententiâ, arthritis est quæ in cubiti articulo sedem fixit. In his verbis duplex vitium inest. Nam primò debebat scribi *pechagra*, πηχάγρα, non *pechyagra*, multò minus *pechiagra.* Dein πῆχυς non denotat articulationem cubiti, quæ ἀγκῶνος nomine insignitur, sed eam extremitatis superioris partem quam nunc antibrachium vocamus. Malum, igitur, cui Blanc. *pechagræ* nomen imposuit, rectiùs ἀγκωνάγρα appellandum erit. Such is the criticism of Kühn, Editor of the last Edition of Blancardi *Lexicon Medicum.*

PECORES, s. m., pl.,—*Pecora*, L.,—see BISULQUE.

PECTINÉ, adj.,—pectinatus, L.,—kammförmig, G.,—pectinated: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals, and plants, whose organs, as the *antennæ* of *Lampyris pectinata*, and *leaves* of *Achillea pectinata*, are disposed in parallel rows like the teeth of a *comb*,—*pecten*, n. L.,—der Kamm, G.: and, generally, of organs themselves which, as the *pectinated antenna*,—*Antenne pectinée*,—of many *Lepidoptera*, and the *bractea* of *Melampyrum cristatum*, exhibit *such* construction.

In Anatomy, the name of a *muscle*,—*M. pectiné*, F. (—SUS-PUBIO-FÉMORAL, Ch.),—*Pectineus*, L.,—der Kammmuskel, G.; which, occupying the superior and internal part of the pelvic limb, extends from the brim of the pelvis, near the pubic spine, to the linea aspera femoris immediately below the lesser trochanter.

PECTINIBRANCHES, s. m., pl.,—Pectinibranchiata, L.: the term applied, by Cuvier, to the Sixth Order of *Gasteropoda*; comprehending the *Mollusca* whose *respiratory organs*,—*branchiæ*, L.,—as those of the animal of the *Trochi*, are composed of *pectinated* lamellæ. PECTINICORNE, adj.,—pectinicornis, L.:—to Insects with *pectinated antennæ*,—*pectinata cornua*, L.

PECTINIFOLIÉ, adj.,—kammblättrig, G.: an epithet designative of plants, which, as *Pelargonium pectinifolium*, bear *pectinated leaves.* PECTINIFORME, adj.,—pectiniformis, L.,—pectiniform: syn. with PECTINÉ.

PECTORAL, adj.,—pectoralis, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to designate, 1. the *organs* which are contained within, or affixed to, the parietes of the *pectoral* cavity,—die *Brust*höhle,—or *breast*,—*pectus*, n. L.,—die *Brust*, G.: as the *pectoral* viscera,—*Viscères pectoraux*,—organa *pectoris*, L.,—die *Brust*organe, G.,—consisting principally of heart and lungs; the superior or anterior limbs,—*Membres pectoraux*,—die *Brust*glieder,—more commonly termed *thoracic*,—see THORACIQUE,—of the four-footed Reptiles, *Amphibia*, Birds, and the majority of the *Mammifera*, and corresponding, in site, and in function as instruments of progression, with the *pectoral fins*,—les NAGÉOIRES *pectoraux*,—of Fishes, and the swimming-paws of the Whale-tribe; the *Mammary gland*,—*Mamelle pectorale*,—of Man, the *Quadrumana*, *Cheiroptera*, the *Bradypi*, and *Phytophagous Cetacea*, as distinguished from the *inguinal*,—see INGUINAL,—of other animals: *Muscles*,—*M. pectoraux*,—of which there are recognized, in the human subject, a, the *great Pectoral*,—*M. pectoral grand* (—STERNO-HUMÉRAL, Ch.),—*Pectoralis major*, L.,—grosser *Brust*muskel, G.; b. the *internal*,—*P. interne*,—see TRIANGULAIRE *du Sternum*; and, c. the *lesser*,—*P. petit* (—COSTO-CORACOÏDIEN, Ch.),—*Pectoralis minor*,—kleiner *Brust*muskel. 2.—Birds, distinguished, as *Tringa pectoralis*, from their congeners, by a colouring of the *breast*-feathers,—*Plumes pectorales*,—unlike that of the general plumage: and, 3.—a vermiform *Epizoon*,—*Lernia pectoralis*; as attaching itself, exclusively, to the *pectoral* fin of Fishes.

In Pharmacy,—*Remedies*,—*Médicaments pectoraux*,—die *Brust*mittel, G.,—which are calculated to mitigate, or remove, affections of the *chest.* See BECHIQUE.

PECTORILOQUE, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied to persons in whom exists *pectoriloquism*,—PECTORILOQUIE, s. f.,—pectoriloquia, f. (*pectore*, from the breast, *loquor*, to speak), L.,—a morbid phenomenon first detected, and described, by Laennec,—see *Traité d'Auscultation Médiate*, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1830. It consists in the direct issue of the *voice* of the patient from the *breast*, through the canal of a cylinder,—see STÉTHOSCOPE,—applied to the parietes of that cavity; and indicates the existence of ulcerous caverns or excavations in the substance of the lung. *Pectoriloquy* has been distinguished, by Laennec, into the *evident*, *dubious*, and *bleating*,—*P. évidente*, *douteuse*, et *chévrotante*,—see EGOPHONIE.

PEDARTHROCACE, s. m.,—pædarthrocace, f. (παῖς, a child, ἄρθρον, a joint, κακὸν, injury), L.,—der Winddorn, G.: a term applied, by Severinus, to *osteo-sarcoma*,—spina ventosa,—as commonly attacking the *joints* of *children.* PÉDATROPHIE, s. f.,—pædatro-

phia, f. (παῖς,—ἀτροφία, wasting), L.,—die *Darrsucht* der *Kinder*, G.,—the mesenteric *atrophy* of *children*.

PÉDICELLE, s. m.,—pedicellus, m. L.,—das Blüthenstielchen, G.: in Botany, a *partial flower-stalk*, the ultimate division of the ramified *pedunculus*,—see PÉDONCULE: also, the capillary *shaft* which sustains the urn of the mosses. In Entomology, the term, *pedicel*, is applied to the second articulation of the antenna of Insects. PÉDICELLÉ, adj.,—pedicellatus, L.,—pedicellate: an epithet generally, or specifically, designative of flowers which are sustained upon a *pedicel*; or of plants which exhibit flowers *so supported*.

PÉDICULAIRE, adj.,—pedicularis, L.,—lausig, mit *Läusen* behaftet, G.,—pedicular: connected with *lice*,—*pediculi*, L.: as the morbid affection, termed *Phthiriasis*,—die *Läuse*krankheit, G.,—see PHTHIRIASE.

PÉDICULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pedicularis (Didynamia, angiosperm; Rhinanthoideæ)*, L.,—das Lauskraut, G.,—the Louse-wort; so named, from the popular opinion that one of the most common species,—*P. palustris*,—*Péd. des marais*, F.,—das Sumpf*lauskraut*, G.,—eulogized, in *French* practice, as *vulnerary*, engenders *lice* in the cattle which feed upon it.

PÉDICULE, s. m.,—pediculus, m., pedamentum, n. L.: a term applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to the organs of animals, and plants, which, as the *isthmus* connecting the thorax and abdomen of the *Hymenoptera*, and the *stem* of many *Fungi*, exhibit a *slender* and *elongated* figure. In Surgery, the *contracted portion*, by which, certain tumours, hence termed *pediculated*,—tumores *pediculati*, L.,—are attached to the body.

PÉDICURE, s. m.: a name applied to persons who devote themselves to the *treatment*,—*cura*,—of diseases of the *foot*,—*pes*, *pedis*, L.; and, more especially, those who exercise their genius in removal of corn and bunion.

PÉDIEUX, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *muscle*,—*M. pédieux*, (—CALCANÉO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN commun, Ch.),—*Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*, L.,—kurzer Zehenstrecker, G.,—situated on the dorsal region of the *foot*: and, 2. an *artery*,—*Artère pédieuse* (— dorsale, ou supérieure du tarse),—arteria *pedæa* vel dorsalis *pedis*, L.,—die Ruckenschlagader des Fusses, G.,—a continuation of the trunk of the anterior tibial; anastomozing with the external plantar, and finally distributed on the tarsus, metatarsus, and dorsal interossei muscles.

PÉDILUVE, s. m.,—pediluvium, n. L.,—Fussbad, n. G.,—a foot-bath. See BAIN.

PÉDIMANES, s. m., and adj., pl.,—*Pedimani*, L.: a term, in Zoology, applied, by Blainville, to a Family of *Mammifera*; which, as les MARSUPIAUX, of Cuvier, have the *foot* of the pelvic limb converted into a sort of *hand* by the separation and thumb-like character of the first toe.

PÉDOMÈTRE, s. m. Syn. with ODOMÈTRE.

PÉDONCULAIRE, adj.,—pedunculari, L.,—blumenstielständig, G.,—peduncular: PÉDUNCULÉ, adj.,—pedunculatus, L.,—pedunculated: epithets employed, in Botany, as generally designative of *flowers*,—and, specifically, of *plants*,—*Adina pedunculari*, *Quercus pedunculata*,—possessing flowers—which are supported on a *flower-stalk*,—Blüthenstiel, m. G.,—see PÉDONCULE: in Zoology,—of *Crustacea* whose eyes, as those of *Pagurus pedunculatus*, are sustained upon a conspicuous *peduncle*.

PÉDONCULE, s. m.,—pedunculus, m. L.,—peduncle: in Botany, the flower- or the fruit-stalk,—der Blumen- oder Fruchtstiel, G.; or the base, or trunk, of a *ramified peduncle*,—see PÉDICELLE. *Pedunculus* botanicis dicitur *fulcrum* sustinens *florem fructumque*; foliorum autem *fulcrum*, *petiolus*. In Anatomy, a term employed to designate divers *slender processes* of medullary substance whereby various parts of the encephalon are connected; as, 1. the *peduncles of the brain*,—les *Pédoncules du cerveau (bras —)*, F.,—*pedunculi*, vel crura, cerebri, L.,—die Hirn*stiele* oder -schenkel, G.; 2.—*of the cerebellum*,—*Péd. du cervelet (cuisses*—de la moëlle allongée),—*ped.*, vel crura, cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam; and, 3. — *of the pineal gland*,—*Pédic. de la gland pinéale*,—*ped.* conarii vel glandulæ pinealis,—die Zirbel*stiele*,—stretching, on each side, from that body, to the superior and internal region of the optic thalami.

PÉDOPHLEBOTOMIE, s. f.,—pædophlebotomia, f. (παῖς, a child, φλεβοτομία, incision of a vein), L.,—das *Aderlassen* der *Kinder*, G.,—the operation of *phlebotomy* in—: PÉDOTROPHIE, s. f.,—ἡ παιδοτροφία,—pædotrophia, f. L.: that branch of Hygiene, which regards the *aliment*, or *diet*, of—*children*,—die Kinderdiät, G.

PEIGNE, s. m.: a genus, in Conchology, *Pecten*, n. L.,—die Kammmuschel, G.,—the Scallop; comprehending several species of *bivalve Shells*, heretofore included in *Ostrea*,—see HUITRE. The animal, which inhabits several of these, constitutes an article of human sustenance, in maritime districts. It belongs to the *Mollusca acephala*, of Cuvier; and *Conchifera*, of later Zoologists. *Pectinites*, *Pectinitæ*, s. f., pl., L.,—versteinerte *Kammmuscheln*, G.: fossil shells, of the genus *Pecten*.

PÉLAGIE, s. f.,—pelagia, f. L.: a kind of *scaly erysipelas*,—*Erysipèle squameux*, F.,—of the hands; sometimes extending to the feet, and, still more rarely, the visage.

PÉLAGIQUE, adj.,—πελαγικός,—pelagic: an epithet designative of *animals* which, as

Thalassidroma pelagica, frequent the *main* or *open sea*,—τὸ πέλαγος,—*pelagus*, m. L.,—das Weltmeer, G.,—see MARINE.

PÉLICAN, s. m.: in Ornithology, a genus,—*Pelicanus*, m. L.,—der Pelican, G.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Pelicans*, and comprehending several species of Natatorial and Piscivorous birds.—The common Woodpecker appears to have been the πελεκὰν, of *Greek* writers. In Surgery, an *instrument*, with a claw resembling, in figure, the beak of the *pelican*; employed for the extraction of teeth.

PELLAGRE, s. f.,—pellagra, f. L.: a vile compound of the *Latin*, *pellis*, and *Greek*, ἄγρα, seizure; employed to designate a variety of *ichthyosis*,—ICHTHYOSE,—which, "in südlichen Ländern, besonders in Italien," attacks the hands and feet; and is, by *Italians*, termed Malattia della miseria.

PELLICULE, s. f.,—pellicula, f. L.,—pellicle: in Zoology, and Botany, the *delicate membrane*,—das Häutchen, die dünne Haut, G.,—which invests the interior of the egg-shell; and envelopes the seed of plants: in Chemistry, the *film*,—cuticula,—quæ in superficie apparet dum solutiones salium evaporando inspissantur, L.

PELTÉ, adj.,—peltatus, L.,—schildförmig, G.,—peltate, resembling a shield, or target,—ἡ πέλτη,—*pelta*, f. L.: an epithet designative, in Botany, of organs of plants which, as the *stigma*,—*Stigmate pelté*, F.,—of *Sibthorpia europæa*, is attached, *by its centre*, to the ovary or style; and of plants in whose *leaf*, as la *Feuille peltée*,—*schildförmiges* Blatt, G.,—of *Passiflora peltata*,—the petiole is inserted into *the centre* of the disk.

PELVI-CRURAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the common iliac *artery*,—arteria *pelvi-cruralis*, L.; as distributing its branches on the *pelvis*, and lower or posterior limb,—*crus*, *cruris*, L. PELVI-TROCHANTÉRIEN, adj.,—pelvi-trochanterianus, L.: relating, as *Région pelvi-trochantérienne*,—which comprehends the *Pyramidalis*, *Obturatores*, *Gemelli*, and *Quadratus femoris*, muscles,—to the *pelvis* and *trochanter*.

PELVIEN, adj.,—pelvinus, L.,—formed by, regarding, attached, or pertaining to, the *pelvis*,—see BASSIN: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers parts, or organs, *so circumstanced*; as, 1. the *Cavity*,—la *Cavité pelvienne*, F.,—die *Becken*höhle, G.,—formed by the two ossa innominata, sacrum, and coccyx, hence denominated *pelvic* bones; 2. the *surface*,—*Face pelvienne*,—of the iliac bones, corresponding to *that cavity*; 3. the lower, *pelvic*, or abdominal *limbs*,—*Membres pelviens*, ou abdominaux,—die *Becken*- oder Bauchglieder, G.,—of Man, corresponding, in attachment, with the posterior, of the *Quadrumana* and Quadrupeds; 4. the *internal iliac artery*,—*Artère pelvienne*,—die *Becken*-arterie, G.,—of Chaussier; and, 5. an *aponeurosis*,—*Aponévrose pelvienne*,—described by Jules Cloquet, as attached to the superior aperture of the pelvis, and continuous with the fascia iliaca and aponeurotic expansion of the *Psoas parvus*, muscle.

PELVIMÈTRE, s.m.,—pelvimetrum, n.L.,—pelvimeter: an *instrument* employed in *measuring* the *capacity* of the female pelvis; more especially the antero-posterior diameter of the superior or abdominal aperture. Kraus denounces this term as "barbarous;" and proposes to substitute, for it, the more legitimately constructed, *Pelyometrum*, n. (πέλυς, a basin, μέτρον, a measure), L.,—PELYOMÈTRE, s. m.?

PEMPHIGUS, s. m. (πέμφιξ, a bubble), F., et L.,—der Blasenausschlag, oder Pemphigus, G.: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; belonging to the Order, *Bullæ*, of Willan. Ordinarily preceded by attacks of nocturnal fever, it terminates, after some days' duration, in scab or crust. Two species of *Pemphigus*,—*P. aigu*, et *chronique*,—the *former* exhibiting two varieties,—*P. simultané*, et *successif*,—are distinguished by *French* pathological writers. PEMPHIGODE, adj.,—πεμφιγώδης,—pemphigodes, L.,—pemphigusartig, G.,—pemphigoid: resembling, or connected with, *pemphigus*.

PÉNIL, s. m.,—pubes, f. L.: E'minence sus-pubienne, garnie de poils,—pecten, n. L.,—qui domine les organes générateurs de l'un et l'autre sexe. Chez la femme, il porte plus particulièrement, le nom de MONT *de Vénus*,—der Venusberg, G. PÉNIS, s. m. F., et L. See VERGE.

PENNATIFIDE, adj.,—fiederspaltig, G.,—pinnatifid: an epithet designative, in Botany, of organs of plants, which, as the *leaf* of *Solanum pinnatifidum*; the *stipule* of *Viola tricolor*; the *bractea* of *Melampyrum pratense*; and *cotyledon* of *Geranium moschatum*, exhibit, in their parallel clefts, a structure resembling that of a *feather*,—*penna*, L. PENNATIFOLIÉ, adj.:—of plants which, as *Jungermannia pinnatifolia*,—bear *pinnatifid leaves*,—*pinnatifida folia*, L.,—*fiederförmige* oder *halbgefiederte* Blätter, G.

PENNÉ, adj.,—pinnated: an epithet employed, by some Botanists, to designate compound leaves which, as the *leaf*,—*pinnatum folium*,—*gefiedertes* Blatt, G.,—of *Lotus pinnatus*, consist of leaflets disposed on each side of a common petiole, like the barbs on the shaft of a *feather*,—*penna*, L.; by others,—a leaf, as that of *Pyrus*, whose nervures are arranged on each side of the principal longitudinal nervure.

PENNE, s. f.,—penna, f. L.,—quill: in Ornithology, the *large feathers*,—*Pennes*, pl.,—die Flug*federn*, G.,—of the wing and tail of birds. These are, respectively, distinguished by the epithets, *rémiges* et *rec-*

trices, as indicative of their peculiar uses in the process of flight.

PENNIFOLIÉ, adj.,—pinnifolius, L.: an epithet, in Botany, synon. with PENNATIFOLIÉ. PENNIFORME, adj.,—pinniformis, L.,—fiederförmig, G.,—pinniform: an epithet applied to the organs of *plants* which exhibit a *pinnated* structure:—in Anatomy, to *muscles* whose fleshy fibres are inserted, obliquely, into both sides of a common tendon, as the barbs of a *feather*, into their common stem.

PENSÉE *sauvage*, s. f.: the popular designation of *Viola tricolor*,—see VIOLETTE.

PENTAGONE, adj.,—πενταγώνος,—fünfeckig, -winklig, G.,—pentagonal: exhibiting *five angles*; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Cactus*—, and *branches* of *Cissus pentagonus*.

PENTAGYNIE, s. f.,—Pentagynia, f. (πέντα, five, γυνὴ, a female), L.,—die Pentagynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of five Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending *plants*,—*Plantes pentagynes*, F.,—whose *flowers*,—flores *pentagyni*, L.,—*fünfweibige* Blüthen, G.,—contain *five female* organs, or *pistils*. The epithet, *Pentagyne*,—*pentagynous*,—is, also, used to, specifically, designate plants which, as *Connarus pentagynus*, although not included in Order, *Pentagynia*, are yet distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of *five pistils*. PENTAGYNIQUE, adj.,—pentagynicus, L.: belonging to *Pentagynia*.

PENTAMÈRE, adj.,—πενταμερὴς,—pentamerus, L.: divided into *five parts*, or *pieces*; as the *pentamerous tarsi* of many *Coleoptera*, among Insects.

PENTANDRIE, s. f.,—Pentandria, f. (πέντα, five, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Pentandrie, G.: in Botany, the designation of the Fifth Class, and of four Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending the genera of plants, which possess *five* separate *male* organs, or *stamens*. PENTANDRE, adj.,—pentandrous: an epithet generally designative of plants,—*Plantes pentandres*, F.,—whose flowers,—flores *pentandri*, L.,—*fünfmännige* Blüthen, G.,—exhibit *five stamens*; specifically,—of those which, as *Centunculus pentandrus*, although not systematically arranged in Class, *Pentandria*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by possession of the *pentandrous* character. PENTANDRIQUE, adj.,—pentandricus, L.: belonging to Class, *Pentandria*.

PENTAPÉTALE, adj.,—πενταπέτηλος,—fünfblumenblättrig, G.,—pentapetalous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants whose *corolla*, as *that* of *Nelumbium pentapetalum*, is composed of *five petals*. PENTAPHYLLE, adj.,—πενταφύλλος,—funfblättrig, G.,—pentaphyllous:—of plants whose *leaves*, as *those* of *Indigofera pentaphylla*, consist of *five leaflets*. When applied to a *calyx*, synon. with PENTASÉPALE, adj.,—pentasépalus,—fünfkelchblättrig—pentasepalous: composed of *five calyx-leaves*, or *sepals*.

PENTASPERME, adj.,—pentaspermus (πέντα, five, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—fünfsaamig, G.,—pentaspermous: an epithet designative of *fruits*, and of the *plants*, as *Hibiscus pentaspermus*, which produce them, containing *five seeds*. PENTASTYLE, adj.,—pentastylus (*same*, and στύλος, a shaft or style), L.:—of an *ovary* surmounted by *five styles*.

PÉPIN, s. m.,—granum, n. L.,—der Pipin, G.,—pippin: the vulgar designation of *seeds* contained in the centre of certain succulent fruits, as the apple and pear.

PÉPONIDE, s. f.,—peponida, f., peponium, n. L.,—die Kurbis-, Gürkenfrucht, G.: in Botany, the designation of the *pulpy* and *many-celled fruit* produced by the *Cucurbitaceæ*,—see COURGE.

PEPSIE, s. f.,—see DIGESTION. PEPTIQUE, adj.,—peptic: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—remedia *peptica*, L.,—*Verdauung befordernde* Mittel, G.,—which are calculated to facilitate the process of *digestion*.

PÉRAPÉTALE, s. m.,—perapetalum, n. L.: PÉRAPHYLLE, s. m.,—peraphyllum, n. L.: terms employed, by Mœnch, to respectively designate the *appendages* which exist on the *corollæ*, and *calyces*, of certain plants; as the *filaments* of the *corolla* of *Menyanthes*; and the *scale* of the *calyx* of *Scutellaria*.

PERCE-CRANE, s. m.: in Obstetrics, an *instrument* constructed for the *perforation* of the *cranium* of the fœtus, in difficult parturition.

PERCEPTION, s. f., F. and E.,—perceptio, f. L.,—das Empfindungsvermögen, die Wahrnehmung, G.: in Physiology, the sensation experienced by the brain, of an impression made upon some other organ, commonly an organ of sense.

PERCHE, s. f.,—Perca, f. L.,—der Barsch, G.,—the Perch: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Osseous Fishes*; belonging to the First Order, *Acanthopterygii*, of Cuvier, *Thoracici*, of Linnæus; characterized by the possession of seven gill-rays, and two dorsal fins; and constituting the type of the Family of the *Perches*,—PERCHIDES, ou PERCOÏDES, s. m.,—*Perchidæ*, vel *Percoides*, L. The *flesh* of the *river-perch*,—*P. de rivière*,—*P. fluviatilis*,—ἡ πέρκη, of the *Greeks*,—der *Flussbarsch*, G.,—is much prized as an article of *diet*.

PERCUSSION, s. f. F., and E.,—percussio, f. L.,—der Schlag, die Erschütterung, G.: in Physics, the action by which one body *strikes* another. *Percussion* of the thoracic parietes constitutes, in diseases of the heart and lungs, an important instrument of diagnosis. It was first proposed by Awenbrugger, of Vienna, and revived by the celebrated Corvisart; who translated into *French*, and enriched with notes, the almost forgotten work of the *German* Pro-

fessor. See *Nouvelle Méthode pour reconnoitre les Maladies internes de la Poitrine par la Percussion de cette Cavité ; trad., et commenté, par Corvisart*, 8vo. Paris, 1808.

PERDRIX, s. f. : in Ornithology, formerly a species belonging to *Tetrao ;* but, in modern Systems, the designation of a distinct genus of Birds, of the Family, *Tetraonidæ*, and Order *Rasores ;* of which the common *Partridge*,—*Perdix cinerea (Tetr. perdix*, Linn.),—la *P. grise*,—ὁ & ἡ πέρδιξ,—gemeines oder graues *Feldhuhn*, G.,—celebrated for the delicious flavour, and digestibility, of its *flesh*, constitutes the type.

PERFOLIÉ, adj.,—durchblättert, G.,—perfoliate : an epithet designative, in Botany, of *leaves*, which, placed opposite to each other, and united at their base, appear as though *perforated* by the stem ; and of *plants* which, as *Chlora perfoliata*, and *Bupleurum perfoliatum*, have *leaves* so *perforated :* in Entomology,—of *antennæ*,—*Antennes perfoliées*,—*durchwachsene* Fühlhörner, G.,—which, as those of *Dermestes* and *Hydrophilus*, exhibit the *perfoliated* structure.

PERFORANT, adj.,—durchbohrend, G.,—perforating : an epithet, in Anatomy, designative of *muscles* whose tendons, as those of Flexor digitorum (manûs et pedis) profundus *perforans*, *pass through* slits in the tendons of other muscles,—see PERFORÉ ; and divers *arteries*,—les *Artères perforantes*,—die *durchbohrenden* Schlagadern, G.,—as, 1., in the *hand*, branches of the deep-seated palmar arch, which *penetrate* the adjacent muscles and interosseous spaces ; 2. in the *thigh*, those of the profunda femoris, which *perforate* the great Adductor muscle ; and, 3. in the *foot*, the anterior and superior branches of the plantar arch.

PERFORÉ, adj.,—durchbohrt, durchlöchert, G.—perforated : an epithet, in Anatomy, employed to designate certain *muscles* whose tendons, as those of Flexor digitorum (manûs et pedis) sublimis *perforatus*, exhibit *slits* for the transit of the tendons of other muscles,—see PERFORANT ; or *muscles* whose fibres are *perforated*, as those of Coraco-brachialis,—hence termed, *M. perforé de Casserius*,—*Perforatus* Casserii, L.,—by a conspicuous nerve,—see MUSCULO-CUTANÉ. In Zoology, and Botany, —the organs of animals and plants, which, as the *elytron* of *Cassida perforata ;* the summit of the *hairs* of *Urtica dioica*, the *stigma* of *Lilium*, and *leaf* of *Hypericum perforatum*, —das *durchstochene* Johanniskraut, G.,—exhibit real or apparent *perforations*.

PÉRIANTHE, s. m.,—peranthium (περὶ, about, ἄνθος, a flower), L.,—die Blumendecke, G.,—perianth : a term applied, by Linnæus, to every kind of *calyx* or *involucrum ;* by modern Botanists,—to the *whole envelope* of the sexual organs of plants, including calyx and corolla, when both exist.

PÉRIBLEPSIE, s. f.,—ἡ περίβλεψις,—periblepsis, f. L.,—das Umhersehen, G. : a term literally signifying the *act of looking around ;* but employed, in Pathology, to designate the wild and *erratic gaze* of the delirious,—das ängstliche *Umhersehen* der Delirirenden, G.

PÉRIBROSE, s. f.,—peribrosis, f. (περιβρώσις, corrosion), L.,—die Augenliederzerfressung, G. : *ulceration* of the eye-lids.

PÉRICARDE, s. m.,—τὸ περικάρδιον,—pericardium, n. L.,—der Herzbeutel, G.: in Anatomy, the fibro-serous and *sack-like membrane* which envelopes, without including in its cavity, the *heart*, and the commencement, or termination, of the large blood-vessels which emanate from, or return to, that organ. The *Pericardium* is ordinarily distinguished into two portions : the *adherent*,—le *P. adhérent*, F. ;—and the *loose* or *reflected*,—le *P. réfléchi*.

PÉRICARDITE, s. f.,—pericarditis, f. L., —die Herzbeutelentzündung, G. : inflammation of the *pericardium ;* of which two varieties, the *acute* and *chronic*,—*P. aiguë* et *chronique*,—are distinguished in practice.

PÉRICARPE, s. m.,—τὸ περικάρπιον,—pericarpium, n. L.,—pericarp, seed-vessel : in Botany, the general *envelope* of the *seeds* of plants. It is composed, in proceeding from the interior to periphery, of three distinct structures,—l'*Endo-*, *Sarco-*, et *Epicarpe*. The term, *pericarp*, is, also, applied to the urn of the Mosses,—die Moosbüchse, G.

PÉRICHÈSE, s. m.,—perichætium, n. L., —der Mooskelch, G. : the *involucrum* which surrounds the base of the pedicel of the urn of the Mosses. It is the *Péricole*, *Périsyphe*, *Pérocide*, *Calice*, et *Périgone*, of divers *French* botanical writers.

PÉRICHONDRE, s. m.,—perichondrium, n. (περὶ, about, χόνδρος, a cartilage), L.,—die Knorpelhaut, das Perichondrium, G. : in Anatomy, the fibrous *membrane* which *invests* the non-articular *cartilages*.

PÉRICLINANTHE, ou PÉRICLINE, s. m., —periclinium, n. (περὶ, around, κλίνη, a bed), L.,—der Hüllkelch, die Kelchhülle, G. : in Botany, the assemblage of *bracteæ* which surround the inflorescence of the *Syngenesiæ ;* corresponding with the *common calyx*, of Linnæus, and *Périphoranthe*, of Richard. PÉRICLINIFORME, adj.,—periclinifórmis, L.,—hüllkelchförmig,—periclinifórm : exhibiting the *figure*, or characters, of the *periclyne*.

PÉRICRANE, s. m.,—τὸ περικράνιον,—pericranium, n. L. : in Anatomy, the *periosteum* which *invests* the exterior of the *cranial* bones,—die *Beinhaut* der *Hirnschale*, G.

PÉRIDION, s. m.,—peridium, n. (πηρίδιον, a small sack), L. : in Botany, the *conceptacle* of the spores of certain *Fungi*,—die Hülle od. der Umschlag, der Bauchpilze (Gastromyci), G.

PÉRIGONE, s. m.,—perigonium, n. (*περὶ*, around, *γονὴ*, the seed), L.: in Botany, the *perianth*, or *corolla*,—die Blumen-, Blüthen-, Samenhülle, G.,—resulting from union of the calyx and petals in their whole extent; as exhibited in the *Liliaceæ*: Hedwig schlug vor die Blumenkrone, *Perigonium internum*; den Kelch, *P. externum*, zu nennen, G.: also, the *perichætum* of the Mosses. In Zoology, the *exterior envelope* of the eggs of Birds, when simply membranous.

PÉRIGYNE, adj.,—perigynus (*περὶ*, about, *γυνὴ*, a female), L.,—perigynisch, G.,—perigynous: an epithet, in Botany, applied to *petal*, or *corolla*, when implanted, as in *Campanula*, *around* the *ovary*; and to *stamens*,—stamina *perigyna*, L.,—die *perigynischen* Staubfäden, G.,—which as those of the *Rosaceæ*, are inserted *around* the *pistil*.

PÉRIGYNION, s. m.,—perigynium, n. L.,—perigyne; the *membranous* or *cartilaginous vesicle* which, in *Carex*, *surrounds* the *ovary*; and is perforated, at the summit, for the passage of the style.

PÉRINÉAL, adj.,—perinæus, L.: regarding, or belonging to, the *perinæum*,—das *Perinäum* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *Artery*,—*Artère périnéale*,—arteria *perinæi*, L.,—die *Damm*schlagader, G.,—supplied by the internal pudic; and 2. an *aperture*,—the inferior or *perineal*,—*Détroit périnéal du bassin*,—as opposed, in aspect, to the superior, or abdominal—, of the human pelvis: in Pathology, *Hernia*,—*Hernie périnéale*,—der *Damm*bruch, G.,—of —; and a variety of *ischury*,—*Ischurie périnéale*,—consequent on a tumor which occupies—the *perineal* region. See

PÉRINÉE, s. m.,—*ὁ περίναιος*, *τὸ περίνεον*,—perinæum, n. L.,—Perinäum, der Damm, der Zwischenraum zwischen dem After und den Schaamtheilen, G.: in Anatomy, the triangular interspace situated between the anus and organa genitalia; and divided by a mesial line,—see RAPHÉ. PÉRINÉOCÈLE, s. f.,—perinæocele, f. (*περίνεον*,—*κήλη*, rupture), *hernia perinæi*, L.,—PÉRINÉAL.

PÉRINÉO-CLITORIDIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Sphincter vaginæ* muscle,—see CONSTRICTEUR; as belonging alike to *perinæum* and *clitoris*.

PÉRIODIQUE, adj.,—*περιοδικὸς*,—periodicus, L.,—periodisch, G.,—periodical: an epithet designative, in Physiology, and Pathology, of natural and morbid phenomena which, as the menstrual discharge of woman, the paroxysm of intermittent fever and of certain cerebral and neuralgic affections, recur at a fixed *period*,—PÉRIODE, s. f.,—periodus, m. L.,—die Periode, G.: a term literally signifying, in the *Greek* original,—*ὁ περίοδος*,—the *act of going round*.

PÉRIORBITE, s. m.,—periorbita, f. L.: an hybrid compound of the *Greek*, *περὶ*, and *Latin*, *orbita*; employed to designate that portion of *periosteum*,—die Augenhöhlenhaut, G.,—which *invests* the cavity of the *orbit*. *Periorbitis*, s. f. L.: according to Kraus, inflammation of the *orbitar periosteum*,—die Entzündung der *Augenhöhlenhaut*, G.

PÉRIOSTE, s. m.,—*τὸ περίοστεον*,—periosteum, n. L.,—die Bein- od. Knochenhaut, G.: in Anatomy, the *fibrous membrane* which *invests* all the *bones* of the skeleton,—except the crown of each tooth,—where they do not exhibit a cartilaginous surface. PÉRIOSTITE, s. f.,—periosteitis, vel periostitis, f. L.,—die Beinhautentzündung, G.: inflammation of the *periosteum*. PÉRIOSTOSE, s. f.,—periostosis, f. L.,—die Knochengeschwullst, G.: a *swelling* consequent on tumefaction of *that membrane*.

PÉRIPHÉRIE, s. f.,—*ἡ περιφέρεια*,—peripheria, f. L.,—die Peripherie, G.,—periphery: the circumference, or external compass,—der äussere Umfang,—of a body.

PERIPHORANTHE, s. m.,—periphoranthium, n. (*περὶ*, around,—*φέρω*, to bear,—*ἄνθος*, flower), L.: a term, in Botany, synon. with *calyx communis*, of Linnæus, and *Péricline*, of Cassini.

PÉRIPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—*ἡ περιπνευμονία*, *Ion.* *περιπλευμονία*,—peripneumonia, vel peripleumonia, f. L. Syn. with PNEUMONIE.

PÉRISPERME, s. m.,—perispermium, n. (*περὶ*, about, *σπέρμα*, the seed), L.,—perisperm: a term, in Botany, employed, by Richard, to designate the *proper envelope* of a *seed*, since distinguished as EPISPERME: by Jussieu,—a *mass of cellular tissue*,—albumen vegetabile, medulla seminis, placenta seminalis, et secundinæ externæ, of divers *Latin* writers, and der Eiweisskörper, of the *Germans*,—which accompanies the vegetable embryo; and, during the process of germination, supplies to the cotyledons, for the sustenance of the young plant, the organized matter wherewith its cells are filled. PÉRISPERMÉ, adj.: furnished with a *perisperm*.

PÉRISPORE, s. m.,—perisporium, n. (*περὶ*, about, *σπορὰ*, the seed), L.: in Botany, the *receptacle* of the *sporules* of the Cryptogamous—; corresponding, in function, with the *pericarp* of phanerogamous—plants.

PÉRISTALTIQUE, adj.,—*περισταλτικὸς* (*περιστέλλω*, to contract),—peristaltic: an epithet applied, in Physiology, to the *contractile* movement of the bowels,—motus *peristalticus* intestinorum, L.,—die *wurmförmige* Bewegung der Darme, G.,—upon themselves,—see PÉRISTOLE.

PÉRISTAPHYLIN, adj.,—peristaphylinus (*περὶ*, about, *σταφύλη*, the uvula), L.,—peristaphyline: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *muscles* of the palate; as, 1. *Muscle péristaphylin interne* ou *supérieur* (— PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN, Ch.),—Levator palati, *Peristaph.* internus, L.,—der

Gaumenheber, G.; and, 2. *M. péristaph. externe* ou *inférieur* (—Ptérygo-Staphylin, Ch.),—Circumflexus palati, *Peristaph.* externus,—der Gaumenspanner, G.

Péristaphyli-Pharyngien, s. m., and adj.,—peristaphyli-pharyngæus, L.: a term applied, by Winslow, to a portion of the Musculus palato-pharyngæus,—see Palato-Pharyngien,—of other Anatomists.

Péristole, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ περιστολὴ: the *peristaltic motion*,—die *peristaltische* Bewegung, G.,—of the intestines.

Péristome, s. m.,—peristoma, n. (περὶ, around, στόμα, a mouth), L.,—der Mundrand, G.: in Botany, the margin, simple or double, ciliated or dentate, which ordinarily surrounds the orifice of the urn of the Mosses,—die Mündung der Moosbüchse,—after separation of calyptre and opercule.

Périsystole, s. f.,—perisystole, f. L.: the interval which occurs between the systole and diastole of the heart.

Péritoine, s. m.,—τὸ περιτόναιον, περιτόνειον,—peritonæum, n. L.,—das Bauchfell, Peritonäum, G.: in Anatomy, the *serous membrane;* which, lining the parietes of the abdominal cavity, invests wholly, or in part, the contained organs.

Péritonacrixis, s. f.,—peritonæorrhexis, f. (περιτόναιον,—ῥήξις, rupture), L.: *rupture*, or, according to the *French* Lexicographers, hernia through a *rupture*, of the *peritonæum*,—die *Zerreissung* des *Bauchfells*, G.

Péritonéal, adj.,—peritonæus, peritoneicus, L.: belonging to, or implicating, the *peritonæum*,—das *Bauchfell* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.; as, in Anatomy, the *peritoneal* or abdominal cavity,—*Cavité péritonéale*, F.,—die Bauchhöhle, G.; in Pathology, *peritoneal* inflammation,—inflammatio *peritonæi*, L.,—see

Péritonite, s. f.,—peritonitis, f. L.,—die Bauchfellentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *peritonæum*. Of this, five species, or varieties, are distinguished in practice: the *acute* and *chronic*,—*P. aiguë* et *chronique*,—determined by the character —; the *partial*, and *general*,—*partielle*, et *générale*,—Entz. des *Bauchfells* und seiner Fortsatzungen, G.,—by the extent—of the disease; and the *puerperal*,—*puerpérale*,—by the sex, and circumstances, of the patient.

Péritrope, adj.,—peritropus (περιτροπάω, to turn round, or revolve), L.: an epithet applied, by Richard, to *seeds*, whose axis is directed towards the sides of the pericarp.

Perle, s. f.,—margarita, f. L.: a popular designation, or synonym, 1. of *albugo;* and, 2.—of an *abscess* of the transparent cornea,—which exhibits the aspect of *pearl*,—see Nacre; and, 3.—of Ptérygion.

Perlé, adj.,—perlatus, L.: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, of *animals* whose bodies, as that of *Coluber margaritaceus*, are covered with spots—; in Botany, —of *plants* whose organs, as the *leaf* of *Aloe margaritifera*, exhibit minute eminences,—resembling *pearl:* in Pharmacy,—a preparation of *barley*,—see Orge.

Pérméabilité, s. f.,—permeabilitas, f. L.,—die Durchdringlichkeit, G.: in Physics, the property, possessed by certain bodies, of allowing other bodies to *pass through* them. Pérméable, adj.,—permeabilis, L.,—durchdringbar, G.: possessing *permeability;* as glass, by the rays of light, and paper, and other porous bodies, by water.

Pernicieux, adj.,—verderblich, G.,—pernicious: an epithet applied, by *French* Pathologists, to a group of *fevers*,—*Fièvres pernicieuses*, F.,—febres *perniciosæ*, L.,—of the intermittent and remittent type; and of such intensity as to terminate in death after the recurrence of a few paroxysms.

Péroné, s. m.,—ἡ περόνη,—fibula, f. L.,—das Wadenbein, G.: in Anthropotomy, the lesser or splint-bone, situated on the exterior side of the leg. Its *superior* extremity, termed, also, *Tête du péroné*,—capitulum fibulæ, L.,—is articulated, above, with the tibia: its *inferior*, or *tarsal*—, with the tibia and astragalus, below; and there constitutes the external ancle,—see Malléole. Developed by three points of ossification.

Péronéo-Malléolaire, adj.,—peronæo-malleolaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the external saphena vein,—see Saphène.

Péronéo-Phalanginien *du gros orteil*, —*Peronæo-phalanginianus* maximi digiti pedis, L.: Péronéo-Sous-Phalangettien *du premier orteil*,—*Peronæo-infrà-phalangettianus* primi digiti pedis, L.: epithets respectively employed, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to designate the Flexor longus pollicis muscle; as extending from the *fibula*,—Péroné,—to the *extreme phalanx*,—Phalangette,—of the great, or first toe.

Péronéo-Sous-Tarsien, s. m.,—*peronæo-infrà-tarsianus*, L.: a term employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *Peronæus longus* muscle; as extending from the *fibula*,—Péroné,—to the base of the first metatarsal bone. Péronéo-Sus-Métatarsien *grand*, et *petit*,—*Peronæo-suprà-metatarsianus* major, et minor, L.:—by the same, the *Peronæus brevis*, et *tertius*, respectively: as both attached, on the one hand, to the *fibula*, and, on the other, to the base of the fifth, or last, metatarsal bone. See Péronier.

Péronéo-Sus-Phalangettien *commun*, s. m.,—*Peronæo-suprà-phalangettianus* communis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the Extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle,—see Extenseur, 7. — *du pouce*, — —pollicis pedis, L.: to Extensor proprius pollicis pedis,—see Extenseur, 6. The *former* of these muscles constitutes le Péronéo-Tibi-Sus-Phalangettien *commun*, —*Peronæo-tibi-suprà-phalangettianus* com-

munis, L.—; the *latter*,—le PÉRONÉO-SUS-PHALANGINIEN *du pouce*,—*Peronæo-suprà-phalanginianus* pollicis,—of Dumas.

PÉRONÉO-TIBIAL, adj.,—peronæo-tibialis, L.: an epithet applied to the *articulations*,—*Art. péronéo-tibiales*,—which exist between the *fibula*,—PÉRONÉ,—and *tibia*, at their superior and inferior extremities.

PÉRONIER, adj.,—peronæus, L.,—peroneal: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate organs which are attached to, or occupy the region of, the *fibula*,—see PÉRONÉ; as, 1. certain *Muscles*,—*M. péroniers*, F.,—of which there are, a. the *great*, *long*, or *first*,—*Péronier grand*, *latéral long* (—PÉRONÉO-SUS-TARSIEN, Ch.), F.,—*Peronæus* longus, vel primus, L.,—langer *Wadenbein*-muskel, G.; b. the *short*, or *second*,—*P. moyen*, *latéral court* (—grand Péronéo-Sus-Métatarsien),—*P.* brevis, vel secundus,—kurzer *Wadenbein*muskel; and, c. the *anterior*, or *third*,—*P. antérieure* ou *petit*(—petit Péronéo-Sus-Métatars.),—*P.* tertius,—dritter *Wadenbein*muskel: 2.—an *Artery*,—die *Wadenbein*schlagader, G.,—supplied by the popliteal; and dividing, near the external malleolus, into a posterior and anterior branch,—*Artère péronière postérieure* et *antérieure*; and a *Vein*,—vena *peronæa*,—corresponding, in distribution, with the artery: and, 4. a *Nerve*,—Nervus *peronæus*, vel fibularis, L.; of which the anterior tibial,—tiefer *Wadenbein*nerv, of the *Germans*,—is a deep-seated branch.

PEROXIDE, s. m.,—peroxydum, n. L.,—das Peroxyd, G.: in Chemistry, the combination of a simple body, as the *Peroxide* of iron, with the *largest* proportion of *oxygen* which it is capable of absorbing,

PERSIL, s. m.: a species, in Botany, belonging to genus, *Apium*,—see ACHE. The *roots* of common *parsley*,—*A. petroselinum*,—τὸ σέλινον,—die gemeine *Petersilie*, G.,—are *diuretic*; and the *seeds*, from the *essential oil* which they contain, *stimulant*.

PERSISTANT, adj.,—persistens, L.,—bleibend, dauernd, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the organs of plants, which, as the *leaf* of the Evergreens, do *not fall* in autumn. From the circumstance of their surviving the ordinary period of detachment in other plants, the *spatha* of *Arum*, the *perianth* of *Hyoscyamus*, the *style* of *Anemone pulsatilla*, and *calyx* of the *Labiatæ*, are denominated *persistent*: as, also, in Zoology, from their permanency, the six anterior feet of the caterpillar,—see FAUX.

PERSONÉ, adj.,—personatus, L.,—maskirt, verlarvt, G.,—masked: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate a monopetalous bilabiate *corolla*,—c. *personata*, L.,—die *Masken*blume, G.,—which, as that of *Antirrhinum majus*, exhibits a rude resemblance to the *mask*, or muzzle, of an animal:—also, a Family of Plants,—PERSONÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Personatæ*, L.,—die *Larvenblüthler*, G.,—the 40th, of the Natural System, of Linnæus; including plants with a *personate* corolla.

PERSPIRATION, s. f. F., and E.,—perspiratio, f. L.,—ἡ διαπνοὴ,—die Ausdünstung, G.: the insensible *exhalation* which takes place from the surface of the animal body.

PERTE, s. f.,—loss: a popular synonym of MÉNORRHAGIE. *P. d'appétit*,—see ANOREXIE; — *de la voix*,—APHONIE; — *de la vue*,—CÉCITÉ; — *de mémoire*,—AMNÉSIE; — *de sang*,—HÉMORRHAGIE; — *utérine blanche*, et *rouge*,—LEUCORRHÉE, et MÉTRORRHAGIE.

PERTUS, adj.,—durchstossen, G.: an epithet designative of *leaves*,—*Feuilles pertuses*, F.,—and *plants*, as *Dracontium pertusum*, possessing leaves, which are *pierced* with conspicuous and irregularly distributed holes.

PERVENCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Vinca* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Apocyneæ*), L.,—das Sinngrun, G.,—the Periwinkle. Two of the species,—la *grande P.*,—*V. major*,—grosses *Sinngrun*, G.; and la *Violette des sorciers*,—*V. minor*,—das kleine *S.*,—are reputed, by the *French*, to possess, respectively, *febrifuge* and *antihæmorrhagic*, and *vulnerary* and *astringent* properties.

PÉSANTEUR, s. f.,—gravitas, f. L.,—ἡ βαρύτης: in Physics, synon. with GRAVITÉ. *P. spécifique*, F.,—*gr.* specifica, L.,—die specifische *Schwere*, G.,—specific *gravity*: the relation existing between the *weight* of a body, and its volume. In Pathology, a *sense* of *heaviness* in the whole, or any region, or organ, of the body.

PESSAIRE, s. m.,—ὁ πεσσὸς,—pessarium, n. L.,—der Mutterkranz, das Mutterzäpfchen, G.,—pessary: an instrument, variously fashioned, of wood, ivory, or elastic gum; and introduced into the vagina for sustention of the uterus, in relaxation, or prolapsus, of these organs.

PESTE, s. f.,—pestis, pestilentia, f. L.,—ὁ λοιμὸς,—die Pestilenz, G.,—pestilence, pest: in popular language, every epidemic disease, of widely-spreading and destructive character; but, in Science, a term ordinarily restricted to the designation of typhus with bubo or carbuncle. PESTIFÈRE, adj.,—pestifer, L.,—λοιμοφόρος,—pestiferous: producing, or conveying, *pestilence*, or *plague*. PESTILENTIEL, adj.,—pestilentialis, L.,—λοιμικὸς, λοιμώδης,—pestilenzialisch, pestartig, G.,—pestilential: an epithet designative of *diseases*,—*Maladies pestilentielles*, F.,—which, in mode of propagation and character, exhibit an analogy with *plague*.

PÉTALE, s. m.,—τὸ πέταλον,—petalum, n. L.,—das Blumenblatt, Kronenblatt, G.,—petal: in Botany, the designation of every piece which, perfectly distinct and unadherent at the base, enters into the constitution of a corolla,—see COROLLE. PÉTALÉ,

adj.,—petalatus, L.: exhibiting a corolla, of *one* or *more petals*. See APÉTALE.

PÉTALIFORME, PÉTALOÏDE, adj.,—πεταλώδης,—petaliformis, petaloideus, L.,—blumenkronenblattförmig, oder -ahnlich, G.,—petaliform, petaloid: epithets designative, in Botany, of organs of plants which, as the *calyx* of *Thalictrum petaloideum*, the *filament* of *Maranta arundinacea*, *nectary* of *Tilia alba*, *perianth* of *Ixia*, *spatha* of *Calla Ethiopica*, and the *stigma* of *Iris*, exhibit the *form*, structure, or colouring, of the *vetal*.

PÉTALIN, adj.,—petaline: an epithet applied, by Desvaux, to the *nectary* of plants,—nectarium *petalinum*, L.,—when situated, as in *Ranunculus*, upon the *petal*.

PÉTASITE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of *Tussilago*,—see TUSSILAGE.

PÉTÉCHIAL, adj.,—petechialis, L.: exhibiting, as a *petechial* eruption, the characters of *petechiæ*: accompanied, as *petechial* fever,—das *Petechial-* oder *Fleck*fieber, G.,—by *such* eruption,—see

PÉTÉCHIES, s. f., pl.,—petechiæ, f. L.,—die Petechien, oder Peteschen, G.: in Pathology, minute *cutaneous spots*; which, resembling, in form and colour, a flea-bite, are developed in the progress of divers acute diseases.

PÉTIOLE, s. m.,—petiolus, m. L.,—der Blattstiel, G.,—foot- or leaf-stalk: in Botany, the organ whereby the base of the *petiolated* leaf,—*gestieltes* Blatt, G.,—is connected with the stem, or branch. PÉTIOLÉ, adj.,—petiolatus, L.,—gestielt, G.,—petiolated: connected by a *stalk* or *petiole*; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Panicum petiolatum*, and the *cotyledon* of *Esculus hippocastanum*;—in Zoology, the *abdomen* of the *Hymenoptera*,—see SESSILE. PÉTIOLULE, s. m.,—petiolulus, m. L.,—das Blattstielchen, G.: the *foot-stalk* of the *leaflet* of a compound leaf.

PETIT-LAIT, s. m.,—serum lactis, L.,—die Molken, G.,—whey.

PÉTRÉ, PÉTREUX, adj.,—petrosus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *portion*,—Pars *petrosa*, vel saxea, L.,—das *Felsen*theil, G.,—*Os pétreux*, *Apophyse pyramidale* (—*pétrée*, Chauss.), ou le ROCHER, of *French* anatomical writers,—of the temporal bone: and, 2.—two *venous sinuses* of the dura mater, distinguished, from their situation, relative and actual, into the superior and inferior *petrous*,—le *Sinus pétreux supérieur*, et *inférieur*, F.,—oberer und unterer *Felsen*blutleiter, G.

PÉTRO-OCCIPITAL, adj.: an epithet designative of the *suture*,—Sutura *petro-occipitalis*, L.,—or, more properly, deep groove filled up by a thin layer of cartilage, which exists between the *petrous* portion of the temporal—, and the *occipital*—bone.

PÉTRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—petro-salpingo-pharyngæus, L.: an epithet applied, by Sabatier, to a *fasciculus of muscular fibres*, which extends from the *petrous* portion of the temporal—, the sphenoid bone, and Eustachian tube, to the *pharynx*.

PÉTRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLIN, adj.,—petro-salpingo-staphylinus, L.: the designation, by Dumas, of the *Levator palati* muscle,—see PÉRI- et PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN.

PÉTRO-SPHÉNOÏDAL, adj.: an epithet applied to the *suture*,—Sutura petro-*sphenoidalis*, L.,—which connects the anterior border of the *petrous* portion of the temporal—, with the posterior of the *sphenoid*—bone.

PÉTRO-STAPHYLIN, adj.,—petro-staphylinus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Levator palati* muscle,—see PÉRI-STAPHYLIN; as extending from *petrous* portion of the temporal bone to *velum palati*.

PÉTROLE, ou PÉTRÉOLE, s. m.,—petrolæum, n. (πέτρος, a rock, ἔλαιον, oil), L.,—das Steinöl, Bergöl, G.: liquid mineral bitumen, a natural production of divers countries; reputed *antispasmodic* and *vermifuge*.

PÉTROMYZON, s. m. F., et L.: a genus of *Cartilaginous Fishes*; belonging to the Family *Cyclostomes*,—see *Règne Animal*, v. ii., p. 405,—of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the *Petromyzidæ*,—PÉTROMYZIDES, s. m., pl.,—of later Ichthyologists. The three species, commonly described, are, 1. the *Sea-Lamprey*,—*P. marinus*,—la *grande Lamproie*, F.,—die Lamprete, G.; 2. the *River-*, or *Lampern*,—*P. fluviatilis*,—*L. de rivière*,—die Flusslamprete, das Neunauge; and, 3. the *Fringe-lipped*, or *Planer's*,—*P. Planeri*,—*petite L. de rivière*: all much prized for their *dietetic* properties. The *Pride*, or *Mud-lamprey*,—*P. branchialis*, Linn.,—*Lamprillon*, F.,—der Querder, G.,—separated from the "true Lampreys," now constitutes the *Ammocœtes branchialis*, Cuv.

PEUPLIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Populus* (*Dicœcia, octandr.*; *Amentaceæ*), L.,—die Pappel, G.,—the Poplar. From the *buds* of one of the species,—*P. nigra*,—le *P. noire*, F.,—die schwarze Pappel, G.,—ἡ αἰγειρος, of the *Greeks*,—exudes the *resinous substance* which constitutes the basis of l'*Onguent populeum*, F.,—and is eulogized, as an internal remedy, in chronic affections of the lungs: and a second,—*P. balsamifera*,—le *P. baumier*,—die Balsam*pappel*,—furnishes the *glutinous resin*, termed *Tacamahac*.

PHAGÉDÉNIQUE, adj.,—φαγεδαινικός,—phagædenicus, L.,—fressend, ätzend, G.,—phagedenic: an epithet employed, in Pathology, to designate a *corroding ulcer*,—ἡ φαγέδαινα,—*Ulcère rongéant*,—*phagedæna*, f. L.,—ein *um sich fressendes* Geschwür, G.. in Therapeutics,—*corrosive remedies*,—see CORROSIF; as l'*Eau phagédénique*,—Aqua *phagedænica*,—of *French* practice.

PHALACROSE, s. f.,—ἡ φαλάκρωσις,—phalacrosis, f. L.,—die Kalheit, G.,—baldness.

PHALANGE, s. f.,—ἡ φάλαγξ,—phalanx, f. L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to de-

signate the small bones—*phalanges*—of the fingers and toes,—*αἱ τῶν δακτύλων φάλαγγες*, —*phalanges* digitorum manûs et pedis, L.,—die *Gliederreihen* der Finger und Zehen, G. The number is fourteen, in every limb: each of the fingers, and last four or lesser toes, possessing three; and the thumb, and first or great toe, two only. The *first phalanges* of the fingers are termed the *metacarpal*,—see MÉTACARPIEN; those of the toes, *metatarsal*,—MÉTATARSIEN: the *second*, or *middle*, deficient in the thumb and first toe, are, in the Anatomical Nomenclature of Chaussier, named PHALANGINE; and the *last*, or *unguiferous*,—*Ph. ungéales*, ou *unguifères*, F.,—PHALANGETTE.

PHALANGETTE, s. f.,—see PHALANGE.

PHALANGETTIEN, adj.,—phalangettianus, L.: relating to the *last* or *unguiferous phalanges* of fingers and toes. See CUBITO-, et TIBIO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN.

PHALANGIEN, adj.,—phalangianus, L.,—phalangian: pertaining to the *phalanges* of the fingers and toes, more especially, the *first*,—metacarpal, and metatarsal.

PHALANGINE, s. f.,—see PHALANGE.

PHALANGINIEN, adj.,—phalanginianus, L.: pertaining to the *second phalanx*,—*phalangine*,—of the fingers and toes.

PHALANGOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ φαλάγγωσις*,—phalangosis, f. L.: 1. a morbid affection of the eye; resulting from irritation of the conjunctiva by the posterior hairs of a double or triple *row* of eye-lashes: 2. falling of the upper eye-lid, from atony, or paralysis, of Levator palpebræ superioris muscle.

PHALÉNIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Phalenida*, L.,—die Phalänen, Nachtschmetterlinge, G.: a Family, or Sub-Order, of *Lepidopterous Insects*; having, for type, the genus, *Phalæna* (*φάλαινα*, a moth), L.

PHALLALGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—phallalgia, F. (*φαλλὸς*, membrum virile, *ἄλγος*, dolor), L.,—der *Schmerz* im *männlichen Gliede*, G.,—*dolor*—: PHALLOCARCINOME, s. m.,—der *Krebs* des *männlichen Gliedes*, G.,—*carcinoma* (*καρκίνωμα*) *membri virilis*, L.

PHALLORRHAGIE, s. f.,—phallorrhagia, f. (*φάλλος*,—and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth), L.,—eine *heftige Blutung* aus dem *männlichen Gliede*, G.,—l'*hémorrhagie de la verge*, F.

PHALLORRHÉE, s. f.,—phallorrhœa, f. (*same*, and *ῥέω*, to flow), L.: synon. with BLENNORRHÉE.

PHANÉROGAME, adj.,—phanerogamus (*φανερὸς*, apparent, *γάμος*, marriage), L.,—phanerogamous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants,—plantæ *phanerogamæ*, L.,—die *Phanerogamen*, G.;—which, as those included in the first twenty-three Classes, of the Artificial System of Linnæus, have the *sexual organs conspicuously developed*. These plants constitute a grand Division of the Vegetable Kingdom,—PHANÉROGAMIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Phanerogamia*, f. L.; distinguished, from CRYPTOGAMIE, by possession of the *phanerogamous* character.

PHANTASME, s. m.,—*τὸ φάντασμα*,—phantasma, n. L.,—das Luftgebild, Trugbild, G.,—phantom: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon; consequent on lesion of the brain or optic nerve; and consisting in the perception of objects which do not really exist.

PHARMACEUTIQUE, adj.,—*φαρμακευτικὸς*,—pharmaceuticus, L.—pharmaceutisch, G.,—pharmaceutical: pertaining to *pharmacy*,—PHARMACIE, s. f.,—*ἡ φαρμακευτικὴ*,—pharmacia, f. L.,—die Pharmacie, Arzeneibereitung, Apothekerkunst, G.: the art of distinguishing, selecting, preserving, preparing, and combining, the various *medicinal* substances. PHARMACIEN, ou PHARMACOPE, s. m.,—*ὁ φαρμακεὺς*, *φαρμακευτὴς*,—pharmaceuta, m. L.: a professor, or practitioner, of *pharmacy*,—syn. with APOTHICAIRE: *ἡ φαρμακεύτρια*, *φαρμακὶς*,—a female apothecary.

PHARMACOCHYMIE, s. f.,—Pharmacochymia, f. (*φάρμακον*, a drug, *χημεία*,—see CHIMIE), L.,—Pharmaceutical Chemistry,—die Pharmaceutische Chemie, G.

PHARMACOLOGIE, s. f.,—pharmacologia, f. (*φάρμακον*, a drug, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Pharmacologie, Arzneimittellehre, G.: the *doctrine* of *medicinal agents*,—see Paris' *Pharmacologia*, 2 vols 8vo. London, 1838.

PHARMACOLOGIQUE, adj.,—pharmacologicus, L.,—pharmacological: pertaining to *pharmacology*; as *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, etc. von Schwartze, 3 vols. Fol. Leipzig, 1819—26.

PHARMACOLOGISTE, s. m.,—pharmacologus, m. L. ?,—der Pharmacolog? ein Schriftsteller über *Pharmacologie*, G.,—pharmacologist, a writer on *pharmacology*.

PHARMACOPÉE, s. f.,—*ἡ φαρμακοποιΐα*,—pharmacopoeïa, f. L.,—die Pharmakopöie, G.: a term literally signifying the *art of preparing medicines*; but employed to designate a work which, as the admirable *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, 4to. Paris, 1818, contains a collection of *medicinal formulæ*, with an indication of the processes requisite for the preparation of each agent.

PHARMACOPOLE, s. m.,—*ὁ φαρμακοπώλης*,—pharmacopola, m. L.,—der Arzneihändler, G.: a vender of *drugs*,—*φάρμακα*. Synon. with DROGUISTE.

PHARYNGÉ, adj.,—see PHARYNGIEN.

PHARYNGEURYSME, s. m.,—pharyngeurysma, n. (*φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, *εὐρύνω*, to dilate), L.,—die krankhafte Schlunderweiterung, G.,—a morbid *dilatation* of *pharynx*.

PHARYNGIEN, adj.,—pharyngæus, L.,—zum *Schlund* gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or implicating, the *pharynx*; as, in Anatomy, 1. certain *muscles*,—*M. pharyngiens*, F.,—die *Schlundkopf*muskeln, G.—see CONSTRICTEUR; 2. *Arteries*,—arteriæ *pharyngeæ*, L.,—die *Schlundkopf*schlagadern, G.—of which, a. the *superior*,—*Pharyngienne supérieure*,

ou *ptérygo-palatine*, F.,—is supplied by the external maxillary, and, b. the *inferior*,—*inférieure* (—*ascendante*, Haller), by the external carotid; and, 3. a *Nerve*,—*Nerf pharyngien*,—der *Schlundkopf*nerv, G.,—which, emanating from the pneumo-gastric, unites, with filaments of the glosso-pharyngeal, superior laryngeal, and first cervical ganglion, to constitute the *pharyngeal* plexus. In Zoology, the *osseous pieces*,—*Os pharyngiens*, F.,—by which, resting on the basis cranii, the branchial arches of Fishes are elongated. In Pathology, a variety of *angina*,—*Angine pharyngienne*,—see

Pharyngite, s. f.,—pharyngitis, f. L.,—die Schlundentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *pharynx*. Pharyngocèle, s. f. F., et L.: *hernia*,—der Schlundbruch, G.,—or, more properly, *prolapsus*,—der Schlundfall,—from inordinate dilatation, of the parietes of *that* organ.

Pharyngo-Glossien, adj.,—pharyngoglossianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the glosso-pharyngeal nerve,—see Glosso-Pharyngien.

Pharyngographie, s. f. F., and G.,—pharyngographia, f. (φάρυγξ, the pharynx, γράφω, to describe), L.: an anatomical *description* of —: Pharyngologie, s. f. F., et G.,—pharyngologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise* upon—the *pharynx*.

Pharyngo-Palatine, adj.,—pharyngopalatinus, L.: pertaining, alike, to *pharynx* and velum *palati*,—see Pilier.

Pharyngopéristole, s. f. (φάρυγξ,—περιστολή, contraction), F., et L.,—die Schlundverengerung, G.,—*contraction*—: Pharyngoplégie, s. f.,—pharyngoplegia, f. (*same*, and πλήσσω, to strike), L.,—die Schlundlähmung, *Lähmung* der *Schlundmuskeln*, G.: *paralysis* of the *muscles*—of the *pharynx*.

Pharyngorrhagie, s. f.,—pharyngorrhagia, f. (φάρυγξ,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—der Schlundblutfluss, G.—*hæmorrhage* from —: Pharyngospasme, s. m.,—pharyngospasmus, m. (*same*, and σπάσμος, spasm), L.,—der Schlundkrampf, G.,—*spasm* of—the *pharynx*.

Pharyngotome, s. m.,—pharyngotomus, m. L.,—das Pharyngotom, G.: an *instrument* employed, by Surgeons, in the operation of *pharyngotomy*,—Pharyngotomie, s. f.,—pharyngotomia, f. (φάρυγξ,—τομή, incision), L.,—der Schlundschnitt, G.,—*incision* of the *pharynx*; or, more properly, *scarification* of the mucous membrane of *that organ*; or *incision* of abscesses developed within it.

Pharynx, s. m.,—f. L.,—ἡ φάρυγξ,—der Schlund, oder Schlundkopf, G.: in Anatomy, the *musculo-membranous* and *infundibuliform canal*,—*Arrière-bouche*, *Gosier*, F.,—which extends from basis cranii to œsophagus. Its anterior paries presents, on looking from above, downwards, the posterior apertures of the nasal fossæ, orifices of the Eustachian tubes, the posterior opening of the mouth, and the rima glottidis.

Phellandre, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Phellandrium* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Umbelliferæ*), L.,—der Pferdefenchel, die Wasserschierling, G.,—the Water-Hemlock. The principal species,—*P. aquaticum*, Linn.,—le *Fenouil d'eau*, F.,—der Wasserfenchel, G. (*Œnanthe phellandrium*, of modern *French* and *British* Botanists),—is powerfully *narcotic*: its *seeds* recommended in Scirrhus, and Pulmonary Phthisis.

Phénomène, s. m.,—τὸ φαινόμενον,—phænomenon, f. L.,—die Erscheinung, G.: a term literally signifying an *appearance*; but employed, in ordinary language, to designate every movement, or effect, which falls under the cognizance of the senses; and, more especially, every extraordinary or unexpected event: in Pathology, synon. with Signe, et Symptôme. Phénoménologie, s. f.,—phænomenologia, f. (φαινόμενον,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Phænomenologie, G.,—phenomenology: a *Treatise* on the *phenomena* of life, in the healthy and diseased state. Phénoménographie, s. f.,—phænomenographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,——phenomenography,——die *Beschreibung* —: Phénoménoscopie, s. f.,—phænomenoscopia, f. (*same*, and σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—phenomenoscopy,—die *Beobachtung*—der Krankheits-*Erscheinungen*, G.: *description*—and *observation*—of the *phenomena*,—τὰ φαινόμενα,—of diseases.

Philiatre, adj.,—φιλίατρος,—philiatrus, L.: an epithet, in its literal signification, designative of a *Friend to Physicians*, or the *Science* which *they* profess,—ein *Freund* des *Aerzte* oder der *Heilkunde*, G.: applied, also, to one who *studies medicine*,—medicinæ studiosus, L.

Philobiose, s. f.,—philobiosis, f. (φίλεω, to love, βίος, life), L.,—*love* of *life*.

Philosophie, s. f.,—φιλοσοφία,—philosophia, f. L.,—die Philosophie, G.,—philosophy: a term literally signifying *love of knowledge*; but employed, by the learned, to express a profound acquaintance with, or exposition of, the principles of a science; as the *Philosophy* of medicine,—of anatomy,—see Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, *Philosophie Anatomique*, 2 vols 8vo. Paris, 1818–23. Philosophique, adj.,—φιλόσοφος,—philosophicus, L.,—philosophisch, G.,—philosophical: pertaining to *philosophy*, or a *philosopher*,—Philosophe, s. m.,—ὁ φιλόσοφος,—philosophus,—der Philosoph.

Philtre, s. m.,—philtrum, n. L.: in Anatomy, the *groove*, or *gutter*,—sulcus nasolabialis, L.,—die breite, flache, von der Scheidewand der Nasenlöcher herablaufende *Furche*, G.,—which, descending from the septum narium, divides the upper lip into two parts: in Pharmacy, a *philtre*, or

love-potion,—τὸ φίλτρον, of the *Greeks*,—der Liebestrank, Liebesbecker, G.

PHIMOSIQUE, adj.,—*Phimosis* betreffend, davon herrührend, G.: connected with, or resulting, as the Ischuria *phimotica*, of Sauvages, from, PHIMOSIS, s. m.,—ἡ φίμωσις,—phimosis, f., angustia præputii, quæ glandis penis denudationem impedit, L.,—die Verengerung der Vorhaut um die Eichel, G. *Phimosis* may be congenital, or consequent upon inflammation of the prepuce.

PHLÉBARTÉRIODIALYSE, s. f.,—phlebarteriodialysis, f. (φλὲψ, a vein,—ἀρτερία, artery,—διάλυσις, separation), aneurysma venoso-arteriosum vel varicosum, L.,—die venose Schlagadergeschwullst, G.,—varicose aneurism.

PHLÉBECTASIE, s. f.,—phlebectasia, f. (φλὲψ, a vein, ἔκτασις, dilatation), L.,—*dilatation* of a *vein*, or portion of a *vein*: an affection constituting the 9th genus of the *Angioses*, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

PHLÉBEURYSME, s. m.,—phlebeurysma, n. (*same*, and εὐρύνω, to dilate), L.,—die Blutaderausdehnung, G.,—varix.

PHLÉBITE, s. f.,—phlebitis, f. L.,—die Blutaderentzündung, G.,—inflammation of a *vein*,—φλὲψ.

PHLÉBOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—phlebographia, f. (φλὲψ, a vein, γράφω, to describe), L.,—phlebography: an anatomical *description* of —; PHLÉBOLOGIE, s. f.,—phlebologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Phlebologie, G.,—phlebology: a *Treatise* upon—the *veins*.

PHLÉBORRHEXIE, s. f.,—phleborrhexis, f. (φλὲψ,—ῥῆξις, rupture), L.,—der Aderris, das *Zerplatzen* einer *Vene*, G.,—*rupture* of —: PHLÉBORRHAGIE, s. f.,—phleborrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der *Blutfluss* aus den *Venen*, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from—a *vein*, or *veins*.

PHLÉBOTOME, s. m.,—τὸ φλεβοτόμον (σμιλίον),—phlebotomum, n. L.,—Aderlasseisen, n. G.,—lancet: an instrument,—more especially the *spring-lancet*,—*Flammette à ressort*, F.,—der Aderlassschnapper, of the *Germans*,—employed in,

PHLÉBOTOMIE, s. f.,—ἡ φλεβοτομία,—phlebotomia, venæsectio, f. L.,—der Aderlass, G.,—phlebotomy, or venesection: in Surgery, the operation of *opening* a *vein*: in Anatomy, *dissection* of the *veins*. PHLÉBOTOMISTE, s. m.,—ὁ φλεβοτόμος,—phlebotomus, m. L.,—a phlebotomist.

PHLEGMAGOGUE, adj.,—phlegmagogus (φλέγμα, phlegm, or mucus, ἄγω, to expel), L.: an epithet employed to designate *remedies*,—medicamina *phlegmagoga*, L.,—die *schleimausleerenden* Mittel, G.,—which have the supposed property of *expelling mucus* from the animal body.

PHLEGMAPYRE, s. f.,—phlegmapyra, vel phlegmatopyra, f. (φλέγμα,—πυρετὸς, fever), L.,—das Schleimfieber, G.,—mucous fever.

PHLEGMASIE, s. f.,—ἡ φλεγμασία,—phlegmasia, f. L.,—inflammation. The *Phlegmasiæ*,—PHLEGMASIES, pl. F.,—die Phlegmasien, G.?,—constitute, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel, the 2nd Class of Diseases; and are, from the anatomical character of the structures which they affect, distributed into five Orders. See, also, Broussais, *Histoire des Phlegmasies*, 3 vols 8vo. Paris, 1826. PHLEGMASIQUE, adj.: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, *phlegmasia*.

PHLEGMATIE, s. f.,—phlegmatia, f. L.: according to *French* lexicographers, *œdema*, *anasarca*;—to the *German*,—*extravasation* of *serum* or *mucus*,—die Wasser- od. Schleimgeschwullst. *Phlegmatia* alba dolens puerperarum, L.,—die weisse Schenkel*geschwullst* der Wöchnerinnen, G. PHLEGMATIQUE, adj.,—φλεγματικὸς: suffering from, or exhibiting, an excess of *phlegm* or *mucus*; as an individual,—ὁ φλεγματίας,—phlegmaticus, L.,—of the *phlegmatic* temperament,—von *phlegmatischem* Temperament, G.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIE, s. f.,—phlegmatorrhagia, f. (φλέγμα,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der *Schleimfluss* aus der Nase, G.: an *abundant discharge* of *mucus* from the nostrils; unaccompanied by inflammation of the pituitary membrane.

PHLEGME, s. f.,—τὸ φλέγμα,—phlegma, n. L., and G.,—phlegm: a term employed, by the older Physicians, as synon. with PITUITE: bei den Chemikern des phlogistischen Schule, der Rückstand nach Destillationen geistiger od. ätherischer Stoffe, G.

PHLEGMON, s. m.,—φλεγμονὴ,—phlegmone, f. L.: a term employed, by Pathologists, to designate *inflammation in general*,—die allgemeine *Entzündung*, G.; or that of the cellular tissue,—la *Phlogose du tissu cellulaire*, F.,—die *Entzündungs*geschwullst,—exclusively. PHLEGMONODE, adj., φλεγμονώδης,—phlegmonodes, L.,—entzündlich, entzündsartig, G.,—phlegmonous, phlegmonoid: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, *phlegmon*.

PHLOGISTIQUE, s. m., and adj.,—phlogiston, m. (φλογιστὸς, inflammable), L.,—das Phlogiston, der Brennstoff, Feuerstoff, G.: an hypothetical principle, regarded, by Stahl, and his School,—hence termed l'*Ecole phlogistique*,—as of high importance in the explanation of chemical phenomena.

PHLOGODE, adj.,—φλογοειδὴς,—inflammatus, L.,—entzündet, G.,—inflamed.

PHLOGOSE, s. f.,—ἡ φλόγωσις,—phlogosis, f. L.: a term literally signifying *inflammation*; but employed, by some *French* writers, to designate the *exterior Phlegmasiæ*;—by others, *superficial* or *erysipelatous inflammations*:—by the *Germans*, a fugacious heat, or redness, of the face,—ein fliegende Hitze, ein flüchtiges Rothwerden des Gesichts, G. PHLOGOSÉ, adj.: suffering from *phlogosis*.

PHLOGOPYRE, s. f.,—phlogopyra, febris inflammatoria, f. L.,—das Entzündungsfieber, G.,—inflammatory fever.

PHLYCTÈNE, s. f.,—ἡ φλύκταινα,—phlyctæna, f. L.,—das Frieselbläschen, G.: in Pathology, a transparent *vesicle*, formed by accumulation of a serous fluid beneath the epidermis: and differing from *Pemphigus*, only in the absence of constitutional symptoms. PHLYCTÉNOÏDE, adj.,—φλυκταινοειδής,—phlyctænoides, L.,—freiselartig, G.,—phlyctenoid: resembling, or characterized by the presence of, *phlyctænæ*.

PHOLADE, s. f.: in Conchology, a genus of *Multivalve Shells*, *Pholas*, L.,—der Steinbohrer, Bohrmuschel, G.; constituting the type of the Pholas-Family,—PHOLADES, s. m. pl.,—*Pholadæ*, L. The inhabitant, an *acephalous* or *conchiferous Molluscum*, lives in the holes of submarine rocks perforated by itself; and forms a delicate article of *diet*.

PHOQUE, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Amphibious Mammifera*, *Phoca*, L.,—der Seehund, die Robbe, G.,—the Seal,—belonging to the Order, *Carnassiers*, *Carnivores*, of Cuvier; and constituting the type of the Seal-Family,—PHOCIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Phocidæ*, L. The *flesh* of the common species,—*P. vitulina*,—*Veau marin*,—gemeiner *Seehund* od. das Seekalb, G.,—is *edible*: and its *skin*, and *oil*,—der Robben*fell* und Robben*thran*, G.,—form important articles of commerce, and domestic economy.

PHOSPHATE, s. m.,—phosphas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—phosphorsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *phosphoric acid*,—*Acide phosphorique*, F.,—acidum *phosphoricum*, L.,—die *Phosphor-* oder Knochensäure, G.,—the fourth degree of oxydation of *phosphorus*,—with divers salifiable bases.

PHOSPHATIQUE, adj.,—phosphaticus, L.: an epithet applied to a liquid *acid*,—*Acide phosphatique*,—die *Unterphosphor*säure, G.,—which results from the slow combustion of *phosphorus* in atmospheric air. In Davy's opinion, merely a combination of the phosphoric and phosphorous acids.

PHOSPHITE, s. m.,—phosphitis, f. L: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—phosphorigsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *phosphorous acid*,—*Acide phosphoreux*, F.,—acidum *phosphorosum*, L.,—die *Phosphorig*säure, G.,—the third degree of oxydation of *phosphorus*,—with divers salifiable bases.

PHOSPHORE, s. m.,—phosphorus, m. (φωσφόρος, bringing light), L., and E.,—der Phosphor: a simple body; discovered, by Brandt, in 1669; and so named, from the facility with which it enters into combustion, and the brilliant *light* which it then *emits*: ὁ φωσφόρος ἀστὴρ,—the morning-star.

PHOSPHORESCENCE, s. f.,—phosphorescentia, f. L.,—die Phosphoreszenz, G.: the property, possessed by certain bodies, of becoming luminous without elevation of their ordinary temperature, either in the dark, as the *phosphorescent* animals and plants, decaying animal substances and wood: or when subjected to peculiar agencies, as sugar, to percussion. PHOSPHORESCENT, adj.,—phosphorescens, L.,—phosphoreszirend, G.: endowed with the property of *phosphorescence*; as *Byssus phosphorea*, and *Elater phosphoreus*, among *Plants*, and *Insects*; and *Oceanica phosphorica*, and *Pennatula phosphorea*, among the innumerable *marine Zoophytes* which impart to the ocean, at night, its phosphoric splendour.

PHOTOPHOBE, adj.,—photophobus (φῶς, light, φόβος, dread), L.: affected with, or exhibiting, *photophoby*,—PHOTOPHOBIE, s. f.,—photophobia, f. L.,—die Lichtscheu, G.,—*dread* of *light*.

PHRÉNÉSIE, s. f.,—phrenesis, phrenitis, f. L.: a term, in Pathology, indiscriminately applied to inflammation of the brain,—die Hirnentzündung, G.,—to which it should be, exclusively, restricted;—phlegmasia of the cerebral membranes;—and the delirium,—ἡ φρενῖτις, of the *Greeks*,—which occurs in divers morbid affections. PHRÉNÉTIQUE, adj.,—phreneticus, L.,—φρενιτικός, φρενιτικός,—phrenetic: connected with, or suffering from, *phrenesis*.

PHRÉNICO-GASTRIQUE, et -SPLÉNIQUE, adj.: epithets, in Anatomy, respectively designative of the *processes of peritonæum*,—Ligamentum *phreno-gastricum*, et *-splenicum*, L.,—das *Zwerchfellmagen-*, und *Zwerchfellmilz*band, G.,—which connect the *diaphragm* with the *stomach*, and the *spleen*.

PHRÉNIQUE, adj.,—phrenicus, L.,—phrenic: pertaining to the *diaphragm*,—φρένες,—see DIAPHRAGMATIQUE.

PHRÉNITE, s. f.: a term employed, by some pathological writers, to designate inflammation of the *diaphragm*,—φρένες,—see DIAPHRAGMITE;—by others, as synon. with PHRÉNÉSIE.

PHRÉNOLOGIE, s. f.,—phrenologia, f. L.,—die Phrenologie, G.,—phrenology: in Anatomy, a *discourse*,—λόγος,—or *Treatise*, on the *diaphragm*,—φρένες,—*Lehre* vom *Zwerchfell*: in Psychology, the *Doctrine*, or *Science*, of *mind*,—φρήν,—die Hirnlehre, G.,—as deduced from the volume, and exterior configuration, of the brain,—see CRANIOLOGIE. PHRÉNOLOGIQUE, adj.,—phrenologicus, L.,—phrenologisch, G. ?,—relating, as the *phrenological* writings of Gall, Spurzheim, the Combes, and Vimont, to the Science of *Phrenology*. PHRÉNOLOGISTE, s. m.,—phrenologus, L.,—Phrenolog, G. ?,—a phrenologist.

PHRICASME, s. m.,—ὁ φρικασμός,—phricasmus, m. L.,—das Frieren, G.,—febrile rigor.

PHTHIRIASE, s. f.,—ἡ φθειρίασις,—phthiriasis, f. L.,—die Lausesucht, Lausekrankheit, G.: a morbid affection which consists

in an excessive and inexplicable production of *lice* on the human body.

PHTHISIE, s.f.,—ἡ φθίσις,—phthisis, tabes, f. L.,—das Schwinden, die Schwindsucht, G.,—consumption, decline: in Nosology, a genus of Diseases, characterized by progressive *emaciation* of the body, and ordinarily accompanied, towards its fatal close, by hectic fever. *Phthisis* admits of distribution into several species, or varieties, according, 1. to the precise site, or organ, which the affection occupies, as *bronchial, laryngeal, pulmonary, hepatic, mesenteric, dorsal,—Phthisie bronchiale, laryngée, pulmonaire, hépatique, mésentérique, dorsale*, F.; and, 2.—to the anatomical characters which it exhibits,—as the *calculous, granular*, and *tubercular,—Phth. calculeuse, granuleuse, tuberculeuse*. Sometimes, again, the disease acquires its specific designation from the condition of system with which it is connected; as *nervous phthisis,—phth.*, vel tabes, *nervosa*, L.,—and *scrofulous*,—die scrophulöse Schwindsucht, G. See Louis, *Recherches Anatomico-Pathologiques sur la Phthisie*, 8vo. Paris, 1825. PHTHISIQUE, adj.,—φθισικὸς,—phthisicus, L.,—phthisisch, schwindsüchtig, G.,—phthisical: suffering from, or relating to, *phthisis*.

PHTHISIOLOGIE, s.f.,—phthisiologia, f. L.,—*Lehre* von den *Schwindsucht*, G.,—a *Treatise*, or *discourse*,—λόγος,—on *phthisis*,—φθίσις.

PHTHISIPNEUMONIE, s.f.,—phthisipneumonia, f. L.,—die Lungenschwindsucht, G.,—pulmonary phthisis. PHTHISIURIE, s.f.,—phthisiuria, f. (φθίσις,—οὖρον, urine), L.,—the *emaciation* which characterizes *Diabetes*.

PHTHORE, s. m.,—phthora, phthorina, f. (φθορὰ, destruction), L.,—das Phthor, die Phthorine, die Grundlage der Flusssäure, G.,—Phthoron, the (presumed) base of fluoric acid,—see FLUOR; so named, as *destroying* all the vessels wherein attempts have, hitherto, been made to confine it.

PHYME, s. f.,—τὸ φῦμα,—phyma, n. L.: a term employed to designate a *boil* or *tumour*,—Geschwullst, f. G.; and, more especially, the *swelling* of a lymphatic gland,—Drüsen*geschwullst*,—in a state of suppuration.

PHYSCONIE, s. f.,—physconia, f. (φύσκων, the paunch or belly), L.,—die Physkonie, G.: in Nosology, a genus, instituted to comprehend all voluminous tumours which, developed in the *belly*, do not exhibit the phenomena of fluctuation, or of sound. Synon. with the *Hyposarca*,—see HYPOSARQUE,—of Linnæus.

PHYSETÈRE, s. m.: in Mastozoology, a genus of *Zoophagous Cetacea*,—ὁ φυσητὴρ,—*Physeter*, m. L.,—der Pottfisch, G.; constituting the type of the *Physeteridæ*, L. It comprehends, according to Bell,—*History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea*, 8vo. London, 1837,—all those species which modern Cetologists, have separated from it, to form the genus, *Catodon*,—see CACHALOT.

PHYSICIEN, s.m.: a Professor, or Student, of *Natural Philosophy*,—see PHYSIQUE.

PHYSIOGNOMONIE, s. f.,—ἡ φυσιογνωμονία,—physiognomonia, vel physiognomia, f. L.,—die Physiognomonie, gewöhnlich Physiognomie, G.,—physiognomy: the art of discovering the characters of men, from inspection of the exterior, and, more especially, of the countenance; as professed, and taught, by Lavater,—see *L'Art de connaitre les Hommes par la Physiognomie*, 10 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1820–1. *Physiognomy* can only be studied, as a Science, in its connexions with phrenology,—see Spurzheim's admirable *work* on this connexion. PHYSIOGNOMIQUE, adj.,—φυσιογνωμονικὸς,—zur *Physiognomonik* gehörig, G.,—physiognomical: pertaining to the Science of *physiognomy*,—doctrina *physiognomonica*, L.

PHYSIOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—physiographia, f. (φύσις, nature, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Naturbeschreibung, G.: a *description* of the objects the assemblage of which constitutes *nature*. PHYSIOGRAPHE, s. m.,—phisiographus, m. L.,—der Naturbeschreiber, Naturhistoriker, G.,—a physiographer, or naturalist. PHYSIOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—physiographicus, L.,—physiographisch, G.,—physiographical: pertaining to *physiography*.

PHYSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—ἡ φυσιολογία,—physiologia, f. L.,—die Physiologie, G.,—Physiology: a term literally signifying the *Doctrine* or *Science of Nature*,—die Naturlehre, Naturphilosophie, G.; and thus synon. with PHYSIQUE; but ordinarily employed to designate the *knowledge* of the *functions* of the organs of living bodies,—die Lehre von den Natur lebender Körper, G.,—in the healthy state. *General Physiology*,—die allgemeine *Physiologie*, G.,—includes two great divisions, *Animal*, and *Vegetable*,—see PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIE: and the *former*, again, like its Sister-Science, Anatomy, is susceptible of distribution, into *Human* and *Comparative*; and is, farther, distinguished, by the epithet, *pathological*,—*Physiologie pathologique*, F.,—when directed on the investigation of the functions of the animal organs under the influence of *disease*. See Adelon, *Physiologie de l'Homme*, 4 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1829; Rudolphi, *Grundriss der Physiologie*, 8vo. Berlin, 1821–27; and Todd's invaluable *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*. PHYSIOLOGIQUE, adj.,—physiologicus, L.,—physiologisch, G.,—physiological: pertaining, as *physiological* Anatomy,—see ANATOMIE,—and the *physiological* sciences,—les *Sc. physiologiques*, F.,—so named to distinguish them from the purely *physical*,—see PHYSIQUE,—to the great domain of *Physiology*. PHYSIOLOGISTE, s. m.,—ὁ φυσιολόγος,—physiologus,—der Physiolog,—a physiologist.

PHYSIQUE, s. f.,—physica, f. L.,—die Physik, Naturlehre, G.,—Physics: the *Science* of *Nature*,—ἡ φύσις. *Natural Philoso-*

phy admits of division into three branches: 1. *Physics* properly so called; 2. *Chemistry;* and 3. *Physiology.* See *Journal de Physique;* and *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, published, monthly, in Paris. PHYSIQUE, adj., —φυσικὸς,—physicus, L.,—physich, G.: pertaining, as the *physical* Sciences, to *Physics.* PHYSICIEN, s. m.,—ὁ φυσικὸς,—physicus, m. L.,—der Naturphilosoph, G.,—a natural philosopher.

PHYSOBLÉPHARON, s. m.,—n. (φύσα, wind, βλέφαρον, eye-lid), L.: *emphysematous* swelling of the *eye-lid.* PHYSOCÈLE, s. f. (*same*, and κήλη, hernia), F., et L.: *emphysematous* swelling,—Windbruch, G.,—of the *scrotum.*

PHYSOCÉLIE, s. f.,—physocœlia, f. (φύσα, wind, κοιλία, the belly), L.,—der Luftbauch, G.: *gaseous* distension of the *belly.* Synon. with TYMPANITE.

PHYSOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—physocephalus, m. (φύσα,—κεφαλὴ, the head), L.,—die Kopfwindgeschwullst, G.: *emphysema* of the *head.* PHYSOMÈTRE, s. m.,—physometra, f. (*same*, and μήτρα, womb), L.,—die Mutterwindsucht, G.: distension of the *uterus* by *gas.*

PHYSONCIE, s. f.,—physoncus, m. (φύσα, wind, ὄγκος, a swelling), L.,—die Windgeschwullst, G.: a *tumour* formed by atmospheric *air*, or other *gas.* PHYSOPSOPHIE, s. f., —physopsophia, f. (*same*, and ψόφος, noise), L.,—das heftige *Ausfahren* von *Luft*, G.: a violent *explosion* of *gas.*

PHYSOSPASME, s. m.,—physospasmus, m. (φύσα,—σπασμὸς, spasm), L.,—die Windkolik, G.,—windy colic: *tympanitis*, with *spasmodic* contraction of some portion of the intestinal canal. PHYSOTHORAX, s. m.,—n. L.: see PNEUMOTHORAX.

PHYTOCHIMIE, s. f.,—phytochemia, f. (φυτὸν, a plant, χημεία, see CHIMIE), L.,—Vegetable Chemistry.

PHYTOGÉOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—phytogeographia, f. L.,—die Pflanzengeographie, G., —phytogeography: the *geography* of *plants.* PHYTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—phytographia, f. (φύτον, a plant, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Phytographie,—the *description* of *plants*,—die *Beschreibung* der *Pflanzen*,—Descriptive Botany,—die beschreibende Botanik, G. PHYTOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—phytographicus, L.,—phytographisch, G.,—phytographical, pertaining to —: PHYTOGRAPHE, s. m.,—phytographus,—der Phytograph, der Botaniker,—phytographist, a professor, or student, of *phytography.*

PHYTOLITHOLOGIE, s. f.,—phytolithologia, f. (φυτὸν, a plant,—λίθος, a stone,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Phytolithologie, G., —phytolithology: a *Treatise* on *fossil plants*, —PHYTOLITHES. s. m., pl.,—phytolithi, L., —die Pflanzenversteinerungen, G. PHYTOLOGIE, s. f.,—phytologia, f. L.,—die Phytologie, Pflanzenkunde, G.,—phytology: the *doctrine* of, or a *Treatise* on, *plants*,—see Darwin's *Phytologia*, 4to. 1800.

PHYTOPATHOLOGIE, s. f.,—phytopathologia, f. L.,—die Pflanzenpathologie, Pflanzenkrankheitslehre, *Lehre* von den *Krankheiten* der *Pflanzen*, G.,—phytopathology, a *Treatise* on the *diseases* —; PHYTOPHYSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—phytophysiologia, f. L.,—die Pflanzenphysiologie, G.,—phytophysiology,— — on the *internal functions*,—von den *innern Verrichtungen*,—of *plants.*

PHYTOTOMIE, s. f.,—phytotomia, f. (φύτον, a plant, τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Phytotomie, die Pflanzenanatomie, oder -zergliederung, G.,—phytotomy: the *anatomy*, or *dissection* of *plants.* See Malpighi, *Anatome Plantarum*, Fol. Londini, 1675.

PHYTOZOAIRE, s. m.,—phytozoon, n. L., —das Pflanzenthier, G.,—see ZOOPHYTE.

PIAN, s. m.: the *Indian* designation of a *cutaneous disease*,—Framboesia, f. L.,—die Erdbeerpocke, G.,—yaws; so termed, from the resemblance of the ulcerated tumours by which it is characterized, to a strawberry or raspberry,—*Fraise*, ou *Framboise*, F. It prevails in Guinea and America; and exhibits two species, *P. fongoïde*, et *ruboïde*, F.,—*Fr.* mycoides, et butinoides, of *Latin* writers. It is accompanied by marasmus, and said to be contagious.

PICA, s. m.,—f. L.: a term, of obscure origin; synon. with ALLOTRIOPHAGIE.

PICROMEL, s. m.,—n. (πικρὸς, bitter, μέλι, honey), L.,—der Bitter- oder Gallenstoff, G.: an immediate principle, which constitutes an essential ingredient of the bile in Man, the Ox, and many of the higher animals: and enters into the composition of certain biliary calculi. It was discovered by Thénard in 1806; and named *picromel*, from its *bitter* taste and *honey-like* consistence.

PICROTOXINE, s. f.,—picrotoxina, f. (πικρὸς, bitter, τοξικὸν, poison), L.,—das Pikrotoxin, oder Bittergift, G.: an organic alcali, excessively *bitter* and *poisonous*,—hence the scientific designation,—discovered, by Boullay, in the *seeds* of *Cocculus indicus*, olim *Menispermum cocculus*,—see COQUECULE.

PIED, s. m.,—pes, pedis,—ὁ ποῦς, ποδὸς,—der Fuss, G.,—foot: in Comparative Anatomy, the inferior termination of the pelvic limb of Man and Birds,—of the thoracic and pelvic limbs of the four-footed *Mammifera*, Reptiles, and *Amphibia;* comprehending, in the human subject, the tarsal, metatarsal, and phalangeal regions: in Malacology, a fleshy disk which, organized for progression, is attached to the inferior surface of the body of certain *Mollusca;* and, 3. the extreme portion of the organs of locomotion of the *Articulata*,—see TARSE,—and of the Caterpillar of the *Lepidoptera*,—see PATTE. In Botany, the portion of *stem* by which certain *Fungi* are attached to the earth. *Pied-bot*, —a club-foot.

PIE-MÈRE, s. f.,—pia vel tenuis mater, L.,—λεπτὴ μήνιγξ, of the *Greeks*,—das dünne

Hirnhäutchen, G.: in Anatomy, the highly vascular and cellular *membrane* (Lame interne de la Méningine, Ch.), which immediately invests the whole exterior of the encephalon; descends between its convolutions; and, penetrating into its cavities, produces the *plexus*, et *tela, choroides*,—see Choroïdien, et Toile. Throughout the greater part of its extent, the *pia mater* is in contact with the arachnoid.

Pierre, s. f.,—ὁ λίθος,—lapis, m. L.,—der Stein, G.,—stone: a term employed, in popular language, to designate a biliary or urinary concretion; as a gall-*stone*,—der Gall*enstein*, G.; a *stone* in the kidney or bladder,—der Nieren- oder Blasen*stein*, G. *P. à cautère*, F.: a *caustic* compound of divers preparations of potassium. *P. infernale*,—*lapis* infernalis,—der Hollen*stein*, geschmolzenes salpetersaures Silber, G.,—fused nitrate of silver. Pierreux, adj.,—πετραῖος,—petrosus, lapideus, L.,—steinartig, steinhart, G.: exhibiting, as the *petrous* portion,—see Pétreux,—of the temporal bone,—the characters of *stone* or *rock*.

Pigeon, s. m.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Columba*, L.,—ἡ Περιστερὰ,—die Taube, G.,—Pigeon or Dove; belonging to the 9th Order of Birds, in the Arrangement of Temminck,—see *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, vol. ii.; and constituting the type of the *Colombidæ*,—Colombides,—a Family comprehended in the Order, *Rasores*, of later Ornithologists. The four *European* species, commonly described, are, 1. the *Ring-dove* or *Cushat*,—*C. palumbus*,—*Colombe* ou *Pigeon ramier*, F.,—die Ringeltaube, G.: 2. the *Stock-dove*,—*C. Œnas*,—*Col. colombin*,—die Holztaube; 3. the *Rock-dove*,—*C. livia*,—*Col. biset*,—die Haustaube,—the original of the domestic variety; and 4. the *Turtle-dove*,—*C. turtur*,—*Col. touterelle*,—die Turteltaube,—ἡ τρυγὼν, of the *Greeks*. The *flesh* of the whole is nutritious, *stimulant*, and digestible.

Pilaire, adj.,—pilaris (*pilus*, a hair), G.,—haarig, G.,—pilary: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the assemblage of *hairs*,—*Système pilaire*, F.,—which invests the exterior of many animals, and plants: in Pathology, a disease,—*Maladie pilaire*,—characterized, as *Plica*, and *Trichiasis*, by an exuberant development of *hairs*.

Pilier, s. m.,—columna, f. L.,—die Säule, G.,—pillar: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to certain *fleshy masses*,—*columnæ carneæ*,—see Charnu,—which are attached to the interior of the ventricles of the heart; 2.—the *crura*,—*Piliers* du Diaphragme,—of the diaphragm; and, 3.—the *lateral elongations* of the *velum palati*,—*Piliers du* Voile *du Palais*,—which, situated, two on each side; and distinguished into an anterior and posterior pillar, or arch,—arcus glosso-palatinus, et pharyngo-palatinus, L.,—vorderer und hinterer Gaumenbogen, G.,—are separated by a triangular depression which lodges the tonsil. In Botany, syn. with Columelle.

Pilon, s. m.,—pilum, pistillum, n. L.,—die Mörserkeule, der Stössel, G.,—pestle: in Pharmacy, an instrument, of wood, iron, glass, or marble; destined for trituration of various substances in a mortar.

Pilule, s. f.,—pilula, f. L.,—τὸ σφαιρίδιον?,—die Pille, G.: in Pharmacy, a compound, of firm consistence, small volume, and spherical figure; destined for introduction into the stomach without mastication. Pilulier, s. m.: an instrument invented, by the *Germans*, for the accurate division of the *pilular* mass,—*Masse pilulaire*, F.,—and subsequent rolling of the *pills* into the required form.

Piment, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Capsicum* (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Solaneæ*), L.,—der Spanische Pfeffer, die Beisbeere, G. The *seeds* of the only species, *medicinally* employed by the *French*,—*Capsicum annuum*,—le *Corail des jardins*, ou *Poivre de Guinée*,—der Indianische *Pf.*, die jährige *Beisb.*,—a native of *India*, are excessively acrid and *stimulant*. The *Pimenta*, or All-spice, of *British* Botanists, is the *Myrtus pimenta*, of Linnæus; and *P. vulgaris*, of Lindley.

Pin, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pinus* (*Monoecia, monadelph.*; *Coniferæ*), L.,—the Pine. The species, with their products, principally interesting to the *medical* philosopher, are, 1. the *Scotch*—,—*P. sylvestris*,—le *Pin sauvage*, F.,—die Kiefer, G.,—yielding,—as does its congener, *P. maritimus*,—*rosin*,—*Colophane*, F.;—*tar*,—Goudron; and *common turpentine*,—Térébinthine: and, 2., the *Stone-Pine*,—*P. pinea*,—*Pin. pignon*,—der Pignolenbaum, G.,—an almond-like *edible fruit*,—*Pignon*,—with terebinthine flavour. For an account of other species, formerly included in the Linnæan genus, *Pinus*, see Mélèze, et Sapin.

Pinces, ou Pincettes, s. f. pl.,—volsella, f. L.,—die Zange, G.,—forceps: in Anatomy, and Surgery, an instrument, variously fashioned, and designated, according to the precise purpose which it is destined to serve; as, 1. the *dissection-forceps*,—*Pinces à dissection*, F.: 2. the *dressing*—,—*P. à anneaux*; 3. the *tonsil*—,—*P. de Musieux*; 4. the *polypus*—,—*P. à polypes*; and, 5. *forceps* for the extraction of musket-balls,—les *Tire-balles*.

Pinéal, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, from its resemblance in figure, to the cone of the *fir*,—*Pinus*, L.,—a small pulpy body,—*Glande pinéale*, F.,—glandula *pinealis*, f., conarium, n. L.,—die Zirbel, oder Zirbeldrüse, G.,—situated between the fornix and tubercula quadrigemina. In its centre, are almost invariably imbedded one or more minute calcareous concretions,—acervulus cerebri, L.,—der Hirnsand, G.; consisting of the phos-

phates of lime and magnesia, with albumen. The uses of these, as of the *pineal* gland itself, are utterly unknown.

PINNATIFIDE, adj.,—see PENNATIFIDE.

PINNÉ, adj.,—see PENNÉ.

PINTADE, s. f.: a genus, in Ornithology, *Numida* (*Rasores, Tetraonidæ*), L.,—the Pintado, or Guinea-fowl. The *flesh* of the *common* species,—*N. meleagris*,—la *P. ordinaire*, F.,—das Perlhuhn, Africkanisches Huhn, G.,—a native of *Numidia*, long domesticated in Europe, is much valued for its *dietetic* properties.

PIQURE, s. f.,—punctura, f. L.,—der Stoss, die Punktur, G.,—prick, or puncture: a solution of continuity; resulting from introduction of a pointed instrument into the tissues of an organized body.

PISCIVORE, adj.,—piscivorus (*piscis*, fish, *voro*, to devour), L.,—fischessend, G.,—piscivorous: an epithet, synon. with the *ichthyophagous*,—see ICHTHYOPHAGE,—of *Greek* derivation; and employed to generally designate animals, as the Otter, and the Pelican, and, specifically, others, which, as *Ramphastos piscivorus*,—distinguished from their congeners by *such* habit,—*feed* exclusively upon *fishes*.

PISIFORME, adj.,—erbsenförmig, G.,—pisiform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *pea*,—*pisum*, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of certain *pea-shaped* parts or organs; as, 1. a small *bone*,—l'*os pisiforme*, *lenticulaire*, ou *orbiculaire*, F.,—os *pisiforme*, lenticulare, orbiculare, L.,—*Erbsen*bein, n., das vierte Bein der ersten Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, G.,—constituting the fourth—of the first, or cubital, row of the carpal bones,—see CARPE; articulated with the cuneiform, and giving attachment to the tendon of *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle,—see CUBITAL,—and the anterior annular ligament of the wrist: and, 2.—the mamillary *eminences* of the brain, termed *Tubercules pisiformes*, by Chaussier.

In Botany, *plants*, or their *appendages*, which, as *Lycoperdon pisiforme*, among the *Fungi*, and the *crystalline excrescences* of a *Mesembryanthemum*,—hence named *M. pisiforme*, exhibit the configuration of a *pea*: and, in Oryctology, the *body* of a *trilobite*, *Agnoste pisiformis*.

PISSENLIT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Leontodon* (*Syngenesia, æqual.; Cichoraceæ*), L.,—der Löwenzahn, G.,—the Dandelion. The *common* species,—*L. taraxacum*,—diffused over the globe, from "the sands of Africa to the ices of the pole," is frequently eaten as salad, on account of its *diuretic* and *laxative* properties. The *Expressed Juice*, and *Extract*,—Succus expressus, et Extractum, Taraxaci, L.,—Ausgepresster Löwenzahnsaft, und Löwenzahnextract, G.,—are successfully employed in jaundice and chronic diseases of the abdominal viscera.

PISTACHE, s. f.,—pistacia, f. L.,—die Pistazie, G.,—Pistachio-nut: the fruit, containing a green and gratefully-flavoured *kernel*, of *Pistacia terebinthus*,—PISTACHIER, s. m.,—der Pistazienbaum, G.: a species belonging to genus, *Pistacia* (*Dioecia, pentandria; Terebintaceæ*), L., of *German* and *British*—, and *Terebinthus*, of *French* Systematic Botanists. The *French Officinal* Loock cum Croco et Pistaciâ,—*Gallicè* dictum le *Looch vert*,—is prepared from the *Pistachio-nut*.

PISTIL, s. m.,—pistillum, n. L.,—das Pistill, der Stämpel, Staubweg, G.,—pistil: the designation of the female organ of fructification in *Plants*. It consists, essentially, of the germen or ovary, and stigma: and, between them, is ordinarily interposed, a tube, of variable length, termed *style*. The Orders of the first twelve Classes of the Linnæan System of Plants are determined by the number of the *pistils*.

PITUITAIRE, adj.,—pituitary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which are connected, or supposed to be connected, with the secretion of *phlegm*,—see PITUITE; as, 1. a *depression*,—*Fosse pituitaire* (— sus-sphénoïdale, Ch.), F.,—more commonly termed *Sella turcica*,—see SELLE,—of the cerebral surface of the sphenoid bone; lodging, 2. a small, round, transversely situated *mass*,—la *Glande*, ou *Corps*, *pituitaire* (Appendice sus-sphénoïdale du cerveau, Ch.),—glandula *pituitaria* vel *pituitosa*, hypophysis cerebri, L.,—der Hirnanhang, G.: from the superior part of which extends a conical *process*,—*Tige pituitaire*,—to the brain: and, 3.—the mucous *membrane*,—*M. pituitaire*, ou la *Pituitaire*,—membrana *pituitaria*, olfactoria, vel Schneideriana, L.,—die Nasenschleimhaut, G.,—which invests the nasal fossæ, and the cells and sinuses connected with them.

PITUITE, s. f.,—pituita, f. L. Synon. with PHLEGME. PITUITEUX, s. m., and adj.,—pituitosus, L.—see PHLEGMATIQUE, et PITUITAIRE.

PITYRIASE, s. m.,—ἡ πιτυρίασις,—pityriasis, f. L.,—der Kleiengrind, G.,—dandriff: in Pathology, a *furfuraceous* (*bran-like*) desquamation of the epidermis.

PLACENTA, s. m. F.,—f. L.: in Zoology, the *cellulo-vascular organ*,—der Mutterkuchen, die After-, oder Nachgeburt, G.,—mother-cake,—see ARRIÈRE-FAUX; which ordinarily presenting a convex or uterine, and a concave or fœtal surface, forms the medium of communication between the mother and fœtus of the *Mammifera*: in Botany, that portion,—receptaculum seminum commune, spermophorus, trophospermium, L.,—der Saamenhalter, oder -boden, G.,—of the interior of the ovary, to which the seed, or ovule, is attached, either immediately, or by the intervention of a funis.

PLAIE, s. f.,—ἡ πληγὴ, τὸ τραῦμα,—plaga, f., vulnus, n. L.,—die Wunde, G.,—wound: in Surgical Pathology, a solution of continuity, inflicted upon the tissues of the living body, by a mechanical agent.

PLANCHER, s. m.,—floor: in Anatomy, the inferior paries or boundary of a cavity; as the *floor* of the orbit.—*P. de l'orbite;* —of the nasal fossæ,—*des Fosses nasales.* By some Anatomists, the term, *P. du cerveau,* has, moreover, been applied to the *tentorium cerebelli,*—see TENTE.

PLANTAIN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany. *Plantago (Tetrandria, monogyn.),* L.,—der Wegerich, G.; constituting the type of the *Plantagineæ,*—PLANTAGINÉES, s. f., pl.,—die Wegbreitgewächse, G.,—a Family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens. The three more common *European* species,—the *Greater, Hoary,* and *Ribwort-Plantain,*—le *Pl. commune, moyen,* et *lancéolé,* F.,—der grosse, Mittel-, und spitzige *Wegerich,* G.,—possess *astringent* properties: and their *distilled water* is employed, by the *French,* in the composition of *resolutive* collyria.

PLANTAIRE, adj.,—plantar: an epithet, designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which constitute, are situated in, or connected with, the *sole of the foot,—Plante du pied,* F.,—*planta* pedis, L.,—die Fusssohle, G.; as, 1.—the *plantar Regions,—Rég. plantaires,* F.,—die *Fusssohlen*gegende, G.,—distinguished into an *external, internal,* and *middle;* 2.—the *inferior Ligaments,—L. plantaires,* —the *superior* are termed *dorsal,—L. dorsaux,*—by which the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus are connected: 3.—a triangular *Fascia,*—F. *plantaris,* L.,—which affords attachment to divers muscles: 4. a *Muscle,—M. plantaire,* ou *Pl. grêle* (—FÉMORO-CALCANIEN, Ch.),—*Plantaris,* L.,—der *Sohlen*spanner, langgeschwanzter Muskel, G.: 5. *Arteries,*—die *Fusssohlen*schlagadern, G.,—supplied by the posterior tibial, and distinguished into an *external* and *internal,* —arteria *plantaris* ex- et interna, L.; and *Veins,—Veines plantaires,* F.,—distributed, like them and, 6. the *plantar Nerves,*—die *Fusssohlen*nerven, G.,—of which there are, also, distinguished an *external* and *internal,* derived from the posterior tibial,—on the *plantar* regions.

PLANTE, s. f.,—planta, f. L.,—τὸ φυτὸν,—das Gewachs, die Pflanze, G.,—plant: an organized body, belonging to the Vegetable Kingdom,—see VÉGÉTAL; and distinguished from animals in general,—see ANIMAL, —by the absence of sensibility, and of the powers of voluntary locomotion. For the distribution of plants in the Sexual, and confessedly Artificial System, of Linnæus, —see CRYPTOGAMIE, et PHANÉROGAMIE. In the Natural, and far more philosophical Arrangement of Jussieu, the whole *Plant-*Kingdom,—das *Pflanzen*reich, G.,—is distributed into two Grand Divisions,—*Vasculares* et *Cellulares,* L.,—respectively characterized by their vascular and cellular structure, as by the presence, and absence, of cotyledons,—see COTYLÉDON; and each subdivided into two Classes, *Dicotyledoneæ,* and *Monocotyledoneæ;* and *Foliaceæ,* and *Aphyllæ.* See Loudon's *Encyclopædia of Plants.* Part II. *Plante du pied,*—see PLANTAIRE.

PLANTIGRADE, s. m., et adj.,—plantigradus (*planta,* the sole, *gradior,* to walk), L.: an epithet employed, by Cuvier, to designate a tribe of *Carnivorous Mammifera,*—les PLANTIGRADES, pl.,—*Plantigrada,* L.,—die *Fusssohlenschreitenden* Thiere, G.,—which, as the Badger and the Bear, *bring* the *sole of the foot* completely *to the earth* in the act of progression. See DIGITIGRADE.

PLANTI-SOUS-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—planti-infrà-phalangianus, L.: PLANTI-TENDINO-PHALANGIEN, adj.,—planti-tendino-phalangianus, L.: epithets respectively applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to the *Lumbrici pedis* muscles,—see LOMBRICAL;—from their points of attachment.

PLANTULE, s. f.,—plantula, f. L.: in Botany, the slender stem, which issues from the earth, on the germination of a plant, —see PLUMULE.

PLASTIQUE, adj.,—plasticus (πλάσσω, to form), L.,—plastisch, bildend, G.,—plastic: in Physiology, an epithet applied to the *power,—Force plastique,* F.,—nisus formativus, L.,—der Bildungstreib, G.,—which determines the production of germs in organized bodies. *Argile plastique,—plastischer* Thon, G.,—*plastic* clay.

PLATINE, s. m.,—platina, f., aurum album, L.,—die Platina, das Weissgold, G.: the name of a *solid metal* introduced into Europe, in 1741. Spec. Grav. 21,5.

PLATRE, s. m.,—der Gyps, G.,—plaster: sulphate of lime, deprived of its water of crystallization by calcination.

PLÉROSE, s. f.,—ἡ πλήρωσις,—plerosis, repletio, f. L.,—die Ausfullung, G.: the *filling-up,* or *restoration,* of the animal body, when worn down by abstinence or disease.

PLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—plerotic: an epithet, in Therapeutics, applied to *remedies,*—τὰ πληρωτικὰ,—remedia *plerotica,* L.,—see SARCOTIQUE,—which are calculated to effect the *cicatrization* of wound or sore.

PLÉTHORE, s. f.,—ἡ πληθώρα,—plethora, f. L.: a term literally signifying *fulness, repletion,*—die Anfullung, G.; but employed, in Pathology, as designative of *inordinate fulness* of the *blood-vessels,*—die Vollblutigkeit, die *Ueberfullung* der *Gefässe* mit *Blut,* G.

PLÉTHORIQUE, adj.,—πληθωρικὸς,—plethoricus,—vollblütig,—plethoric: connected with, or suffering from, *plethora:* πληθωρικὴ διάθεσις,—a *plethoric* condition of the body.

PLEURE. See PLÈVRE.

PLEURÉSIE, s.f.,—ἡ πλευρῖτις,—pleuresis, pleuritis, f. L.,—die Pleuresie, Brustfellentzündung, der Seitenstich, G ,—pleurisy, inflammation of the *Pleura*,—see PLÈVRE: a disease belonging to the 3rd Order of the *Phlegmasies*,—*P. des Membranes sereuses*, of the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel; ordinarily distinguished into two species, or varieties,—the *acute* and *chronic*,—*Ph. aiguë*, et *chronique*, F. It constitutes, under the designation of *Pleurite*, the 7th genus of the 5th Family,—*Pneumoses*,—in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. PLEURÉTIQUE, adj.,—πλευριτικὸς,—pleuriticus,—pleuritisch,—pleuritic: connected with, or suffering from, *pleurisy*.

PLEURODYNIE, s. f.,—pleurodynia, f. (πλευρὰ, the side, ὀδύνη, pain), L.: in Pathology, *pain* in the *side*, simulating pleurisy; but dependent on rheumatic inflammation of the fibrous and muscular portions of the thoracic parietes, and, more especially, of the intercostal muscles. It is der äussere rheumatische Brustschmerz, of *German* pathological writers; *Thoracodyne*, L., of the Lexicographer, Kraus.

PLEURONECTE, s. m.: a genus of *Malacopterygian Subbrachial Fishes*,—*Pleuronectes* (πλευρὰ, the side, νήκτης, a swimmer), L.,—der Seitenschwimmer, der Plattfisch, G.; constituting the type of the Family of the *Flat Fishes*,—PLEURONECTIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Pleuronectidæ*, L.,—die Plattfische, G. This, in modern Systems of Ichthyology, comprehends several genera, as *Platessa*, *Hippoglossus*, *Rhombus*, *Solea*, and *Monochirus*, with their respective species: all characterized by their *flat* figure, and the disposition, curious in its relations to physiology, of both eyes on the right, or left, side of the head. Many of these *side-swimming* fishes, as the *Turbot*,—*Rhombus*—olim *P.*—*maximus*,—le *Turbot*, F.,—der Steinbutt, G.,—and the *Sole*,—*Solea vulgaris*,—olim *P. solea*,—la *Sole*—die Meerzunge—constitute delicate and highly-valued articles of *diet*.

PLEURO-PÉRIPNEUMONIE, ou PLEUROPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—pleuro-peripneumonia, pleuro-pneumonia, f. L.,—die gleichzeitige Entzündung des *Brustfells* und der *Lungen*, G.,—simultaneous inflammation of the *pleura*,—ἡ πλευρὰ, and the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεύμων.

PLEURORRHÉE, s. f.,—pleurorrhœa, f. (πλευρὰ, the pleura, ῥέω, to flow), L.,—Ansammlung einer *Flüssigkeit* in den *Brustfells*äcken, G.,—collection of *fluid* in the sacks of the *pleura*.

PLEURORTHOPNÉE, s. f.,—pleurorthopnœa, f. (πλευρὰ, the side, ὀρθόπνοια,—see ORTHOPNÉE), L.: pain in the *side*, which renders the *erect* posture requisite for facility of respiration. PLEUROSPASME, s. m.,—pleurospasmus, m. L.,—der Seitenkrampf, G.,—*spasm* in the *side*, the intercostal pain of hysterical females?

PLEUROTOTONOS, s. m.,—pleurothotonus, m. (πλευρὰ, the side, τείνω, to bend), L.,—der Seitenstarrkrampf, G.; *tetanus* in which the body is *laterally bent*.

PLÈVRE, s. f.,—ἡ πλευρὰ,—pleura, f. L.,—das Brustfell, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of two *serous membranes* which, lining, on each side, the interior of the thoracic parietes, are, from them, reflected over the surface of each lung; and thus constitute proper sacks, the right and left of the *pleura*,—der rechte und linke *Brustfell*-sack, G.,—which adhere, below, to the thoracic surface of the diaphragm. The *pleuræ*, from their connections, are distinguished into the *costal*, *pulmonary*, and *diaphragmatic* portions,—*Plèvre costale*,—Rippen*fell*, G.,—*pulmonaire*, et *diaphragmatique*.

PLEXUS, s. m., F., et L.,—τὸ πλέγμα,—das Geflecht, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *net-work* of *blood-vessels*, or of *nervous filaments*. Of the vascular *plexus*, the choroid,—das Ader*geflecht*,—of the ventricles of the brain is a familiar illustration. The nervous *plexuses*,—*plexus* nervosi, L.,—die Nerven*geflechte*, G.,—belong either to the System of the encephalic—or of the trisplanchnic nerves.

PLIE, s. f.: a genus,—formerly a species,—*Platessa*, L.,—belonging to the Family of the *Pleuronectes*,—see PLEURONECTE; comprehending, among other *edible* species, the *plaice*, flounder, and dab.

PLIQUE, s. f.,—plica, f. L.,—der Weichselzopf, Wichtelzopf, Judenzopf, der Polnische Zopf, G. *P.* polonica, vel Trichoma, est morbus Poloniæ endemius, contagiosus, chronicus, quo capilli capitis in unum cirrhum, vel *plicam*, concrescunt, instar caudæ vaccinæ, L. This singular disease, of which many varieties are described by *French* writers, is characterized by great irritation of the hairy scalp, and of the whole system; and sometimes terminates in marasmus and death.

PLOMB, s. m.,—plumbum, n. L.,—ὁ μόλυβδος,—das Blei, G.,—lead: a solid *metal*,—the *Saturn*, of the Alchymists,—existing, in nature, in combination with oxygen and sulphur. Spec. Gravity, 11,35. The *French* and *German Officinal Preparations* are, principally, an *Acetate*,—Acetas Plumbi in crystallos concretus, vulgò Saccharum Saturni, *Ph. Gall.*,—Essigsaures Blei, Bleizucker, G.; a *Liquid Subacetate*,—Subacetas Plumbi liquidus,—Bleiwasser, Goulard'sches Wasser (Goulard-water); a *Semi-vitreous oxyde*,—Oxidum Plumbi Semivitreum,—Bleiglätte,—see LITHARGE,—constituting the basis of the common lead-plaster,—see DIACHYLON; and a *Red Oxyde*,—Oxidum Plumbi rubrum, vulgò Minium,—Rothes Bleioxyd, oder Rosenmennige,—which enters into the composition of Empl. de Ox. Plumbi rubro, of *French*

Pharmacology. The *Germans* have, moreover, a *Sub-carbonate*,—see CARBONATE, et CERUSE; of which the *White-Lead Plaster*, and *Ointment*,—Bleiweisspflaster, und -Salbe,—are *Officinal* Compounds.

PLOMB, s. m.: the designation of a noxious *gas*, ordinarily composed of atmospheric air and hydro-sulphate of ammonia; which is disengaged from privies during the process of emptying; and frequently induces a dangerous or fatal asyphyxia in the workmen,—*Vidangeurs*,—exposed to its influence.

PLUIE, s. f.,—pluvia, f. L.,—ὁ ὑετὸς,—der Regen, F.,—rain: a meteorological phenomenon,—see MÉTÉORE.

PLUMACEAU, ou PLUMASSEAU, s. m.,—linteolum, n. L.,—die Compresse, Wundfaser, G.: a *pad*, or *compress*; composed of several layers of lint; and employed, by Surgeons, in the dressing of wound or sore. *Feathers*, interposed between two folds of linen, were used, by the Ancients, for this purpose. Hence the origin of the *French* term;—of the *modern Latin* synonym, *plumaceolus*, and the *German*, *Feder*meisser.

PLUMEUX, adj.,—plumosus, L.,—federig, G.,—feathered, plumose: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of *animals*, and *plants* whose organs, as the *antennæ*,—*Antennes plumeuses*, F.,—of *Lampyris plumosa*; and the *petal*,—*federartiges* Kronenblatt, G.,—of *Dianthus plumarius*,—are barbed like the stem of a *feather*: also, generally,—of *organs* which, as the *stigma*,—s. *plumosum*,—of *Avena elatior*, exhibit *such construction*.

PLUMULE, s. f.,—plumula, f. L.,—das Federchen, G.: that portion of the *embryo* destined to become the stem of a *plant*. Synon. with PLANTULE.

PLURILOCULAIRE, adj.,—plurilocularis, L.,—see MULTILOCULAIRE.

PNEUMATIQUE, adj.,—pneumatisch, G.,—pneumatic: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the respiratory organs,—τὰ ὄργανα πνευματικὰ,—organa *pneumatica*,—die *Respirations*organe, G.: as essentially connected with *respiration*,—πνεῦμα: in Medicine,—of certain *physicians*,—PNEUMATISTES, s. m., pl.,—οἱ πνευματικοὶ,—medici *pneumatici*, L.,—who constituted the *pneumatic* Sect or School,—die *pneumatische* Secte od. Schule, G.; so termed, as professing the doctrine that health, and disease, depend on the relations of an *hypothetical principle*,—PNEUMA, s.m.,—τὸ πνεῦμα, of the *Greeks*,—with the other elementary principles: in Physics, and Chemistry, that part of Science which treats on *gases*; and the *instruments*, or *apparatus*,—ap. *pneumaticus*, L.,—der *pneumatische* Apparat, G.,—employed in the examination of their physical and chemical properties. PNEUMATIGME, s. m.: the doctrine of the *Pneumatists*.

PNEUMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—ἡ πνευματοκήλη,—pneumatocele, f. L.,—See PHYSOCÈLE.

PNEUMATO-CHIMIE, s.f.,—pneumato-chemia, f. L.,—die pneumatische Chemie, G.,—pneumatic Chemistry. PNEUMATO-CHIMIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied to an *apparatus*,—*Appareil pneumato-chimique*, F.,—das *pneumato-chemische* Werkzeug, G.; invented, by Dr. Priestley, for experiments upon the *gases*.

PNEUMATODE, adj.,—πνευματώδης,—pneumatodes, L.: distended with *air*,—voll Luft, aufgeblasen, G.; affected with, or short-breathed in consequence of, *flatulence*.

PNEUMATOMPHALE, s. m.,—τὸ πνευματόμφαλον?,—pneumatomphalus, m. L.,—der Nabelwindbruch, G.: *umbilical hernia*, distended by *flatus*.

PNEUMATO-RACHIS, s. m. F.,—f. (πνεῦμα, air, ῥάχις, the spine), L.: the presence of an *aëriform* fluid in the *vertebral* canal.

PNEUMATOSE, s. f.,—ἡ πνευμάτωσις,—pneumatosis, f. L.: 1. distension of the abdomen,—die Aufblähung des Unterleibes, G.,—with *flatus*: 2. a synonym of *Emphysema*,—see EMPHYSÈME: and, 3. the general designation of all *diseases*,—*Maladies venteuses*, F.,—resulting from the presence of *flatus*.

PNEUMATO-THORAX, s. m.,—n. L.,—see PNEUMO-THORAX.

PNEUMEMPHRAXIE, s. f.,—pneumonemphraxis, f. L.,—die Lungenverstopfung, G.: *obstruction*,—ἡ ἔμφραξις,—of the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεύμων,—by an accumulation of mucus, or other cause.

PNEUMOCÈLE, s. f.,—pneumocele, f. (πνεύμων, the lung, κήλη, hernia), L.,—der Lungenbruch, G.: *hernia* (*Hernie thoracique*, Chaussier,—*Pneumonocele*, Kraus), formed by *protrusion* of the *lung* through the thoracic parietes.

PNEUMOGASTRIQUE, adj.,—pneumogastric: an epithet employed, by Chaussier, to designate the *nerve*,—nervus *pneumogastricus*, L.,—der *Lungenmagen*nerv, G.,—of the 10th cerebral pair (8th, or par vagum, of the older Anatomists),—see NERF; as especially destined to supply, with its branches, the *lungs*,—ὁ πνεύμων,—and the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ.

PNEUMOGRAPHIE, s.f.,—pneumographia, f. (πνεύμων, the lungs, γράφω, to describe), L.,—pneumography: an anatomical *description* of—: PNEUMOLOGIE, s. f.,—pneumologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—pneumology: a *Treatise* on—the *lungs*.

PNEUMOLITHIASE, s. f.,—pneumolithiasis, f. (πνεύμων, the lungs, λιθίασις, formation of stone), L.: a disease characterized by the development of *concretions*,—die Lungensteinbildung, G.?,—in the substance of the *pulmonary* organ.

PNEUMONALGIE, s. f.,—pneumonalgia, f. (πνεύμων,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Lungen-

schmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *lungs:* a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *Angina pectoris;* which constitutes the 5th genus of the *Pneumoses,* in his *Nosologie Naturelle.*

PNEUMONIE, s. f.,—pneumonia, f., pulmonis inflammatio, L.,—die Lungenentzündung, G.,—pneumony, *inflammation* of the parenchyma of the *lungs,*—πνεύμων: a disease constituting the 4th genus of the 4th Order, of the Class, *Phlegmasies,* of *Nosologie Philosophique* of Pinel; and principally distinguished into two species, the *acute,* and *chronic,*—*P. aiguë,* et *chronique.* PNEUMONIQUE, adj.,—πνευμονικὸς,—pneumonisch, G.,—pneumonic, pulmonary: pertaining to, or suffering from disease of, the *lungs:* τὰ πνευμονικὰ,—remedia *pneumonica,* L.,—die *Lungen*mittel, G.,—remedies calculated to afford relief in *pulmonary* affections.

PNEUMONITE, s. f.,—pneumonitis, f. L.: a term synon. with PNEUMONIE; and constituting the 6th genus of *Pneumoses,* in the *Nosologie Naturelle,* of Alibert: according to Kraus, die ächte *Lungenentzündung,*—genuine *pneumony.*

PNEUMONORRHAGIE, ou PNEUMORRHAGIE, s. f.,—pneumonorrhagia, vel pneumorrhagia, f. (πνεύμων, the lungs, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Lungenblutfluss, G.,—pulmonary hæmorrhage. PNEUMONORRHÉE, s. f.,—pneumorrhœa, f. (*same,* and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—das habituelle Blutspeien, G.,—habitual *expectoration* of *blood. Pneumono-scirrhus,* s. m. L.,—die scirrhöse Lungenverhartung, G.,—*scirrhus* of the *lungs.*

PNEUMO-PÉRICARDE, s. m.,—pneumopericardium, n. L.: collection of *gas,*—πνεῦμα,—in the *pericardium,*—τὸ περικάρδιον.

PNEUMOPHTHOÉ, ou PNEUMONOPHTHOÉ, s. f. (πνεύμων, the lungs, φθοὴ, consumption), F., et L.,—die Lungenschwindsucht, G.,—pulmonary phthisis,—see PHTHISIE.

PNEUMO-PLEURÉSIE, PNEUMONO-PLEURÉSIE, s. f.,—pneumo-pleuritis, f. L. Synon. with PLEURO-PNEUMONIE.

PNEUMOSE, s. f.,—pneumosis, f. L.: the designation of the 4th Family of *Diseases* in the *Nosologie Naturelle,* of Alibert; comprehending all the morbid affections of the *pulmonary* System.

PNEUMO-THORAX, s. m.,—pneumo- vel pneumato-thorax, n. L.,—die Luftbrust, G.: an accumulation of *air,*—τὸ πνεῦμα, or other *gaseous* fluid, in the cavities of the *pleura.* The air, thus collected, may have issued either from a fistulous opening in the lung, or have been given out in the decomposition of fluids previously effused.

PNEUMOTOMIE,—more correctly, PNEUMONOTOMIE,—s. f.,—pneumonotomia, f. (πνεύμων, the lungs, τομὴ, incision), L.,—der Lungenschnitt, G.,—pneumonotomy: anatomical *dissection* of the *lungs.*

PODAGRE, s. f.,—ἡ ποδάγρα,—podagra, f. L.,—das Podagra, die Fussgicht, G.,—*gout* in the *feet.* —adj.,—ποδαγρικὸς, ποδαγρὸς,—podagricus, L.,—podagrisch, G.,—podagral: suffering from *gouty* pains in the *feet,*—τὰ ποδαγρικὰ.

PODARTHROCACE, s. f. (πούς, foot,—ἄρθρον, a joint,—κακὸν, evil), F., et L.,—die Fussgelenkkrankheit, G.,—*disease,* or *caries,* of the *articulations* of the *feet.*

PODENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—podencephalus, m. L.: the term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *monsters;* comprehending those whose *brain,*—ἐγκέφαλος,—situated externally to the cranium, is sustained upon a *pedicle,*—πούς, ποδὸς.

PODOSPERME, s. m.,—podospermium, n. (πούς, a foot, σπέρμα, seed), L.: in Botany, the *elongation,*—die Samenfuss, G.,—of *placenta,* by which, composed of nutrient vessels, each *seed* is attached to the parent plant. Analogous, in function, with the *funis umbilicalis,*—see FUNICULE,—of the fœtus of the *Mammifera.*

POIL, s. m.,—pilus, m. L.,—ἡ θρὶξ,—das Haar, G.,—hair: in Zoology, the designation of the *corneous filaments,* of variable figure; which, issuing from the skin, penetrate the epidermis, and invest the exterior of Mammiferous Animals. In Man, they cover the whole surface of the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet: and constitute, altogether, the *Pilary System,*—see PILAIRE. This includes the hairs of the head, trunk and limbs, the eye-brows, and eye-lashes; and those of the beard, and of the axillary and pubic regions: the *former* exist at the moment of birth; the *latter* are developed only at the age of puberty. In Botany, the *filamentous organs* which clothe the surface of plants. POILEUX, POILU, adj.,—τριχώδης,—pilosus, L.,—haarig, behaart, G.,—hairy, covered with *hair;* as the *wing,* and *corselet,* of divers *Insects;* the *leaf* of *Clidemia* — and the *urn* of *Bryum trichodes.*

POINT, s. m.,—punctum, n. L.,—der Punkt, G.,—a point,—see LACRYMAL; *P. d'appui,* F.,—the *point* of support,—fulcrum, n. L.,—die Stütze, G.,—of a lever. *P. de Côté:* the popular designation of an *acute circumscribed pain,*—stitch,—in the side, distinguished, in the language of Science, by the term, PLEURODYNIE. POINTILLÉ, adj.,—punctatus, L.,—getüpfelt, G.,—dotted: marked with minute depressed *points;* as, in Zoology, the *body* of *Perca punctulata;* and the *wing-case,*—elytron *punctatum,*—of certain *Carabi*: in Botany, the *leaf,*—*getupfeltes* Blatt, G.,—of *Anthemis maritima.*

POIREAU, s. m.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Allium,*—*A. porrum,*—der Spanische *Lauch,* Porr*élauch,* G.,—common *Leek,*—indigenous and *edible,*—see AIL: in Pathology, the popular designation of *warty excrescences* developed on the hands, and external organs of generation.

Poirier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pyrus (Icosandria, monogyn.; Rosaceæ)*, L.; comprehending, among other species, the common Pear-, and Apple-tree,—see Pommier. The *former*,—*P. communis*,—der Birnbaum, G.,—ἡ ἄπιος, ὄχνη, of the *Greeks*,—exhibits, in a state of cultivation, numerous varieties; and supplies a delicious *fruit*,—la *Poire*,—pyrum, n. L.,—τὸ ἄπιον,—die Birn, G.,—the common pear.

Pois, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Pisum (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—die Erbse, G.,—the Pea; comprizing many species: also, the *seed*,—τὸ πίσον,—of the *common pea*,—*P. sativum*,—le *Pois cultivé*,—gemeine Erbse, G.,—farinaceous, and highly *nutritive*. *P. d'iris*: a small *pea-like* mass of the dried root of *Iris florentina*; employed in the dressing of issues.

Poison, s. m.,—τὸ τοξικὸν,—toxicum, venenum, L.,—das Gift, G.: the designation of every substance which, when introduced into the living system, in a minute dose, deranges the health, or destroys life. *Poisons* are distinguished, from the natural sources by which they are supplied, into the *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral*; and from the form which they assume, into the *solid*, *liquid*, and *aëriform*, or *gaseous*. The *first*, when emanating from the animal body in a state of disease, are termed *Virus*. Orfila,—*Traité des Poisons*, 2 vols. Paris, 1827,—has distributed all the known *poisons* into four Classes: 1. the *Irritating*, *Acrid*, or *Corrosive*; 2. the *Narcotic*; 3. the *Narcotico-Acrid*; and, 4. the *Septic* or *Putrefactive*. Of these, Christison,—*Treatise on Poisons*, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1834,—retains, only, the first three. See, also, Gmelin, *Allgemeine Geschichte der Thierischen und Mineralischen Gifte, und — der Pflanzengifte*, 2 vols. 8vo. Nürnberg, 1811, and 1803.

Poisson, s. m.,—piscis, m. L.,—ὁ ἰχθὺς,—der Fisch, G.,—a fish. Poissons, pl.,—*Pisces*,—οἱ Ἰχθύες,—die Fische,—Fishes: cold- and red-blooded oviparous animals; constituting, in the Linnæan and modern Systems of Zoology, the 4th and 5th Class, respectively, of the Sub-kingdom, *Vertebrata*, vel *Osteozoa*. They are characterized, externally, by a body constructed for motion in water, and usually covered with scales,—see Ecaille,—and by organs of progression in the form of fins,—see Nageoire:—internally, by possession of a bilocular heart,—see Cœur; of a permanent branchial apparatus,—see Branchies,—for aquatic respiration; and frequently by the substitution of pyloric cœca for pancreas. Many, moreover, are provided with an air- or swimming-bladder,—see Vésicule,—the precise uses of which are yet unknown. *Fishes*, from the peculiar structure of the bones of their skeleton, are commonly distributed into two Sub-classes,—the *Osseous*, and the *Cartilaginous*,—see Osseux. *Food*, of an agreeable flavour, but innutritious quality, is supplied by the *flesh* of numerous fresh-water and marine species. For an account of the Structure, and Physiology, of *Fishes*, see Goüan, *Histoire des Poissons*, 4to., Strasbourg, 1770; Bonnaterre, *Ichthyologie*, Fol. Paris, 1788:—of their modern Systematic Arrangement, Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, vol. ii.: and of their General and Particular History,—Bloch's splendid *Work*,—see Ichthyologie; and Cuvier and Valenciennes' *Histoire des Poissons*, comprehending a description of more than five thousand species.

Poitrine, s. f.,—pectus, n. L.,—breast, or chest: a popular synonym of Thorax.

Poivre, s. m.,—ἡ πεπερὶς,—der Pfeffer, oder das Pfefferkorn, G.,—pepper: the aromatic *fruit*, *rubefacient*, *stimulating*, and *tonic*, of divers species of the *Pepper-plant*,—Poivrier, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Piper (Diandria, trigyn.; Piperaceæ)*, L.,—τὸ Πέπερι,—der Pfeffer, oder P.-baum, G. Of the numerous exotic species which it comprehends, those which more directly interest the physician and domestic economist, are, 1. the *Betel-Pepper*,—*P. betle*,—der Betelpfeffer, G.,—see Bétel; 2. the *Cubeb*,—*P. caudatum*, vel *cubeba*,—*P. pédicellé*, F.,—der Schwanzpfeffer,—see Cubèbe; 3. the *long*,—*P. longum*,—le *Poivre long*,—der lange —; and, 4. the *black*,—*P. nigrum*,—le *Poivre commun*, ou *aromatique*,—der gemeine *Pfeffer*.

Poix, s. f.,—ἡ πίσσα,—pix, picis, f. L.,—das Pech, G.,—pitch: the inflammable product of divers species of *Abies*, and *Pinus*,—see Pin. The two species, employed in Medicine, are the *Burgundy-*,—*P. blanche*, *jaune*,—*de Bourgogne*, *Galipot*, F.,—*Pix* Burgundica (Resina abietis vel abietina, of *British* Pharmacology), L.,—Burgundisches *Pech*, G.; and the *common black*—,—*P. navale*, ou *noire*,—*Pix* navalis vel nigra,—das Schiffs*pech*, schwarzes *Pech*,—Goudron.

Pollen, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Blumenstaub, Fruchtstaub, Saamenstaub, G.: in Botany, the *subtle powder* contained in the cells of the anther previously to fecundation. Each grain of this seminal powder, exhibiting great variety of figure is, itself, a minute membranous cell which encloses the fecundating fluid of the plant.

Pollution, s. f.,—pollutio, f. L.,—die Befleckung, G.: *Emission du sperme hors le temps du coït*. See Mastupration, et Oneirogone.

Polyadelphie, s. f.,—Polyadelphia, f. (πολὺς, many, ἀδελφὸς, a brother), L.,—die Polyadelphie, G.: the name of 18th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants with hermaphrodite flowers, the filaments of whose stamens, as those of *Citrus*, and *Hypericum*, are united

into *several packets.* POLYADELPHE, POLYADELPHIQUE, adj.,—polyadelphus, L.,—vielbrüderig, G.,—polyadelphous: pertainlng to *Polyadelphia.*

POLYÆMIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυαιμία,—polyæmia, f. L.: *excess* of *blood,*—see PLÉTHORE.

POLYANDRIE, s. f.,—Polyandria, f. (πολὺς, many, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.,—die Polyandrie, G.: the designation, in the Sexual System of Linnæus, of the 13th Class and three Orders; comprehending plants whose *flowers,—Fleurs polyandres,* F.,—flores *polyandri,* L.,—*vielmännige* Blüthen, G.,—as those of *Papaver,* possess *more than twenty stamens.* POLYANDRIQUE, adj.,—polyandricus, L.: pertaining to *Polyandria.*

POLYANTHE, adj.,—πολυανθὴς,—vielblüthig, G.,—many-flowered: an epithet designative of *plants* which, as *Mesembryanthemum polyanthemum,* produce —; and of *spathæ,* which, as that of *Narcissus polyanthus,* enclose—*many flowers.*

POLYCÉPHALE, adj.,—πολυκέφαλος,—polycephalus, L.,—vielköpfig, G.,—polycephalous: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants which, as *Trifolium polycephalum,* exhibit *many heads* or *summits.* POLYCÉPHALE, s. m.,—polycephalus, m. L.: a genus of *Entozoa;* instituted, by Goëze, to include certain species of—and, among others, the cerebral—hydatids; characterized by a cylindrical body which terminates in a sack common to several individuals. The only species, described, and figured, by Joerdens,—see *Helminthologie des Menschl. Körpers,* p. 62, pl. vii,—is the *P. hominis,*—der Menschen*vielkopf.*

POLYCHOLIE, s. f.,—polycholia, f. (πολὺς, much, χολὴ, bile), L.,—die Gallsucht, *Ueberfluss* von *Galle,* G.,—an *exuberant* secretion of *bile.*

POLYCHRESTE, adj.,—πολύχρηστος,—viel nützend, G.,—very useful; as the *Sal polychrestus,* L.,—das *Polychrest*salz, G. (Sulphate of Potass), of older Dispensatories.

POLYCHYLIE, s. f.,—polychylia, f. (πολὺς, much, χυλὸς, chyle), L.,—die Vollsaftigkeit, G.,—*excess* of *chyle.* Πολύχυμος, adj.: *abounding* in *juice,* or *sap.*

POLYCOPRIE, s. f.,—polycopria, f. (*same,* and κόπρος, excrement), L.,—der Abgang einer *grossen Menge Koth,* G.,—*excessive* evacuation of *feces.* POLYDACRIE, s. f.,—polydacria, f. L.: *excessive* secretion of *tears,* —δάκρυα.

POLYDACTYLE, adj.,—πολυδάκτυλος,—many-fingered. POLYDACTYLIE, s. f.,—polydactylia, f. L.: a genus of *human monstrosity;* characterized by the existence of *supernumerary fingers.*

POLYDIPSIE, s. f.,—polydipsia, f. (πολυδίψιος, very thirsty), L.,—verstärkter Durst, G.—insatiable thirst: a morbid condition, constituting the 4th genus of *Gastroses,* in the *Nosologie Naturelle,* of Alibert.

POLYGALA, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Polygala (Diadelphia, octandria),* L.,—die Kreuzblume, G.,—Milkwort; constituting the type of the *Polygaleæ,*—POLYGALÉES, s. f., pl.; and comprehending many species. Of these, the *P. senega,*—le *Polyg. de Virginie,*—das Klapperschlangenwurz, G.,—rattle-snake-root,—bitter and aromatic, is employed, in North America, as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents; and *P. amara,*—le *P. amer,*—is endowed with like, but less energetic, properties.

POLYGAMIE, s. f.,—ἡ πολυγαμία,—polygamia, f. L.,—die Polygamie, G.,—polygamy: in common language, *plurality* of *wives* or *husbands:* in Botany, the designation of 23rd Class, of the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants which produce hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers, male or female, or both, on the same individual. Distributed into three Orders, *Monoecia, Dioecia,* and *Trioecia.* POLYGAME, adj.,—πολύγαμος,—polygamus, L.,—vielweiberig, G.,—polygamous: living in a state of *polygamy;* exhibiting, as divers plants, the *polygamous* character. POLYGAMIQUE, adj.: belonging to *Polygamia.*

POLYGONE, adj.,—πολύγωνιος,—polygonus, L.,—polygonal: the *Greek* synonym of MULTANGULÉ. POLYGONÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Polygoneæ,* L.,—die Ampfergewächse, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Polygonum,*—see RENOUÉE.

POLYGURIE, s. f.,—polyguria, f. L.: *excessive* excretion of *urine,*—οὖρον.

POLYGYNIE, s. f.,—Polygynia, f. (πυλὺς, many, γυνὴ, a female), L.,—die Polygynie, Vielweiberei, G.: the designation of four Orders, in the Sexual System of Linnæus; comprehending plants with *many female organs,* or *pistils,* in each flower. POLYGYNE, adj.,—polygynus, L.,—vielweibig, G.,—polygynous: possessing *many pistils.* POLYGYNIQUE, adj.: pertaining to *Polygynia.*

POLYHIDRIE, s. f.,—polyidria, f. (πολὺς, much, ἱδρὼς, sweat), L.,—übermässiger Schweiss, G.,—excessive perspiration.

POLYMÉRISME, s. m.,—ἡ πολυμέρεια,—polymerismus, m. L.,—polymerism: a species of *monstrosity;* consisting in the presence of a *multiplicity* of *parts.*

POLYMORPHE, adj.,—πολύμορφος,—polymorphus, L.,—vielförmig, vielgestaltig, G.,—polymorphous: exhibiting *many* varieties of *figure;* as, in Botany, the leaf of *Gompholobium polymorphum.*

POLYOREXIE, s. f.,—Polyorexia, f. (πολὺς, much, ὄρεξις, appetite), L.: excessive hunger; constituting the first genus of *Gastroses,* in the *Nosologie Naturelle,* of Alibert.

POLYPE, s. m.,—ὁ καὶ ἡ πολύπους,—polypus, m. L.,—der Polyp, G.,—polype: in Zoology, a Class of *Zoophytes;* constitut-

ing the 2nd of the Sub-regnum, *Acrita* vel *Cryptoneura*, of Owen; and 3rd of the *Cycloneura*, vel *Radiata*, of Grant: in Chirurgical Pathology, a *morbid excrescence* developed in a mucous membrane, as that of the nasal fossæ, the bladder, or the womb.

Polypétale, adj.,—polypetalus (πολὺς, many, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—vielblumenblättrig, G.: composed of *many petals*; as the *polypetalous corolla*,—cor. *polypetala*, L.,—of the *Rosaceæ*.

Polyphage, adj.,—πολυφάγος,—polyphagus, L.,—gefrässig, G.,—polyphagous: *devouring* indiscriminately *all* sorts of food; exhibiting *voracity*,—Polyphagie, s. f.,—ἡ πολυφαγία,—polyphagia, f. L.,—die Gefrässigkeit, G.

Polypharmacie, s. f.,—polypharmacia, f. (πολὺς, many, φάρμακον, a drug), L.,—die Polypharmacie, G.: the prescription of *many drugs* in one compound. Polypharmaque, adj.,—πολυφαρμακὸς,—polypharmacus, L.: an epithet designative of *physicians*,—Medici *polypharmaci*, L.,—who are addicted to the *sin* of *polypharmacy*.

Polyphylle, adj.,—πολύφυλλος,—vielblättrig, G.,—polyphyllous: an epithet designative, in Botany, of *plants* which, as *Lotus polyphyllus*, bear *many leaves*; and of the *organs* of plants which, as the *compound leaf* of *Indigofera polyphylla*, is composed of *many leaflets*; and as the *calyx* of *Cheiranthus*,—of *many calyx-leaves* or sepals.

Polyrrhize, adj.,—πολύῤῥιζος,—vielwurzelig, G.,—many-rooted: furnished with *many roots*; as, in Botany, a species of *Hydrocotyle*,—*H. polyrrhiza*.

Polysarcie, s. f.,—ἡ πολυσαρκία,—polysarcia, f. L.,—die Polysarkie, G.: a term literally signifying *fulness of flesh*; but commonly employed as designative of corpulence; and distinguished, by the *French* Lexicographers, into two species,—*P. adipeuse*,—die Fettleibigkeit, G.,—see Obésité; and *P. charnue*,—Fleischüberfluss.

Polysialie, s. f.,—polysialia, f. (πολὺς, much, σίαλον, saliva), L.,—der Speichelüberfluss, G.: *excessive* secretion of *saliva*.

Polyspermatique, Polysperme, adj.,—πολύσπερμος,—vielsaamig, G.,—polyspermous: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants, whose *seed-vessels*, as the *capsule* of *Justicia*—, and the *legume* of *Goodia polysperma*, contain *many seeds*.

Polytrophie, s. f.,—ἡ πολυτροφία,—polytrophia, f. L.,—die starke Ernährung, G.,—*abundant* supply of *nourishment*; *excessive* activity of the process of *nutrition*,—see Hypertrophie. Πολύτροφος, adj.,—abundantly fed.

Polyurie, s. f.,—polyuria, f. L.,—see Polygurie,—die *häufige* Ab- und Aussonderung des *Harns*, G.: the first genus of the *Uroses*, or 4th Family of Diseases, of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Pommade, s. f.,—die Pomade, G.: a pharmaceutical compound, for external application, of soft or unctuous consistence; and ordinarily aromatized and coloured.

Pomme, s. f.,—pomum, n. L.,—der Apfel, G.: in Botany, a fleshy, solid, pulpy *pericarp*, containing a membranous capsule in which the seeds,—see Pépin,—are lodged: also, the *edible fruit*,—τὸ μῆλον,—malum, n. L.,—apple,—of the *apple-tree*,—Pommier, s. m.,—*Pyrus malus*,—ἡ μηλὶς,—der Apfelbaum, G.,—see Poirier.

Ponction, s. f.,—punctio, f. L.,—die Punctur, G.,—punction: in Operative Surgery, the act of *perforating* with a pointed instrument, the parietes of any cavity, or tumour, of the animal body, for the evacuation of fluids therein extravasated. See Paracentèse.

Pont *de Varole*, s. m.,—*pons* Varoli, L.,—die Varolische *Brücke*, G.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *mesocephalon*,—see Mésocéphale,—of Chaussier, the *tuber annulare*,—see Protubérance,—of preceding writers.

Poplité, adj.,—popliteus, L.,—popliteal: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which constitute, or are situated in, the *ham*,—*poples*, L.,—see Jarret; as, 1. a *Muscle*,—*M. poplité* (— Fémoro-Popliti-Tibial, Ch.),—*Popliteus*, L.,—der *Kniekehlen*muskel, G.: 2.—an *Artery*,—l'*Artère poplitée* (Portion *poplitée* de la crurale, Ch.), arteria *poplitea*, L.,—a continuation of the trunk of the femoral; which assumes the name of *popliteal* from the point of transit through the great *Adductor* Muscle to that of its division into the peroneal and posterior tibial branches,—see Péronier, et Tibial: 3.—a *Vein*,—*Veine poplitée*,—situated posteriorly to, and exhibiting the same disposition as, the artery: and, 4.—a *Nerve*,—*Nerf poplité*,—nervus *popliteus*,—resulting from bifurcation of the sciatic, and consisting of, a. an *external* branch,—*N. poplité externe* (branche péronière, Ch.),—see Péronier; and, b. an *internal*,—*N. popl. interne* (br. tibiale, Ch.),—see Tibial. In Surgical Pathology,—*Aneurism*,—l'*Anévrisme poplité*,—das Aneurysma der *Kniekehlen*schlagader, G.

Pore, s. m.,—ὁ πόρος,—porus, m. L.,—die Pore, das Löchelchen, G.: in Physics, the *minute interval* which separates the integrant molecules of solid bodies: in Anatomy, the *presumed orifices* of the exhaling and absorbent vessels,—*Pores exhalants* et *absorbants*, F.,—which terminate on the surfaces of the various membranes: in Botany, *minute orifices* of plants, as those which contain the sporules of the *Boleti*. Poreux, adj.,—porosus, L.,—porös, löcherig, G.,—porous: exhibiting visible *pores*.

Porocèle, s. f.,—ἡ πωροκήλη,—porocele, f. L.: according to the *Greek* writers on Pa-

thology, *scirrhus* of the *testis;* to the *French* and *German*,—*intestinal hernia*, with thickening and *induration* of the envelopes,—der Steinbruch, G. POROMPHALE, s.m.,—*τὸ πωρόμφαλον*,—poromphalus, m. L.,—*schirrosity* of the *navel; umbilical hernia*, with thickened and *indurated* coverings,—der Nabelsteinbruch, of the *Germans*.

PORRACÉ, adj.,—porraceus, L.,—porraceous: an epithet applied to the *excretions* of the animal body, as expectoration, or feces, when exhibiting the colour of the *leek*, —*porrum*, L.,—see POIREAU.

PORRIGINEUX, adj.,—porriginosus, L.,—schorfig, grindig, G.,—scurfy: an epithet applied, by Alibert, to a species of *Tinea*,—*Teigne furfuracée*, F.,—PORRIGO, s. m., et f., of *French* and *Latin* writers.

PORTE (Veine), s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *venous System* of the abdomen,—Systema *venæ portarum*, L.,—das *Pfortader*system, G.; composed of two trunks, the *abdominal* and *hepatic*,—*V. porte abdominale*, et *hépatique*. The *vena portarum*,—die Pfortader, G.,—returns the blood from all the abdominal and pelvic organs, except the kidneys, bladder, and uterus; and, unlike the other parts of the venous System, is destitute of valves.

PORTE-AIGUILLE, s. m., PORTE-BOUGIE, s. m., PORTE-MÈCHE, s. m.: *instruments* constructed of steel, silver, or caoutchouc; and employed, by Surgeons, to facilitate the introduction of the *needle*, the urethral *bougie*, and of *lint* into a fistulous sore, respectively.

PORTE-PIERRE, s. m.: a *case* for containing the fused nitrate of silver, employed in the cauterization of wound or sore. PORTE-SONDE, s. m.: a sort of *porte-crayon*, destined to facilitate the introduction of the *style* into the nasal duct, according to the process of Laforest.

POSTHITE, s. f.,—posthitis, f. L.,—die Entzündung,—inflammatio —: POSTHONCIE, s. f., L.,—die *Geschwullst*—des *männlichen Gliedes*, od. der *Vorhaut*, G.,—*tumor*,—*ὄγκος*,—*membri virilis*, vel *præputii*,—*ἡ πόσθη*.

POTASSE, s. f.,—potassa, f. L.,—die Pottasche, G.,—potass: oxide of POTASSIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—the metallic basis of *potass*, discovered, by Davy, in 1807. *Pure potass*, in a solid form, and in solution, as the *P. à la Chaux* of *French*, and *Liquor potassæ* of *British* Pharmacology, constitutes an important therapeutic agent. For the other *Medicinal Compounds*, and *Preparations*, of *Potass*, see ACÉTATE, CARBONATE, NITRATE, SULFATE, et SULFURÉ.

POTENTIEL, adj.,—potentialis, L.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to ACTUEL.

POTION, s. f.,—potio, f. L.,—der Arzeneitrank, G.: in *French* Pharmacy, a liquid compound, of four or six ounces' measure; administered by spoonfuls.

POU, s. m.: a genus of *Parasitic Insects*, —*Pediculus*, L.,—*ὁ φθεὶρ*,—die Laus, G.,—the Louse; belonging to the Order, *Aptera*; and constituting the type of the *Pediculidæ*, L.,—PÉDICULIDÉS, s. m. pl. The *head*, *body*, and *pubic region*, of Man, in his savage or degraded state, are, respectively, infested by the following species: 1. *P. capitis*,—*Pou de la tête*, F.,—die Kopf*laus*, G.; 2. *P. corporis*,—*P. de corps*,—die Leib*laus*; and, 3. *P. pubis*,—see MORPION, and, also, PHTHIRIASE.

POUCE, s. m.: the designation of the *first finger*,—see DOIGT, et ORTEIL,—in Man, and the *Quadrumana*.

POUDRE, s. f.,—pulvis, m. L.,—das Pulver, G.,—powder: in Pharmacy, a substance reduced into minute particles, by the process of pulverization.

POULS, s. m.,—pulsatio, f., pulsus, m. L., —der Puls, G.,—pulse: the stroke of the arteries; resulting from the afflux of blood on each contraction of the heart.

POUMON, s. m.,—*ὁ πνεύμων*,—pulmo, m. L.,—die Lunge, G.,—lung: in Anatomy, the organ of respiration, of the *Mammifera*, Birds, Reptiles, and *Amphibia*. The *lungs*, —*pulmones*, L.,—die *Lungen*, G.,—are two in number; contained in the thoracic cavity; and separated, from each other, by the mediastinum, and, from the abdomen, by the diaphragm, whenever these septa exist.

POURPRE, s. m.,—Purpura, f. L.: a genus of *Diseases*, belonging to the Order, *Exanthemata*, of Willan; by whom four species are discriminated. It is characterized by the eruption of *purple* spots over the surface of the body. POURPRÉ, adj.,—purpureus, L.,—purpurroth, G.,—purple: an epithet applied, by Hoffmann, to *miliary fever*,—*Fièvre pourprée*,—see MILIAIRE.

POURRITURE, s. f.,—putredo, f. L.: a term literally signifying *putridity*,—die Fäulniss, G.; but commonly employed to designate the *rot* in sheep,—die Lungenfäule der Schafe. *P. d'Hopital*,—*gangræna* nosocomialis, L.,—der Hospital*brand*, G.,—hospital-*gangrene*.

PRÉCIPITATION, s.f.,—præcipitatio, f. L., —die Niederschlagung, G.: in Chemistry, the phenomenon observed, when any substance quits the fluid wherein it has been held in solution, and is deposited in the form of flake, powder, or crystal. PRÉCIPITÉ, s. m., and adj.,—præcipitatum, n., præcipitatus, L.,—das Niederschlag, G.: the result of the process of *precipitation*; *Précipité blanc*, et *rouge*,—see MERCURE. *Pouls précipité*,—a *hurried* pulse.

PRÉCORDIAL, adj.,—pertaining to the *præcordia*, or *region of the heart*,—die Gegend der Herzgrube, G.: an epithet synon. with EPIGASTRIQUE. *Région précordiale*, —see EPIGASTRE; *Anxieté précordiale*,—see EPIGASTRALGIE.

PRÉCURSEUR, adj.,—præcursorius (*præcurro*, to run before), L.,—vorläufig, G.,—precursory: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *phenomena*,—*Phénomènes précurseurs*, F.,—which *precede* the actual development of a disease.

PRÉDORSAL, adj.,—prædorsalis, situated *anteriorly* to the *back*; as the *anterior* surface,—*Face prédorsale*,—of the *dorsal* portion of the vertebral column.

PRÉDORSO-ATLOÏDIEN, -CERVICAL, s.m., and adj.,—prædorso-atloideus, prædorso-cervicalis, L.: epithets respectively employed, by Chaussier, and Dumas, to designate the *Longus Colli*, muscle; from its attachments. See LONG.

PRÉHENSION, s.f.,—prehensio, f. L.: the act of *seizing*. Hence, the organs of animals destined to perform this act, as the *hand* of *Man* and the *Quadrumana*, the *anterior paw* of the *Felidæ*, the *beak*, and *claw*, of the *Raptorial Birds*, and the *teeth* of divers *Reptiles* and *Fishes*, are termed organs of *prehension*. PRÉHENSILE, adj.: formed for *prehension*; as the organs of capture in general; and the *prehensile* tail,—cauda *prehensilis*, L.,—der *Fang*schwanz, G.,—of the *Cebi*, among the *Quadrumana*.

PRÉLOMBAIRE, adj.,—prælumbaris, L.,—prelumbar: situated *anteriorly* to the *loins*; as the surface,—*Face prélombaire*,—of the *lumbar* portion of the vertebral column.

PRÉLOMBO-PUBIEN, -SUS-PUBIEN, s. m. and adj.,—prælumbo-pubianus, prælumbo-suprà-pubianus, L.: epithets applied, respectively, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the *Psoas parvus* muscle; from its attachments. See PSOAS.

PRÉLOMBO-THORACIQUE, adj.,—prælumbo-thoracicus. L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Vena* AZYGOS.

PRÉLOMBO-TROCHANTIN, -TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m., and adj.,—prælumbo-trochantianus, prælumbo-trochantinianus, L.: epithets applied, respectively, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the PSOAS *magnus* muscle.

PRÉPUCE, s. m.,—præputium, n. L.,—ἡ πόσθη,—der Vorhaut, G.,—prepuce or fore-skin: the *fold of integument* which surrounds, and envelopes, the glans penis.

PRESBYTIE, s.f.,—presbytia, presbyopia, f. L.,—die Fernsichtigkeit, G.,—far-sightedness: a *defect of vision* consequent on flattening of the cornea and partial loss of the refractive power of the eye. Common, but not peculiar, to *old age*,—ἡ πρεσβυτὴς.

PRÉSPINAL, adj.,—præspinalis, L.: situated *anteriorly* to the *spine*; as the *prespinal* surface,—*Face préspinale*, F.,—of the vertebral column.

PRESSOIR *d'Herophile*. See CONFLUENT.

PRÉTIBIAL, adj.,—prætibialis, L.: situated *anteriorly* to the *tibia*.

PRÉTIBIO-DIGITAL, adj.,—prætibio-digitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *musculo-cutaneous nerve*,—MUSCULO-CUTANÉ,—of the human leg. PRÉTIBIO-SUS-PHALANGÉTAIRE, adj.,—prætibio-suprà-phalangetaris, L.:—by the same, to the *anterior tibial nerve*,—see TIBIAL.

PRIAPISME, s. m.,—ὁ πριαπισμὸς,—Priapismus, m. L., and G.,—priapism: membri virilis diutina et ingrata sine libidine erectio, L.,—krampfartige Aufrichtung des männlichen Gliedes, G.

PRIMIPARE, adj.,—primiparus, L.: an epithet applied to a *woman*,—mulier *primipara*, L.,—ἡ πρωτοτόκος,—who has *brought forth* her *first* child. PRIMIPARITÉ, s. f.: the condition of a *primiparous* female.

PRIMI-STERNAL, adj.,—primi-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *first* piece of the *sternum*.

PROCATARCTIQUE, adj.,—procatarcticus, L.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the remote or *predisponent causes*,—αἰτίαι προκαταρκτικὰι,—*vorbereitende* Ursachen, G.,—of a disease.

PROCÉDÉ, s. m.,—processus, m., ratio, f. L.,—process: in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, the series of operations requisite for the obtainment of a given product or result: chymischer *Prozess*, G.,—a chemical *process*. In Surgery, the peculiar mode of performing an operation.

PROCÈS, s. m.,—processus, m. L.,—process: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain parts and organs, apparently *prolonged* beyond others with which they are connected,—see CILIAIRE, et MAMILLAIRE. For the *processes* of bones, see APOPHYSE.

PROCIDENCE, s. f.,—procidentia, f. L.,—see PROLAPSE.

PROCTAGRE, s. f.,—proctagra, f. (πρωκτὸς, anus, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—der arthritische *Afterschmerz*, G.,—arthritic *pain*—: PROCTALGIE, s. f.,—proctalgia, f. (*same*, and ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Afterschmerz,—*pain*, of ordinary character,—in the *anus*.

PROCTITE, s.f.,—proctitis, f. L.,—die Afterentzündung, G.,——inflammation —: PROCTONCIE, s. f.,—proctoncus, f. L.,—die Aftergeschwullst, G.,—*tumefaction*,—ὄγκος,—of the *anus*,—ὁ πρωκτὸς,—der After, G.

PROCTOPTOSE, s. f.,—proctoptosis, f. (πρωκτὸς,—and πτῶσις, a falling-down), prolapsus ani, L.,—der Aftervorfall, G.: a term regarded, by the Lexicographers, as synon. with PROCTOCÈLE, s. f. F., et L.; which more properly indicates an *hernia-like* protrusion,——κήλη,——of the *rectum* through the *anus*,—a morbid condition constituting the genus, *Exania*,—see EXANIE,—of Sauvages.

PROCTORRHAGIE, s. f.,—proctorrhagia, f. (πρωκτὸς,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Afterblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from—: PROCTORRHÉE, s. f.,—proctorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Afterfluss,—*continued flow* of *blood* or *mucus*—from the *anus*.

PRODUCTION, s. f.,—productio, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with PROLONGEMENT. *Pr. accidentelle:* in Pathological Anatomy, an adventitious *structure*,—see ACCIDENTEL.

PRODUIT, s. m.,—das Product, G.,—product: the tangible result of a chemical or pharmaceutical process.

PROFOND, adj.,—profundus, L.,—tief, G.,—deep: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *deep-seated muscles* and *blood-vessels;* as the Flexor digitorum *profundus* of the fore-arm,—see PERFORANT: the arteria *profunda* femoris,—*Artère profonde* (—grande musculaire, Ch.),—*de la cuisse*,—*tiefe* Oberschenkelschlagader, G.,—branch of the crural, supplying the external and internal circumflex,—see CIRCONFLEXE,—and three perforating branches; and arteria *profunda* penis,—*tiefe* Ruthenschlagader,—l'*Artère caverneuse*, of *French* anatomical writers.

PROGNOSTIC, ou PRONOSTIC, s. m.,—ἡ πρόγνωσις,—prognosis, f. L.,—die Prognose, G.,—fore-knowledge, prescience: in Pathology, the *prognostication*, or *prediction*, of the issue of a disease,—die *Vorhersagung* des Ausgangs einer Krankheit, G. PROGNOSTIQUE, adj.,—προγνωστικὸς,—prognostisch, G.?—prognostic: an epithet applied to the *signs*,—signa *prognostica*, L.,—which direct the physician, or surgeon, in the formation of his *prognosis*.

PROGRESSION, s. f.,—progressio, f. L.,—ἡ προχώρησις,—die Progression, G.: the act of *going forward*. For an account of the organs of *progression* of divers Animals,—see AILE, CIL, NAGEOIRE, PIED.

PROLAPSUS, s. m.: a term borrowed, from the *Latin*, to designate, in Pathology, the *sinking-down* of an organ,—der Vorfall, G.,—see ABAISSEMENT, et CHUTE,—from its natural site; as *Prolapsus de la matrice*,—*Pr.* uteri, L.,—der Mutter*vorfall*, G.

PROLIFIQUE, adj.,—γόνιμος,—fœcundus, L.,—fruchtbar, G.,—prolific: an epithet applied to *animals*, and *plants*, which possess the faculty of procreating their species,—see STÉRILE.

PROLONGEMENT, s. m.,—processus, m. L.,—der Fortsatz, die Verlängerung, G.,—prolongation, process,—see PROCÈS. *Prol. rachidien de l'encéphale:* a term applied, by Chaussier, to the spinal cord; which he incorrectly regards as a *process* of the brain.

PRONATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—pronator, L.,—der Vorwärtsdreher, G.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to *muscles*,—see CARRÉ, et ROND,—which accomplish *pronation*,—PRONATION, s. f.,—pronatio, f. L.,—die Vorwärtsdrehung, G.: that movement of the fore-arm, whereby the dorsal surface of the hand is placed uppermost.

PROPHYLAXIE, s. f.,—ἡ προφύλαξις,—prophylaxis, f. L.,—die Vorbauung, G.,—precaution, providence: in Pathology, the art of *averting* a disease, or *obviating* its recurrence, by the employment of *preservative* or *prophylactic* remedies,—τὰ προφυλακτικὰ,—remedia *prophylactica*, L.,—die *vorbeugenden* Mittel, G.

PROPOLIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ πρόπολις (πρὸ, before, πόλις, the city),—das Bienharz, Stopfwachs, G.: the resinous, reddish, and odorous substance, with which the bee *closes* crevices in the hive, and *covers exteriorly* the cells of the comb.

PROPRIÉTÉ, s. f.,—proprietas, f. L.,—ἡ ἰδιότης,—die Eigenschaft, G.,—property: that which is peculiar to, or distinguishes, a body. *Properties* admit of distribution into the *chemical*, *physical*, and *vital*,—*Propriétés chymiques*, *physiques*, et *vitales*. The two former, only, are possessed by gaseous and mineral bodies; the whole, by vegetable and animal bodies in the living state.

PROPTOSE, s. f.,—ἡ πρόπτωσις,—proptosis, f. L.,—das Vorfallen, G.,—falling-down: in Pathology, unnatural elongation of an organ, as of the uvula, clitoris, or nymphæ.

PROSECTEUR, s. m.: the designation of the person who prepares the anatomical subjects, for the lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, in the Schools of France.

PROSOPALGIE, s. f.,—prosopalgia, f. (πρόσωπον, the face, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Gesichtsschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *face*, facial neuralgia.

PROSTATALGIE, s. f.,—prostatalgia, f. L.,—der Vorsteherdrüsenschmerz, G.: *pain*,—ἄλγος,—of the *prostate gland*,—see

PROSTATE, s. f.,—prostata, f. (προϊστημι, to stand before), L.,—die Vorsteherdrüse, G.: in Anatomy, a glandular organ which surrounds the commencement of the male urethra; and pours its secreted fluid into that canal by excretory ducts opening on the sides, and surface, of the Verumontanum. *Prostates inférieures:* a term applied, by some Anatomists, to Cowper's glands. PROSTATIQUE, adj.: pertaining to the *prostate gland;* as, in Anatomy, the *prostatic portion*,—*P. prostatique*, F.,—of the urethra: in Pathology, *concretions*,—Calculi *prostatici*,—see CALCUL,—formed in the *prostate gland*.

PROSTATITE, s. f.,—prostatitis, f. L.,—die Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung, G.,—inflammation —: PROSTATOCÈLE, ou PROSTATONCIE, s. f.,—prostatoncus, f. L.,—die Vorsteherdrüsengeschwullst, G.—*swelling*,—ὄγκος,—or *tumefaction*,—of the *prostate gland*,—see PROSTATE.

PROSTHÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ πρόσθεσις,—prosthesis, f. L.,—das Ansetzen, G.: in Surgery, the act of supplying lost parts.

PROTOGALE, s. m.,—πρωτόγωλα,—protogala, f. L. Synon. with COLOSTRUM.

PROTOPATHIE, s. f.,—ἡ πρωτοπάθεια,—protopathia, f. L.,—das *ursprüngliche* Leiden, G.,

—*primary* disease. PROTOPATHIQUE, adj., —πρωτοπαθής,—protopathicus, L.: suffering from *primary* disease.

PROTOXYDE, s. m.,—protoxydum, n. L., —das Protoxyd, G.,—protoxide: in Chemistry, the *first* or *lowest* degree of *oxydation* of a body capable of combining with oxygen in several different proportions.

PROTUBÉRANCE, s. f.,—protuberantia, f. L.,—die Erhabenheit, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to irregularly rounded and rugose *eminences* on the surfaces of bones; as the *protuberantia* externa et interna, L., —of the occipital: and, 2.—*elevations* of the cerebral substance; as *Prot.* ANNULAIRE, et CYLINDROÏDES.

PRUNELLE, s. f.: in Anatomy, the designation of the *circular perforation*,—die Pupille, der Augenstern, G.,—pupil,—in the centre of the iris of the eye: in Botany, the *fruit*,—die Schlehe, G.,—of the *Sloe-tree*,—PRUNELLIER, s. m.: a species belonging to the genus, *Prunus*,—see PRUNIER. For the product of the *fruit* of *P. spinosa*,—der Schlehenbaum,—see ACACIA. *Bark* reputed *febrifuge*, and *astringent*.

PRUNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Prunus (Icosandria, monogyn.; Rosaceæ)*, L.,—the Plum, and Cherry; comprehending, among numerous species which bear an *edible* fruit, the common *Plum-tree*,—*P. domestica*,—der Pflaumenbaum, G.

PRURIGO, s. m.,—f. L.: a term borrowed from the *Latin;* synon. with *pruritus*,—das Jucken, G.; and employed, by Willan, to designate the third genus, of the Order, *Papulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases;* characterized by severe *itching;* and comprehending three species,—*P. mitis, formicans*, and *senilis*, with varieties. PRURIGINEUX, adj., —pruriginosus, L.,—pruriginous: connected with *prurigo*.

PRUSSIATE, s. m.,—prussias, n. L.: synon. with HYDROCYANATE.

PSELLISME, s. m.,—ὁ ψελλισμός,—psellismus, m. L.,—das Stammeln, G.,—stammering: in Pathology, a genus instituted, by Sauvages, to include all the species, and varieties, of defective utterance.

PSEUDARTHROSE, s. f.,—pseudarthrosis, f. (ψευδής, false, ἀρθρωδία, articulation), L.,—ein falsches Gelenk, G.—a false articulation. In like manner, all the compounds of ψευδής with different nouns, are meant to indicate the *spurious* character of the object to which they may refer. Thus, PSEUDO-ASTHME, s. m.,—*pseudo*-asthma, n. L.,—implies *spurious* asthma,—die *unächte* Engbrustigkeit, G.;—PSEUDO-MEMBRANE, s. f., —*pseudo*-membrana, f. L.,—a *false* or *adventitious* membrane,—eine *falsche* Membran, Afterhaut; and PSEUDO-PERIPNEUMONIE, s. f.,—*pseudo*-peripneumonia, peripneumonia *notha*, L.,—die *falsche* Lungenentzündung,—*false* or *bastard* peripneumony.

PSOAS, s. m. and adj.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate two *muscles of the loins*,—αἱ ψόαι,—see LOMBAIRE; as, 1. the *great*,—*P. grand* (—PRÉLOMBO-TROCHANTINIEN, Ch.), F.,—*Psoas* magnus, L.,—extending from the bodies, and transverse processes, of the last dorsal and first four lumbar vertebræ, to the smaller trochanter: and, 2. *Ps. petit* (—PRÉLOMBO-PUBIEN),—*Psoas* minor,—from the body of the last dorsal vertebra, to the ileo-pectineal eminence of the pubis.

PSORA, s. m.: the *Greek* synonym,—ἡ ψώρα,—of the *Latin*, *Scabies*, which constitutes the Fifth Genus of the Order, *Pustulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*, of Willan. PSORIFORME, adj.,—ψωρώδης,—psoriformis, L., —krätzförmig, G.,—psoriform, resembling —: PSORIQUE, adj.,—ψωρικός,—psoricus, —krätzig,—psoric, suffering from, or connected with—*itch*,—die Krätze, G.

PSORIASIS, s. f. F., et L.: a term, in Pathology, literally signifying the *state*,—ἡ ψωρίασις,—of being affected with *psora;* but employed, by Pathologists, to designate a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*,—the 2nd of the Order, *Squamæ*, of Willan; comprehending four species.

PSOROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ψωροφθαλμία, —psorophthalmia, f. L.,—die Augenlieder-krätze, G.,—psorophthalmy: a disease of the *eye-lids* accompanied by severe *itching*.

PSYCHOLOGIE, s. f.,—psychologia, f. (ψυχή, the soul, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Psychologie, Seelenlehre, G.,—the *doctrine* of the *soul*. PSYCHOLOGIQUE, adj.,—psychologicus,——psychologisch,——psychological: pertaining to *psychology*.

PSYCHROMÈTRE, s. m.,—psychometrum, n. (ψυχρός, cold, μέτρον, measure), L.,—das Psychrometer, der Kaltemesser, G.: an instrument for *ascertaining* the degree of *cold*.

PTARMIQUE, s. f.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Achillæa*,—see ACHILLÉE. *A. ptarmica*,—ἡ πταρμική,—das Niesewurz, G.,—Sneezewort-Yarrow,—derives its specific designation from the *sternutatory* properties of the *flower* and *leaf*. PTARMIQUE, adj.,—sternutatory: Remedia *ptarmica*,—τὰ πταρμικά,—die *Nies*mittel, G.,—remedies which provoke *sneezing*.

PTÉRÉAL, adj.,—pterealis, L.: an epithet applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a *bone* of the skeleton of *Fishes;* which corresponds with the internal pterygoid process of the human sphenoid.

PTÉRIDE, s. f.: a genus of *Cryptogamous Plants*,—*Pteris*, L.,—the Female Fern, or Brake,—belonging to Order, *Filices*,—see FOUGÈRE. *Root* of the common species,—*P. aquilina*,—ἡ πτερίς,—der Saumfarren, Flügelfarren, G.,—reputed *anthelminthic*.

PTÉROPODE, s. m. pl.,—*Pteropoda* (πτερόν, a fin, πῦς, a foot), L.,—die Pteropoden, G.?: a Class of the Sub-regnum, *Mollus-*

ca; comprehending cephalous animals, as *Clio,* whose *organs of progression* consist of two lateral *fin-like* expansions, on the surface of which the branchiæ, or respiratory apparatus, are situated.

PTÉRYGION, s. m.,—*τὸ πτερύγιον,*—pterygium, n. L.: a term literally signifying a *little wing,*—der kleine Flügel, G.; but employed, by Pathologists, to designate a *triangular excrescence* of the *conjunctiva oculi,* with its base directed towards the sclerotica, and its apex to the cornea; and resulting from varicose dilatation of the vessels of the Conjunctiva.

PTÉRYGO-ANGULI-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pterygo-anguli-maxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to the *Pterygoideus internus* muscle (—Ptérygo-Maxillaire grand, Ch.); as extending from *pterygoid fossa* of sphenoid bone to *angle* of the lower *jaw.* PTÉRYGO-COLLI-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pterygo-colli-maxillaris, L.:—by the same, to *Pterygoideus externus* (—Ptérygo-Maxillaire petit, Ch.); as extending from *pterygoid* process of sphenoid bone, to the *neck* of the lower *jaw.*

PTÉRYGO-PALATIN, adj.,—pterygo-palatine, pertaining alike to the *pterygoid* process of the sphenoid bone, and the *palate:* an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *branch,*—Arteria *pterygo-palatina,*—see PALATIN,—of the internal maxillary artery: 2.—a *Canal,*—le *Conduit ptérygo-palatin,*—canalis *pterygo-palatinus,* L.,—der *Flügelgaumen*kanal, G.,—which, existing, on each side, between the internal wing of the *pterygoid* process, and *os palati,* transmits the preceding artery, and concomitant vein: and, 3.—the *Circumflexus Palati muscle,*—*Pterygo-palatinus,* L.,—see PÉRISTAPHYLIN,—*M. ptérygo-staphylin,* of Chaussier.

PTÉRYGO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to a few fibres of *Constrictor pharyngis superior,* which they regard as a distinct muscle,—der *Flügelgaumen*muskel, of the *German* Anatomists.

PTÉRYGO-SYNDÉSMO-STAPHYLI-PHARYNGIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Constrictor pharyngis superior muscle,*—see CONSTRICTEUR.

PTÉRYGOÏDE, adj.,—*πτερυγώδης,*—pterygodes, pterygoides, L.,—flügelförmig, G.,—pterygoid, wing-like: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of two *processes,*—processus *pterygoidei,* L.,—die *Flügel*fortsätze, G.; which, proceeding from the inferior surface of the sphenoid bone, are distinguished into the *external* and *internal:* and, 2.—the *hollow,*—*Fosse ptérygoïde,* F.,—existing between them.

PTÉRYGOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—pterygoideus, L.: an epithet designative of parts which are connected with the *pterygoid* processes; as, 1. a *Canal,*—*Conduit ptérygoïdien* ou *vidien,* F.,—canalis *pterygoideus,* vel vidianus, L.,—which, traversing the base of the pterygoid process, transmits the pterygoid nerve: 2.—*Muscles,*—*M. ptérygoïdiens;* distinguished, from their situation, into the *internal* and *external,*—*Pterygoideus* internus et externus, L.,—innerer und äusserer Flügel*muskel,* G.,—see PTÉRYGO-ANGULI-, et -COLLI-MAXILLAIRE: 3.—an *Artery,*—*Artère ptérygoidienne,* ou *vidienne,* F.,—arteria vidiana, L.,—a branch of the internal maxillary, accompanying the nerve in its transit through the vidian canal; and also, small *ramifications,*—die *Flügelmuskel*schlagadern, G.,—distributed from the same source, on the *pterygoid* muscles; and, 4.—two *Nerves,*—*Nerfs ptérygoïdiens,*—die *Flügel*muskelnerven, G.,—of which, a. the nervus *pterygoideus,* vel vidianus, supplied by the spheno-palatine ganglion, and accompanying the vidian artery, divides into a *superior* or cranial, and an *inferior* or carotic twig; and, b. the *proper pterygoid,*—nervus musculi *pterygoidei,* of Sömmering,—emanates from the inferior maxillary branch of the trifacial.

PTÉRYSTAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.: an epithet applied, by Riolan, to certain *muscles,*—die *Flügelfortsatzzapfchen*muskeln, G.,—les Muscles PÉRISTAPHYLINS.

PTILOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ πτίλωσις,*—ptilosis, f. L.,—das Augenwimpernausfallen, G.: falling of the eye-lashes; from chronic inflammation of the eye-lids.

PTISANE, s. f.,—*ἡ πτισάνη,*—ptisana, f. L.,—der Ptisane, Gerstentrank, G.,—barley-water, or other mucilaginous decoction.

PTIN, s. m.: in Entomology, a genus,—*Ptinus,* L.,—der Bohrkäfer, Kümmelkäfer, G.,—of *Pentamerous Coleoptera;* constituting the type of the *Ptinidæ,* L.; and comprehending many species: some of which, as *P. fur,*—der Dieb, G.,—commit great depredations in anatomical and zoological collections.

PTYALISME, s. m.,—*ὁ πτυαλισμός,*—ptyalismus, m. L.,—der Speichelfluss, G.,—ptyalism: *excessive* secretion of *saliva.* PTYALAGOGUE, adj.,—ptyalagogus (*πτυαλὸν,* saliva, *ἄγω,* to expel), L.: an epithet synon. with SIALOGOGUE.

PUBÈRE, adj.,—puber, vel pubes, L.,—*ἡβητικὸς*: an epithet applied to one who has attained the age of *puberty,*—PUBERTÉ, s. f.,—pubertas, f. L.,—*ἡ ἥβη,*—die Mannbarkheit, Zeugungsreife, G.: the period at which an individual becomes capable of propagating his or her species.

PUBESCENCE, s. f.,—pubescentia, f. L.,—die Haarbekleidung, G.: the presence of *fine hairs,*—*pubes,* f. L.,—or *down,* on the surface of organized bodies. PUBESCENT, adj.,—pubescens, L.,—feinhaarig, G.: covered with *fine hairs* or *down;* as, in Zoology, the *corselet* of some species of *Elater:*

in Botany, the *stem* of *Leucospermum puberum*, and the *leaf* of *Geranium molle*.

PUBIEN, adj.,—pubianus, L.,—pubic: situated over, or belonging to, the *pubes;* as, 1. the *Region.—Rég. pubienne*, F.,—regio *pubis*, L.,—die *Scham*gegend, G.,—forming the centre of the hypogastric—: 2. the *Articulation,—A. pubienne*, ou *Symphyse du pubis;* and, 3. the *arch,—Arcade pubienne,*—arcus ossium *pubis*, L.,—which results from the union of the two *ossa pubis:* and, 4. the *Ligaments,—L. pubiens,*—ligamenta *pubis*, L.,—by which *those* bones are connected.

PUBIO-COCCYGIEN-ANNULAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—pubio-coccygeus-annularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Levator ani* and *Ischio-Coccygeus muscles* (-SOUS-PUBIO-, et ISCHIO-COCCYGIEN, Ch.), which he regards as constituting one muscle.

PUBIO-FÉMORAL, s. m., and adj.,—pubio-femoralis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Adductor longus femoris* mucle,—see ADDUCTEUR.

PUBIO-OMBILICAL, PUBIO-SOUS-OMBILICAL, s. m., et adj.: terms respectively applied, by Dumas, and Chaussier, to the *Pyramidalis muscle,*—see PYRAMIDAL; as extending from the *os pubis*, to the *sub-umbilical* portion of linea alba abdominis.

PUBIO-STERNAL, s. m.,—pubio-sternalis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus abdominis muscle,*—see DROIT; from its attachments.

PUBIS, s. m.,—pubes, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, applied to a *bone,—Os pubis*, F., et L.,—der Schambein, G.; which, separate in infancy, becomes consolidated and constitutes, in adult age, the anterior portion of the os innominatum,—see INNOMINÉ, et PUBIEN.

PUCE, s. f.: a genus of *Parasitic Insects*, *Pulex*, L.,—der Floh, G.,—the Flea; formerly arranged in Order *Aptera;* but constituting, in modern Systems, the type of the *Flea*-Family, *Pulicidæ*, of Order, *Aphaniptera*,—see APHANIPTÈRE. The common *European* species,—*Pulex irritans*,—le *P. commun*,—ὁ φύλλος,—der gemeine *Floh*, G.,—is well known. Another,—*P. penetrans*,—le *P. pénétrante*, ou la *Chique*,—der Sand*floh*,—indigenous in *America*, deposits its ova beneath the epidermis of the plantar region, in Man; and induces a severe and sometimes fatal derangement of the system. *Puce*,—see PUSTULE,—*maligne.*

PUDENDUM, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin. Pudenda*,—les *Parties honteuses*, F.,—die *Scham*theile, G.,—vocantur partes externæ, in utroque sexu, præsertim fœmineo, *generationi* dicatæ, L.

PUERPÉRAL, adj.,—puerperus, L.: an epithet employed to designate a *fever,—Fièvre*, ou *Péritonite, puerpérale*,—Febris *puerperarum*, L.,—peculiar to *puerperal* woman, —*Puerpera*, f. L.,—die Kindbetterin, G.

PULMO-AORTIQUE, adj.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the ductus arteriosus vel *pulmo-aorticus*, L.,—see CANAL; as, in the fœtus, connecting the *pulmonary* artery and *aorta.*

PULMONAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Pulmonaria (Pentandria, monogyn.; Boragineæ)*, L.,—das Lungenkraut, G.,—the Lungwort. The *officinal* species,—*P. officinalis*,—la *P. officinale*, ou *Sauge de Jérusalem*, F.,—das officinelle *Lungenkr.*, G.,—is *emollient;* and was once reputed a specific in *pulmonary* diseases.

PULMONAIRE, adj.,—pulmonaris, pertaining to the *lung* or *lungs, pulmo, pulmones*, L.,—zur *Lunge* gehörig, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of divers organs, and blood-vessels; as, 1.—of the right, or *pulmonary*, portion of the *heart* which exists, in many of the inferior animals, as a distinct organ,—das *Lungen*herz,—see CŒUR: 2.—of the great *artery,—Artère pulmonaire*,—die *Lungen*schlagader, G.,—which conveys the venous blood from, 3. the right, or *pulmonary*, ventricle of the heart,—der *Lungen*herzkammer,—to the lungs, or *pulmonary* organs: 4.—the four *veins*,—venæ *pulmonales*, L.,—which transmit the arterialized blood, from the lungs, to the left auricle: 5.—the *plexus of nerves,—Pl. pulmonaris*,—das *Lungen*geflecht,—which, constituted by filaments from the pneumogastric nerve—der *Lungen*magennerv, G.,—from the inferior cervical and first thoracic ganglia, supplies with nerves the bronchial ramifications: and, 6.—the *portion of pleura*,—pl. *pulmonalis*, L.,—die *Lungen*haut, G.,—see PLÈVRE,—by which the surface of each lung is invested.

In Pathology,—*morbid affections* which, as *pulmonary* apoplexy,—der *Lungen*schlagfluss, G.,—catarrh, inflammation, and phthisis,—CATARRHE, PNEUMONIE, et PHTHISIE,—are seated in, or directly implicate, the *pulmonary* organs.

PULMONIE, s. f.,—pulmonia, f. L.: a term employed, by Alibert, to designate *pulmonary phthisis;* which constitutes the 8th genus of *Pneumoses*, in la *Nosol. Naturelle.*

PULMONIQUE, adj.,—pulmonicus, L.,—lungensuchtig, G.,—pulmonic: an epithet applied to an *individual*,—ὁ πνευμονικὸς,—der *Lungensuchtige*,—who is suffering from *pulmonary* disease.

PULPOIRE, s. f.: the *wooden spatula* employed, in Pharmacy, for *reduction into pulp*, —PULPATION, s. f.: the act of reducing into *pulp*,—a vegetable substance.

PULSATION, s. f.,—pulsatio, f. L.,—das Pulsiren, Schlagen, G.: in Physiology, the *beating* of heart or artery: in Pathology, the *throb*,—*Douleur pulsative*,—experienced in an inflamed part, or organ.

PULSILOGE, s. f. PULSIMÈTRE, s. m. See SPHYGOMÈTRE.

PULSIMANCIE, s. f.: an hybrid synonym of SPHYGOMANCIE.

PULVÉRISATION, s. f.,—die Pulverisirung, G.,—pulverization: the act of reducing into *powder*,—pulvis, L. PULVERULENT, adj.,—pulverulentus, L.,—staubig, mit einem *feinen Staub* bestreut, G.,—covered with a *fine powder*.

PUNAISE, s. f.: in Entomology, a genus of *Parasitic Insects*, *Cimex*, L.,—die Wanze, G.,—the Bug; belonging to Order, *Hemiptera*; and constituting the type of the *Bug*-Family,—*Cimicidæ*, L. The *common* species,—*C. lectularius*,—ὁ or ἡ κόρις,—die Bett*wanze*, Haus*wanze*, G.,—is well known, from its offensive odour, and the painful wound which it inflicts.

PUOGÉNIE, see PYOGÉNIE. PUOTURIE, see PYURIE.

PUPILLAIRE, adj.,—pupillary: an epithet designative of a *membrane*,—membrana *pupillaris*, L.,—die *Sehloch*haut, G.,—which, closing the *pupil*,—PUPILLE, s. f.,—pupilla, f. L.,—ἡ γλήνη, κόρη,—die Pupille, das Sehloch, der Stern, G.,—of the fœtus of the *Mammifera*, disappears, in the human subject, about the 7th month of pregnancy. *Pupillæ* artificialis formatio, L.,—die künstliche *Pupillen*bildung, G.

PURGATION, s. f.,—purgatio, f. L.: in Therapeutics, the action of *purgative* remedies,—*Remèdes purgatifs*,—remedia *purgantia*,—see CATHARSIE.

PURIFORME, adj.,—puriformis, L.,—πυοειδής,—eiterförmig, G.,—puriform: resembling, or exhibiting the characters of, *pus*.

PURPURATE, s. m.,—purpuras, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—purpursaure Salze, G.,—resulting from combination of *purpuric* acid,—*Acide purpurique*, F.,—die *Purpur*säure, G.,—a product of the action of nitric upon uric acid,—with divers salifiable bases.

PURULENT, adj.,—eiterig, G.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to all *collections*, — *Col. purulentes*,—die *Eiter*beulen, G.,—which consist of—, and *diseases*, characterized by the formation of,—PUS, s. m.,—pus, puris, n. L.,—τὸ πῦον,—der Eiter, G.: the product of suppuration, consequent on inflammation, of the cellular tissue.

PUSTULE, s. f.,—pustula, f. L.,—das Bläschen, Blätterchen, G.: in Pathology, an *elevation of the cuticle*, with an inflamed base, containing *pus*: also, the designation of an Order, *Pustulæ*, of *Cutaneous Diseases*, the 5th, in the arrangement of Willan; comprehending, under five distinct genera, the *pustular* eruptions,—*E. pustuleuses*, F. *P. maligne*,—*pustula* maligna, L.: inflammation, characterized by the appearance of a serous vesicle with livid base; ordinarily induced by the contact of putrid animal substances, and terminating in gangrene. *P. vénérienne*,—a syphilitic *pustule*.

PUTRÉFACTION, s. f.,—putrefactio, f. L.,—ἡ σῆψις,—die Fäulniss, G.: the decomposition ordinarily suffered by organized bodies, on extinction of life.

PUTRIDE, adj.,—putrid: an epithet, in Pathology, designative of *affections* which, as *Fièvre putride*, F.,—febris *putrida*, L.,—das *Faul*fieber, G.,—exhibit the characters of *putridity*,—PUTRIDITÉ, s. f.,—putriditas, f. L.: a state of corruption, and decomposition, of the solids and fluids of the animal body.

PUTRILAGE, s. m.: animal matters, reduced, by *putrefaction*, into a kind of pulp.

PYLORE, s. m.,—ὁ πυλωρός,—pylorus, m. L.,—der Pfortner, der untere Magenmund, G.: in Anatomy, the orifice, or, more properly, the musculo-membranous structures which surround the orifice, of communication between the lesser or duodenal extremity of the stomach, and the commencement of the small intestine. PYLORIQUE, adj.,—pyloric: pertaining to the *pylorus*; as, 1. the orifice in question,—*O. pylorique*: 2. the membranous ring termed *valve*,—valvula *pylorica*, L.,—die *Pfortner*klappe, G.,—which constitutes the *pylorus*; and, 3. the circular band of muscular fibres,—*Muscle pylorique*,—by which it is surrounded: and, 4. an *artery*.—*Artère pylorique*, ou *petite Art. gastrique droite*,—arteria coronaria dextra, of Haller,—a branch of the hepatic; and the corresponding vein,—die *Pfortner*vene, G.

PYOCÉLIE, s. f.,—pyocœlia, f. L.,—der Eiterbauch, G.: an accumulation of *pus*,—πῦον,—in the *abdominal cavity*,—κοιλία.

PYOCHÉZIE, s. f.,—pyochezia, f. (πῦον, pus, χέζω, to go to stool), L.,—der Eiterabgang, Eiterdurchfall, G.,—purulent diarrhœa.

PYOCYSTE, s. m.,—pyocystis, f. (*same*, and κύστις, a cyst), L.,—der *Eitersack*, bes. in den Lungen, G.: a *purulent cyst*, especially in the lungs, vomica.

PYOÉMÈSE, s. f.,—pyoemesis vel pyemesis, f. (*same*, and ἔμησις, vomiting), L.,—das Eiterbrechen, G.,—*vomiting* of *pus*.

PYOGÉNIE, s. f.,—pyogenesis, pyogenia, L.,—die Pyogenie, Eiterbildung, G.,—*generation*,—γένεσις,—of *pus*,—πῦον.

PYOMÈTRE, s. m.,—pyometra, f. L.,—eine Ansammlung von *Eiter* im *Uterus*, G.,—a collection of *pus*, πῦον,—in the *womb*,—μέτρα.

PYOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—pyophthalmia, f. (πῦον, pus, ὀφθαλμία,—see OPHTHALMIE), L.,—die eiterige Augenentzündung, G.,—purulent ophthalmy. *Pyophthalmus*, s. m. L. Synon. with HYPOPION.

PYOPLANIE, s. f.,—pyoplania, f. L.,—die Eiterverbreitung, G.,—metastasis—πλάνη,—of—: PYOPTYSIE,—pyoptysis, L.,—der Eiterauswurf, das Eiterspeien, G.,—*expectoration*,—πτύσις,—of *pus*,—πῦον.

PYORRHAGIE, s. f.,—pyorrhagia, f. (πῦον, —ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der plötzliche

Abgang einer grossen Menge *Eiters*, G.,—a sudden and copious *eruption* of *pus*. Pyorrhée, s. f.,—ἡ πυόῤῥοια,—pyorrhœa, f. L.,—eine andauernde *Eiterabgang*, bes. aus den Genitalien, dem After, den Lungen, u.s.w.,G.,—a continued *purulent discharge*, especially from the genital organs, anus, lungs, and other parts.

Pyothorax, s. m.,—f. L.,—die Eiterbrust, G.,—see Empyème.

Pyramidal,adj.,—πυραμοειδὴς,—pyramidalis, L.,—pyramidenförmig, G.: an epithet designative,in Anatomy, of organs,or portions of organs,which exhibit the *figure* of a *pyramid*,—see Pyramide ; as,1. a *bone of the carpus*,—*Os pyramidal*,ou *cunéiforme*, —see Carpe : 2. divers *Muscles*,—*M. pyramidaux*, F.; of which there are, a. that of the *nose*,—*Pyramidal du nez* (—Fronto-Nasal, Ch.), F.,—*Pyramidalis* nasi, L.,—*Pyramiden*muskel der Nase, G.: b.—of the *abdomen*,—*P. de l'abdomen* (—Pubio-Sous-Ombilical, Ch.),—*Pyramidalis*,—der *Pyramiden*m.des Bauchs: and,c.—of the *thigh*, —*P. de la cuisse* (—Sacro-Trochantérien,Ch.) *Pyriformis*,and birnförmigerMuskel, of *British* and*German* anatomical writers: 3.—certain *eminences*, —Corps *pyramidaux*,—of the medulla oblongata : and, 4. a *vascular net-work*,—*Corps pyramidal*, ou Pampiniforme.

Pyramide, s. f.,—ἡ πυραμὶς,—pyramis, f. L.,—die Pyramide, G.,—pyramid : in Anatomy,1. an *osseous eminence* in the tympanum,enclosing the *Stapedius* muscle : 2. the Corpora pyramidalia,*Pyramides* medullæ oblongatæ, vel anteriores,—die *Pyramiden* des verlängerten Markes, G.,—named *anterior* to distinguish them from,3. les *Pyramides postérieures*,—Corps *restiformes*, of preceding Anatomists. In Surgery, the *pivot*, or *centre-pin*, attached to the crown of the trephine.

Pyréthre, s. m. : in Botany, a species belonging to genus *Anthemis*,—see Camomille. The *root* of *A. pyrethrum*,—der Spanische Bertram, die Speichelwurz, G.,—Pellitory of Spain,—is *acrid*, and powerfully *sialogogue*.

Pyrétique,adj.,—πυρετικὸς,—pyreticus, L.,—fieberhaft, G.,—pyretick, febrile.

Pyrétologie,s.f.,—pyretologia,f.L.,—die Pyretologie,Fieberlehre,G.,—pyretology : a *Treatise*, or *Discourse*,—λόγος,—on *fever*,—πυρετὸς. Pyrétologiste, s.m.,—pyretologista, m. L.,—der Pyretologe, G.,—pyretologist : a physician who directs his attention especially to the subject of *fever*.

Pyrexie,s.f.,—ἡ πύρεξις,—pyrexia,f.L., das Fieber, G.,—fever. The *Pyrexiæ*, comprehending all *febrile* affections, constitute the First Class of Diseases in the Nosology of Dr. Cullen.

Pyriforme,adj.,—pyriformis,L.,—birnförmig, G.,—pyriform, exhibiting the *figure* of a *pear*,—*pyrus*,L. ; as, in Anatomy,a muscle of the thigh,—see Pyramidal : in Botany, the *fruit* of *Passiflora pyriformis*.

Pyrite, s. f.,—pyrites, f. (πῦρ, fire), L. : a term applied to divers *metallic sulphurets* ; as, under certain circumstances, susceptible of *combustion*. Pyriteux, adj.: converted into, or containing *pyrites*.

Pyroligneux, adj.,—pyro-ligneous: an epithet heretofore applied to an *acid*,—acidum *pyrolignosum*, L.,—die Holzsäure, der Holzessig, G.,—which results from distillation of *wood* ; and is merely acetic acid impregnated with an empyreumatic oil.

Pyrologie, s. f., F., and G.,—pyrologia, f. L.,—pyrology : a *Treatise*, or *discourse*,—λόγος,—on *fire*,—πῦρ.

Pyromètre,s.m.,—pyrometrum,n.(πῦρ, —μέτρον, a measure), L.,—Pyrometer, G., and E.: in Physics,an *instrument* constructed for *ascertaining* more elevated degrees of *temperature* than the thermometer is fitted to indicate.

Pyronomie, s. f.,—pyronomia, f. (πῦρ,—νόμος, a rule), G.,—pyronomy : the instruction for *regulating* the *fire* in chemical processes,—die Anweisung zur *Leitung* des *Feurs* bei chemikalischen Operationen, G.

Pyrophage,adj.,—pyrophagus(πῦρ, fire, φάγω, to eat), L.,—feuerefressend, G.,—pyrophagous : an epithet applied to one,—ein *Feuerfresser*,G.,—a *fire-eater*,—who *swallows red-hot* or *burning* substances.

Pyrose, s. f.,—ἡ πύρωσις,—pyrosis, f. L. : a term originally signifying *inflammation*, or the *act of burning* ; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a morbid affection,—water-brash,—das Sodbrennen, G.,—or more properly, symptom, connected with chronic gastritis, or organic disease of the stomach.

Pyrotechnie, s. f.,—pyrotechnia, f. (πῦρ, fire, τέχνη, art), L.,—pyrotechny, the *art* of applying *fire* : P. chirurgica, L.,—die chirurgische *Pyrotechnie*, G. :—*that* of employing *fire* as a topical agent in the treatment of diseases. See Percy, *Pyrotechnie Chirurgicale*. Paris, 1811.

Pyrotique,adj.,—πυρωτικὸς,—pyroticus, L.,—synon. with Caustique.

Pyro-Urique, adj.,—pyro-uric : an epithet, in Chemistry, applied to an *acid*,—acidum *pyro-uricum*, L.,—die *Brenzharn*säure, G.,—which results from the dry distillation of uric—, and has since been designated cyanuric—acid.

Pyurie, s. f.,—pyuria, f. L.,—das Eiterharnen, der Abgang von *Eiter* mit dem *Harne*,G.,—evacuation of *pus*,—πῦον—with the *urine*,—οὖρον.

Pyxide, s. m.,—τὸ πυξίδιον,—pyxidium, n. L.,—der Büchsencapsel, G.: in Botany, a *fruit*,—Capsula circumcisa, Linn. : also, the *urn of the Mosses* ; and synon., in the latter sense, with Pyxidule, s. f.,—pyxidula, f. L.,—die Moosbüchse, G.

QUADRANGULAIRE, adj.,—quadrangularis, quadrangulatus, L.,—viereckig, vierkantig, G.,—quadrangular: exhibiting *four angles*,—*quatuor angulos*, L.; as, in Ichthyology, the body of *Zeus quadratus*: in Botany, the *stem* of *Hypericum quadrangulare*.

QUADRIDENTÉ, adj.,—quadridentatus, L.,—quadridentate; possessing *four teeth*,—*quatuor dentes*, L.; as, in Zoology, the *abdomen* of *Phalangium quadridentatum*: in Botany, the *calyx* of *Ligustrum vulgare*.

QUADRIFIDE, adj.,—quadrifidus, L.,—vierspaltig, G.,—quadrifid: an epithet designative of an organ which is *cleft*, nearly to its middle, into *four* equal parts; as, in Botany, the *stigma* of *Plumbago*, and the *petal* of *Silene quadrifida*.

QUADRIFLORE, adj.,—quadriflorus, L.,—vierblüthig, G.,—quadrifloral: bearing *four flowers*,—*quatuor flores*, L. QUADRIFOLIÉ, adj.,—vierblättrig, G.—quadrifoliate: bearing *four leaves*,—*quatuor folia*, L.; as, in Botany, *Paris quadrifolia*.

QUADRIJUGUÉ, adj.,—quadrijugus, L.,—vierparig, G.,—four-paired: an epithet designative, in Botany, of a *compound leaf*, to the common petiole of which are attached *four pairs* of leaflets.

QUADRIJUMEAUX, adj., pl.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to *four muscles*,—musculi *quadrigemini*, L.,—Pyriformis, two Gemini, and Quadratus femoris,—which occupy the sacro-trochanteric region: 2.—the *four* medullary tubercles,—*Tubercules quadrijumeaux* (Eminences bigéminées, Ch.) F.,—tubercula vel corpora *quadrigemina*, L.,—die Vierhügel, G.; which, situated on the posterior surface of the tuber annulare, and distinguished into a superior and inferior pair,—Nates and Testes,—constitute the origin of the optic nerves.

QUADRILOBÉ, adj.,—quadrilobus, L.,—vierlappig, G.: divided into *four lobes*; as, in Ichthyology, the *caudal fin* of *Cyprinus lobatus*: in Botany, the *stigma* of *Epilobium spicatum*.

QUADRILOCULAIRE, adj.,—vierfächerig, G.,—quadrilocular: divided into *four cells* or *cavities*,—*quatuor loculos*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the *heart* of *Mammifera* and Birds; in Botany, the *berry* of *Paris quadrifolia*.

QUADRIPARTITE, adj.,—quadripartitus, L.,—viertheilig, G.: divided into *four parts*; as the *calyx* of *Gentiana campestris*.

QUADRIPHYLLE, adj.: a barbarous synonym of TETRAPHYLLE. QUADRIVALVE, adj.,—quadrivalvis, L.,—vierklappig, G.: exhibiting *four valves*; as, in Botany, the *capsule* of *Epilobium*.

QUADRUMANE, s. m., and adj.,—quadrumanus, L.,—four-handed: a term applied, by Zoologists, to an Order of *Mammifera*,—les *Quadrumanes*, pl.,—*Quadrumana*, L.,—Thiere mit *vier Handen*, G.,—comprehending animals whose thoracic and pelvic extremities, as those of the *Simiæ*, *Lemures*, and *Galeopitheci*, are terminated by *hands*.

QUADRUPÈDE, adj.,—quadrupes, L.,—vierfüssig, G.,—quadruped: furnished with *four feet*: an epithet ordinarily applied to all the members of the Mammiferous Class, with the exception of those of the Orders, *Bimanum*, *Quadrumana*, and *Cetacea*; and strictly applicable, also, to the *four-footed* Reptiles and *Amphibia*.

QUARANTAINE, s. f. F., and G.,—quarantine: the period of *forty days*,—*Quarantana*, It.,—during which persons, on their arrival in the ports of Europe, from countries where plague, or other infectious disease, prevails, are required to remain on shipboard, or within the walls of a Lazaretto.

QUARTE, adj.,—quartan: an epithet, in Pathology, applied to *intermittent fever*,—febris *quartana*, L.,—das *viertägige* Fieber, G.,—the paroxysm of which recurs every third day. There are several varieties of fever of the *quartan* type; as le *double Quarte*, characterized by recurrence of the fit on the second and third days; and le *Q. doublée*,—by that of two fits on the third day. The *Quarte triplée*, exhibiting three paroxysms on the third day, has, also, been described by some pathological writers.

QUARTI-STERNAL, adj.,—quarti-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *fourth* piece of the *sternum* which corresponds with the fourth intercostal space.

QUASSIA, s. m.,—f. L.: a genus, in Botany (*Decandria*, *monogyn.*; *Simarubaceæ*),—die Quassie, G. The principal *medicinal* species are, *Q. amara*, and *simaruba*,—see SIMAROUBA. Of the *former*,—das Bitterholz,—the *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract*,—Quassiaextract. The generic designation was conferred, by Linnæus, in honour of *Quassi*, a *Negro-slave*; who discovered, and explained to the Swedish Solander, the properties of *Q. excelsa* which he had employed with astonishing success, in the malignant endemic fever of Surinam. QUASSINE, s. f.,—quassina, f. L.: the bitter principle of *Quassia excelsa*.

QUEUE, s. f.,—ἡ οὐρὰ, κέρκος,—cauda, f. L.,—der Schwanz, G.,—tail: in Zoology, a process, or prolongation, extending from the sacral or posterior extremity of the animal body. In the *Mammifera* and Rep-

tiles, it has, for its basis, a variable number of coccygeal vertebræ, covered with muscles and integument; in Birds, it consists of a tuft of feathers implanted on the coccyx ; in Fishes,—of a tendinous expansion of the muscles attached to the vertebræ. The *tail*, in these various Classes, serves either as an organ of prehension, of protection from insects, or of guidance and progression through the air or waters. In Anthropotomy, the term is applied to the more contracted portions, or slender extremities, of organs ; as la *Queue de la Moelle allongée*,—*cauda* medullæ oblongatæ, F.; la *Qu. de Cheval*, ou — *de la Moelle épinière*,—*cauda* equina,—der Pferde*schweif*, G. ; and la *Q. du* Pancréas : in Botany,—to any *tail-like* appendage of the organs of plants; as that which results from the persistence of the style on the seed of *Clematis ;* and, in popular language, to the *flower-* and *leaf-stalk*,—see Pédoncule, et Pétiole.

Quiné, adj.,—fünfzahlig, G.,—quinate: an epithet applied, in Botany, 1. to *leaves*, which, as those of *Myriophyllum*, are inserted, by *fives*, around the stem : 2.—to a *compound leaf*, which, as that of *Cissus quinata*, and *Pelargonium*, is composed of *five* leaflets emanating from the same point ; or is deeply *quinquefid.*

Quinine, s. f.,—quina, quinina, f. L. : an *organic alcali*, discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, in the bark of divers species of *Cinchona ;* especially that of *C. cordifolia.*

Quinqangulaire, adj.,—quinquangularis, L.,—fünfkantig,—see Pentagone. Quinquedenté, adj.,—quinquedentatus, L.,—quinquedentate: exhibiting *five tooth-like* divisions, as the *calyx* of *Stachys:*— Quinquedigité, adj.,—quinquedigitatus, L.,—quinquedigitate,—*five finger-like* divisions ; as the *leaf* of *Cissus quinquefolia.*

Quinquéfide, adj.,—fünfspaltig, G.,—quinquefid: five-cleft ; as, in Botany, the *calyx* of *Hibiscus.* Quinquéflore, adj.,—quinqueflorus, L.,—quinquefloral : bearing *five flowers.* Quinquéfolié, adj.,—quinquefolius, L.,—see Pentaphylle.

Quinquéjugué, adj.,—quinquejugus, L.,—fünfparig, G.,—quinquejugal ; as the *petiole* of a compound leaf with *five pairs* of leaflets. Quinquélobé, adj.,—fünflappig, G.,—five-lobed ; as the *leaf* of *Ipomœa quadriloba.* Quinquélocularie, adj.,—fünfächerig, G.,—quinquelocular : exhibiting *five cells ;* as the *berry* of *Lonicera quinquelocularis*, and the *capsule* of *Oxalis.*

Quinquénervé, adj. : exhibiting *five* longitudinal *nervures ;* as the *leaf*,—*fünfnerviges* Blatt, G.,—of *Hypericum quinquenervium.* Quinquéparti, adj.,—fünftheilig, G.,—quinquepartite : exhibiting *five divisions* which extend nearly to the base ; as the *calyx* of *Digitalis purpurea*, and *pileus* of *Agaricus quinquepartitus.* Quinquévalvé, adj.,—fünfklappig, G.: furnished with *five valves ;* as the *capsule* of *Rhododendron.*

Quinquina, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Cinchona (Pentandria, monogyn. ; Rubiaceæ)*, L.,—der Chinabaum, G.,—the Peruvian bark-tree ; comprehending many *South-American* species. The principal of these *medicinally* employed in Europe, are, 1. le *Quinq. de Loxa*,—*C. fusca* (— *officinalis* of Linnæus, et *condaminea*, of Humboldt and Bonpland), L.,—der officinelle *Chinabaum*, G.: 2. le *rouge*,—*C. oblongifolia*, Mutis (— *magnifolia*, Ruiz et Pavon),—der rothe —: 3. le *Calaisaya*, ou *Jaune royal*,—*C. cordifolia*, Mutis (— *angustifolia*, et *pubescens*, of other Botanists),—gelbe oder Königs—: 4. l'*orangé*,—*C. lancifolia*,—der Pomeranzen—: 5. le *blanc*,—*C. ovalifolia*, Mutis,—der weisse—, of *German*, and Quina blanca, of *Spanish* writers. A deep and inextricable confusion, however, exists in the identity, and synonyms, of the species of the *Cinchona* genus. The *bark*,—*cortex* Cinchonæ, L., —die China*rinde*, G.,—of those just enumerated, is bitter, *astringent*, *tonic*, and *febrifuge ;* and constitutes the basis of many *French* and *German Officinal Preparations.* See *Pharmacopœa Gallica*, 4to. Paris, 1818; Schwartze, *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, Fol., Leipzig, 1819–26: Ruiz, *Quinologia, o Tratado del Arbol de la Quina*, Madrid, 1792; and Rohde, *Monographiæ Cinchonæ Generis Specimen*, etc. 8vo. Gœttingæ, 1804.

Quintane, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *intermittent fever*,—febris intermittens *quintana*, L.,—das *Quintan-* oder *fünftägige* fieber, G.,—the paroxysm of which recurs every fourth day.

Quinte, s. f.: the paroxysm of a convulsive cough.

Quinti-Sternal, adj.,—quinti-sternalis, L. : an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *fifth* osseous piece of the human *sternum ;* which corresponds with the fifth and sixth intercostal spaces.

Quintefeuille, s. f. : a genus, in Botany, *Potentilla (Icosandria, polygyn. ; Rosaceæ)*, L.,—die Potentille, G.,—the Cinquefoil. The *leaf* and *root* of *P. reptans*,—das Fünffingerkraut, Fünfblatt, G.,—are slightly *astringent.*

Quotidien, adj.,—quotidian: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *intermittent fever*, —febris intermittens *quotidiana.* L.,—πυρετὸς ἀμφημερινὸς,—das *tägliche* oder *alltägliche* Fieber, G.,—which occurs *daily* at the same hour, and exhibits the same duration and intensity. By these characters, it is distinguished from the double tertian, and triple quartan ; the paroxysms of which, although recurring every day, correspond in severity and duration only every second and third day, respectively. *Q. doublée: quotidian* intermittent, with two daily paroxysms.

R.

Rabdoïde, adj.,—rabdoides, L.,—stabförmig, ruthenförmig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the *sagittal suture*,—Sutura *rhabdodes*, L.; as resembling a *shaft*, —ῥάβδος.

Rabiéique, Rabique, adj.,—rabicus, L., —rabid: pertaining to canine madness,—see Rage.

Race, s. f.,—progenies, stirps, f. L.,—der Stamm, G.: a term indiscriminately employed, in Zoology, as synon. with *Famille*, *Genus*, *Espèce*, *Variété*. For an account of the more striking varieties—*races*, —of the human Family, or *race*,—genus humanum, L.,—see Homme.

Racémeux, adj.,—traubenartig, traubig, G.: disposed in a *raceme* or cluster,—see Grappe; as, in Botany, the *flowers* of *Actæa racemosa*.

Rachialgie, s. f.,—rachialgia, f. L.,—der Rückgratschmerz, G.: a term incorrectly applied to *Colica Pictonum*,—die Bleikolik, G.,—see Colique; on account of the *pain*,—ἄλγος,—of the *spine*,—ῥάχις, —which constitutes one of its ordinary phenomena. Rachialgite, s. f.,—rachialgitis, f. L.: an objectionable synonym of Myélite.

Rachidien, adj.,—ῥαχιαῖος,—rachiœus, rachideus, L.,—zum *Rückgrat* gehörig, G., —rachidian: pertaining to, emanating from, or distributed on, the *spine*,—see Rachis; as, 1. the *spinal* or *vertebral canal*,—see Vertébral: 2. Prolongement *rachidien de l'encéphale*,—as contained in—; and, 3. *P. rach. de la méninge*,—the *spinal* dura mater, as lining—*that canal*; 4. *Trous rachidiens*,—foramina conjugationis, L.,—see Conjugaison,—affording exit to, 5. les *Nerfs rachidiens*,—die *Rückenmarks*nerven, —see Nerf,—which emanate from the *spinal* cord: and, 6. les *Artères rachidiennes*,—die *Rückenmarks*schlagadern,—and, 7. *Veines rachidiennes*,—venæ *rachideæ*, L.,—which are distributed on the *spinal marrow*, or its fibrous sheath.

Rachioparalyse, Rachioplégie, s. f., —rachioparalysis, rachioplegia, f. L.,—die Rückenmarkslähmung, *Lähmung* der *Rückenmarks*nerven, G.,—spinal paralysis, *paralysis* of the *spinal* nerves. Rachiotome, s.m.,—rachiotomus, m.L.,—das Rachiotom, ein Werkzeug zur *Eröffnung* und Untersuchung der *Rückgrats*höhle, G.,—an instrument for the *opening*, and inspection, of the *spinal* cavity or canal.

Rachis, s. m.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the *spine*,—ἡ ῥάχις,—spina dorsi, L., —das Rückgrat, G.,—or vertebral column; and the *ridge* of the human nose,—ῥάχις ῥινὸς,—der *Rücken* der Nase: in Zoology,—to the *shaft* of the feather,—der *Schaft* einer Feder, G.,—of Birds: in Botany, the *midrib* of the leaf,—ῥάχις φύλλου,—die *Rücken*- oder *Mittelrippe* in Pflanzenblättern,—of plants; the common *petiole* of a compound pinnate leaf,—der gemeinschaftliche *Stengel* eines zusammengesetzten gefiederten Blattes; the *central axis* of the spike of the *Gramineæ*; and the *petiole* of the *Filices*: in Geology, the *spine-like ridge* of a mountain, —ῥάχις ὄρεος,—or mountain-chain,—der Felsenrücken einer Bergkette, G.

Rachisagre, s. f.,—rachisagra, vel rachiagra (ῥάχις, the spine, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—der gichtische *Rückenschmerz*, G.,—a gouty *pain* in the *spine*.

Rachitique, adj.,—ῥαχίτης,—pertaining to the *spine*,—see Rachidien; as, in Anatomy, the *spinal* marrow,—ῥαχίτης μυελὸς,—das *Rücken*mark, G.: in Pathology, the disease termed *rickets*,—Rachitis, s. m.,—f. L.,—ῥαχίτης νόσος,—die *Rückgrats*- oder Englische Knochenkrankheit, G.; characterized by softening, and curvature, of the spinal and other bones. Rachitique, adj.,—belonging to, or affected with, Rachitis.

Racine, s. f.,—ἡ ῥίζα,—radix, radicis, f. L.,—die Wurzel, G.,—root: in Botany, the inferior portion of a plant which, inserted into the earth, or other body, absorbs from thence, its nutriment: in Anatomy, that part of a *tooth*,—*radix* dentis,—which is contained in the socket; or—of a *finger-nail*,—concealed beneath the skin: also, the apparent origin, or point of attachment, of organs, or morbid excrescences, as the *roots* of the nerves,—of the lungs,—*racines des nerfs*, —*du poumon*;—of polypus, or other tumour.

Radiaires, s. m. pl.: a term employed, by Cuvier, to designate the fourth and last Sub-division of the Animal Kingdom,—see *Règne Animal*, vol. iii. It includes animals, —*Animaux rayonnés*, F.,—animalia *radiata*, L.,—die *Strahlen*thiere, G.,—destitute of vertebral column, and ordinarily exhibiting a *radiated* structure; and comprehends, or corresponds with, *Entozoa* et *Zoophyta* of Linnæus; *Actinozoa*,—see Actinozoaire, —of Blainville; *Cyclo-Neura*, of Grant; and *Cryptoneura Nematoneura*,—see Nématoneure,—of the distinguished Owen.

Radial, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts or organs, which are situated in the region of the fore-arm,—*Rég. radiale de l'avant-bras*,—die *Radial*gegend,—occupied by the *radius*; as, 1. the external border,—*Bord radial*,—die *Radial*seite des

Oberarms, G.,—of that region: 2. *Muscles*,—*M. radiaux*,—of which there are, a. the *anterior*,—*Radial antérieur*,—see PALMAIRE; b. the *first* or *great external*,—*premier externe*, ou *grande radial* (— HUMÉRO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN, Ch.); and, c. the *second* or *lesser*, —*second* ou *petit* (—EPICONDYLO-SUS-MÉTATARS., Ch.),—Extensor carpi *radial.* longior, brevior,—langer, und kurzer äusserer *Speichen*muskel, respectively, of *Latin* and *German* anatomical writers: 3. an *artery*,—*Artère radiale*,—die *Speichen*schlagader, G., —a branch of the brachial; which, after supplying the adjacent parts in its progress along the fore-arm, terminates by the formation of the deep-seated palmar arch,—PALMAIRE: and, 4. the two accompanying *veins*, —venæ *radiales*, L.; termed, by *French* writers, *Veines radiales profondes*, to distinguish them from, *V. radiale cutanée*, Ch.,—la *V. céphalique*, of preceding Anatomists.

RADICAL, adj.,—radicalis, L.: pertaining to, or springing from, the *root*,—*radix*; as, in Botany, the *radical leaf*,—*Wurzel*blatt, G.,—of *Fritillaria imperialis*; and the *flower*,—*Fleur radicale*, of *Bellis*. In Therapeutics, the term, *radical* is applied to *treatment* which cures a disease by the destruction of its *root*, or cause; and hence opposed, in signification, to PALLIATIF.

RADICANT, adj.,—radicosus, L.,—wurzelnd, G.: producing *roots*; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Bignonia radicans*, and *leaf* of *Aspidium rhizophyllum*. RADICATION, s. f.,—radicatio, f. L.,—die Wurzelung, G.,—the action of throwing out *roots*.

RADICIFORME, adj.,—radiciformis, L.,—ῥιζώδης,—wurzelartig, wurzelförmig, G.,—radiciform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *root*, —*radix*, L. RADICIVORE, adj.,—radicivorus, L.,—ῥιζοφάγος,—wurzelfressend, G.,—radicivorous: *feeding* on the *roots* of plants; as the *larva* of *Melolontha*.

RADICULE, s. f.,—radicle: in Botany, that portion of the *embryo*,—radicula, f. L., —das Würzelchen, G.,—destined to become the *root*, of the future plant; and the *fibrils*,—fibrillæ, L.,—die Wurzelfasern, G., —which terminate an adult *root*.

RADIÉ, adj.: an epithet, in Zoology, synon. with RADIAIRE: in Botany, applied to *plants* which, as those of Class *Syngenesia*, exhibit *radiated* flowers,—flores *radiati* L.,—die *Strahlen*blumen, G.

RADIO-CARPIEN, adj.,—radio-carpal: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Artic. radio-carpienne*,—which results from the union of the carpal extremity of the *radius* and corresponding surface of the inter-articular fibro-cartilage of the ulna, with the first or radial row,—die erste oder radialreihe, G.,—of the *carpal* bones: 2. the *Ligaments*,—les *L. radio-carpiens latéraux*,—*antérieur*, et *postérieur*,—by which that articulation is secured: and, 3. a transverse branch,—*Artère radio-carpienne transversale palmaire*,—of the *radial* artery,—distributed on the palmar surface of the *carpus*.

RADIO-CUBITAL, adj.,—radio-cubitalis, L.,—see CUBITO-RADIAL.

RADIO-MUSCULAIRE, adj.,—radio-muscularis, L.,—radio-muscular: an epithet applied, by Anatomists, to the *branches* which the *radial* artery, and nerve, supply to the *muscles* of the fore-arm.

RADIO-PALMAIRE, RADIO-SUS-PALMAIRE, adj.,—radio-palmaris, radio-suprà-palmaris, L.: epithets applied, by Chaussier, respectively, to the superficial external branch with which the *radial* artery supplies the *palm* of the hand; and to that portion of the same artery which, turning obliquely from the carpal extremity of the radius, dips into the interval between the first two metacarpal bones.

RADIO-PHALANGÉTTIEN *du Pouce*,—radio-phalangettianus pollicis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Flexor longus pollicis manûs*,—langer Daumenbeuger, G.,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; from its attachments.

RADIUS, s. m. F., et L.,—die Speiche, G.: in Anatomy, a *bone of the fore-arm*; articulated, above, with the cubital extremity of the os brachii and ulna; below, with the ulna,—see CUBITUS,—and first or radial row of the carpal bones. Developed by three points of ossification.

RAGE, s. f.,—rabies, f. L.,—ἡ λύσσα,—die Wuth, G.: a disease arranged, by Pinel, in the 4th Class, *Neuroses*, and 2nd Order, *N. des Fonctions cérébrales*, of *Nosographie Philosophique*; and characterized by delirium, constriction of throat, dysphagia, intense thirst, and horror of liquids,—see HYDROPHOBIE,—and recurrence in paroxysms. Three species, or varieties, are distinguished by the *French* pathological writers: the *communicated*,—*rabies* canina,—die Hunds*wuth*, G.,—resulting from the bite of a rabid animal, commonly a dog; the *spontaneous*, occurring in nervous subjects, under the influence of the more violent emotions; and *symptomatic*, connected with Arachnitis, Mania, Angina, Gastritis, Hypochondriasis, or consequent on severe wounds.

RAIDEUR, s. f.,—die Steifheit, G.,—stiffness: *Raid. cadavérique*,—the *rigidity* which constitutes one of the characteristic signs of extinction of life

RAIE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Cartilaginous Fishes*,—*Raia*, L.,—die Roche, G., —Ray; constituting the type of the *Ray*-Family,—*Raiidæ*, L.; and comprehending several *edible* species, as the *Skate*,—*R. batis*, —die Glattroche, G. The *torpedo*,—TORPILLE,—was formerly included in this genus.

RAIFORT, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Raphanus* (*Tetradynamia*, *siliquos*; *Cruciferæ*), L.,—der Rettig, G.,—the Radish. The

root,—*Radis* ou *Rave*, F.,—of the cultivated species,—gemeiner oder Garten-*Rettig*,—forms a pleasant, but indigestible article of *diet*. *R. sauvage*: a *French* synonym of *Cochlearia armoracia*,—see CRANSON.

RAINURE, s. f.: in Anatomy, an *elongated depression* on the surface of a bone; giving passage, or insertion, to blood-vessel, nerve, or muscle. Telle est la *Rainure mastoïdienne* ou *digastrique*, du temporal, F.

RAISIN, s. f.: the *fruit* of the *vine*,—see VIGNE. *R. des bois*: the *fruit* of *Vaccinium myrtillus*,—see AIRELLE. — *d'ours*,—ARBOUSSIER. — *de Rénard*,—PARISETTE.

RALE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus of *Birds*, *Rallus*,—die Ralle, G.,—the Rail; constituting the type of the Family, RALLIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Rallidæ*, L.,—of Order, *Grallatores*. — s. m.: in Pathology, the sound produced, during the act of respiration, by the passage of the air through fluids which are accumulated in the respiratory tubes. Laennec,—*Traité d'Auscultation Médiate*,—distinguishes four principal species of la *respiration râlante*, or respiratory *rattle*: *R. crépitant* ou *humide*,—*Ronchus* crepitans, L.,—*Crépitation*; — *muqueux*,—*r.* mucosus,—*Gargouillement*; — *sec sonore*,—*Ronflement*; and — *sibilant sec*,—*r.* sibilans,—*Sifflement*.

RAMEAU, s. m.,—ramus, m. L.,—ὁ ὄζος, κλάδος,—der Ast, Zweig, G.: in Anatomy, the secondary division of blood-vessels and nerves: in Botany,—of the stems of plants: in Geognosy, the mountain-masses which strike off, in different directions, from the principal range or chain. RAMEUX, adj.,—ramosus, L.,—κλαδώδης, πολύοζος,—ästig, G.,—ramose; divided into *branches*; as *Caryophyllia ramea*, among the *Polypi*; and *Cenchrus ramosissimus*, among plants. RAMIFICATION, s. f.,—ramificatio, f. L.: the division into *branches*,—die Ausbreitung in *Aeste*, G.,—of a blood-vessel, nerve, or vegetable stem; and the *branches*, themselves, resulting from such division. RAMILLE, s. m.,—ramulus, m. L.,—das Aestchen, der Zweig, G.,—branchlet; twig: the ultimate division of a *branch*.

RAMPANT, adj.,—reptans, L.,—kriechend, G.,—creeping; as, in Botany, the *root*,—*Racine rampante*,—of *Antirrhinum* —, and the *stem* of *Ranunculus*—*repens*,—der *kriechende* Hahnenfuss, G.

RAMPE, s. f.,—flight of stairs: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *cavities of the cochlea*,—see LIMAÇON; one of which,—*R. externe*, ou *vestibulaire*,—*scala* vestibuli,—die Vorhofs*treppe*, G.,—opens into the vestibulum; and the other,—*R. interne*, ou *tympanique*,—*scala* tympani,—die Pauken*treppe*,—indirectly communicates, by the fenestra rotunda, with the tympanum.

RANINE, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of that portion,—arteria *ranina*, L.,—tiefe Zungenschlagader, G.,—of the *lingual* artery, which runs between the *Linguales* and *Genio-glossus*, muscles, to the apex linguæ; and of the corresponding *vein*,—*Veine ranine*,—continuous with the lingual *vein*,—die Zungenblutader, G. RANULE, s. f.,—ranula, f. L.,—die Froschleingeschwullst, G.,—see GRENOUILLETTE.

RAPACE, adj.,—rapax, L.,—ἅρπαξ,—rauberisch, raubgierig, G.,—rapacious: an epithet applied, in Ornithology, to an Order of Class, *Aves*; comprehending those birds,—*Rapaces*, F. et L.,—*Raptores*, L.,—which, as the species of the Vulture-, Falcon-, and Owl- Families,—*Vulturidæ*, *Falconidæ*, et *Strigidæ*,—subsist by *rapine*.

RAPHÉ, s. m.,—ἡ ῥαφή,—raphe, f. L.,—die Nath, G.,—a seam: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the projecting *seam-like line*, *Raphe* scroti, et perinæi, L.; which extends a radice penis usque ad anum: and, 2.—the *double line* which longitudinally traverses the whole superior surface of the corpus callosum cerebri.

RAPPORT, s. m.,—relatio, f. L.,—record: in *French* Jurisprudence, the *official document* required, from the Physician and Surgeon, in all medico-legal investigations. It comprehends, or should comprehend, under the distinct heads of *protocol*, *description*, and *results*, the preliminary observations, the authentic facts of the case, and the inferences legitimately deducible from them. In the Natural Sciences, a term,—*relation*,—synon. with AFFINITÉ.

RARIFEUILLÉ, adj.,—rarifolius, L.,—see PAUCIFOLIÉ. RARIFLORE, adj.,—rariflorus,—see PAUCIFLORE.

RASOIR, s. m.,—novacula, tonsorius culter, L.,—das Schermesser, G.,—razor: an instrument employed, in Surgery, to remove the hairs in the vicinity of wound or sore; or from parts destined to become the seat of surgical dressing or operation.

RATANHIA, s. f.: in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, *Krameria* (*Tetrandria*, *monogyn.*; *Polygaleæ*), L.; which grows in *Peru*. *Root*,—radix *Ratanhiæ*, L.,—die *Ratanhia*-Wurzel, G.,—used as a *colouring-matter* for port-wine; eminently *astringent*.

RATE, s. f.,—ὁ σπλήν,—splen, lien, m. L.,—die Milz, G.,—milt or spleen: in Anatomy, a spongy and vascular organ, deeply seated in the left hypochondriac region, with the diaphragm above; descending colon below; and cardiac extremity of the stomach, and cartilages of the false ribs, on either side. For an account of the nerves and blood-vessels, of the *spleen*,—see SPLÉNIQUE. The uses of this organ, probably connected with sanguification of the chyle, are yet unknown. It is, apparently, not essential to life.

RAYON, s. m.,—radius, m. L.,—in Anatomy, one of the bones,—*Os du rayon*, F.,—ἡ κερκίς,—die kleine Elbogenröhre, G.,—

of the fore-arm,—see RADIUS: in Zoology, the *rays*,—*radii*, L.,—die *Strahlen*, oder Gräten,—of the fins of Fishes. In Botany, the *floret*,—*ligula*,—of the circumference of *radiated* flowers; the peduncles,—*Strahlen*, —of an umbel; and the medullary processes,—*radii* medullares,—die Mark*strahlen*,—which, in all directions, issue from the circumference of the pith in the stem of arborescent dicotyledonous plants. In Physics, the sun-beam,—ἡ ἀκτὶν,—der Sonnen*strahl;* composed, 1. of the seven luminous *rays;* 2. of the obscure calorific —; and, 3. of the chemical *rays*. RAYONNANT, adj.,—radians, L.,—strahlend, G.,—radiant, radiating: moving, or disposed, in the manner of *rays* from a centre. RAYONNÉ, —radiatus,—gestrahlt,—radiated; as a *radiated* animal,—see RADIAIRE; a *radiated* flower,—eine *Strahlen*blume, G. The epithet is, also, applied, by Anatomists, to divers parts, or organs; as the ciliary ligament,—das *Strahlen*band, G.: and the ligaments which connect the tarsal extremities of the tibia and fibula; from their *radiated* structure or disposition.

RÉ-ACTIF, s. m.: in Chemistry, the designation of substances,—*reagentia*, L.,—*reagents*,—employed to ascertain the nature of bodies, determine their composition, and separate from each other, their constituent elements.

RÉACTION, s. f.,—reactio, f. L.,—die Gegenwirkung, G.: in Pathology, the *action* of an organ which *reflects upon another*, the irritation previously transmitted to itself; the increased impetus which succeeds asphyxia, or torpor, from severe commotions of the nervous system, or the influence of cold, or other depressing agents.

RÉCEPTACLE, s. m.,—receptaculum, n. L.,—der Fruchtboden, G.: in Botany, 1. the surface of the summit of the flower-stalk, which, when bearing a solitary flower, constitutes the *sedes floris*, of Grew, and the *torus*, of Salisbury; when several,—the *Clinanthe*, et *Phoranthe*, of other Botanists: 2. that part,—*placenta*,—of the interior of the pericarp, to which the seed is attached: and, 3. the organs, of various figure, which contain the sporules of the *Cryptogamous Plants*. *Receptaculum*, vel Cisterna, chyli,—der Anfang des Ductus thoracicus, G.,—see CITERNE.

RÉCHUTE, s. f.,—relapse: in Pathology, the *return* of a disease,—der *Rüchfall* einer Krankheit, G.,—during, or shortly after, convalescence: RÉCIDIVE, s. f.,—das Recidiv,—after complete recovery.

RÉCIPIENT, s. m.: in Chemistry, a *vessel* of glass; destined to *receive* the products of distillation, or other chemical process. *R. florentin*,—that, employed in the collection of essential oils: in Physics, the *receiver* of the air-pump.

RÉCLINÉ, adj.,—reclinatus, L.,—niederbogen, zurückgelegt, G.,—reclined: bent towards the earth; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Ficus*, and the *leaf* of *Calla*.

RECTANGULAIRE, adj.,—rectangulus, L., —rechteckig, G.,—rectangular: exhibiting *right angles*,—*rectos angulos*, L.

RÉCRÉMENT, s. m.,—recrementum, n. L.: in Physiology, a fluid which, as the saliva and pancreatic juice, separated from the blood by a secretory organ, *re-enters* the circulation. RÉCRÉMENTEUX, RÉCRÉMENTITIEL, adj.,—recrementitious: pertaining to, or having the characters of, *recrement*.

RÉCRÉMENTO-EXCRÉMENTITIEL, adj.,— recremento-excrementitious: an epithet applied to an animal fluid which is partly *reabsorbed*, and partly *excreted*.

RECTIFICATION, s. f.,—rectificatio, f. L., —die Rectificirung, G.: in Chemistry, the process employed for the purification of fluids, by distilling them a second time, either alone, or in admixture with other bodies. RECTIFIÉ, adj.,—rectificatus, L.,—purified; as *rectified* spirit of wine,—*rectificirter* Weingeist, G.,—by distillation.

RECTO-URÉTHRAL, adj.: an epithet designative, in Surgery, of *fistula*,—f. *recto-urethralis*, L.,—which implicates the *rectum* and *urethra*. RECTO-VAGINAL, adj.:—in Anatomy, of the *partition*,—*Cloison recto-vaginale*,—septum *r.-vaginale*, L.,—formed by adhesion of the *rectum* and *vagina*, in the female subject. RECTO-VÉSICAL, adj.,— recto-vesicalis, L.: an epithet applied to Sanson's operation for extraction of stone from the *bladder*, through the *rectum*.

RECTUM, s. m.: a term, from the *Latin*, literally signifying *straight;* and employed, by Anatomists, to designate the last and slightly curved portion,—intestinum *rectum*, L.,—der Mastdarm, G.,—of the great gut; which, succeeding the sigmoid flexure of the colon, extends from the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation, to the apex of the os coccygis, where it terminates, on the exterior of the body, by an orifice, named ANUS. RECTITE, s. f.,—rectitis, f. L.,—Mastdarmentzündung, f. G.,— inflammation of the *rectum*.

RÉCURRENT, adj.,—recurrens, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to *arteries* and *nerves;* which, after having proceeded a certain distance from, *run back* towards, the point from whence they have originated. This distribution is exhibited, 1. by the *recurrent arteries of the fore-arm;* of which there are distinguished, a. l'*Artère récurrente radiale* (— *récurrente* de l'épicondyle, Ch.),—die *zurücklaufende* Speichenschlagader, G.; b., and c. *Art. récurrente cubitale antérieure* (—*récurr.* de l'épitrochlée, Ch.),— die *zurücklaufende* Ellenbogenschl.,—et *postérieure*, branches of the ulnar; and, d. *Art. récurr. radiale postérieure* (—*récurr.* olécra-

nienne, Ch.),—arteria interossea *recurrens*, L.,—given off by the posterior interosseous: 2.—by an *artery of the leg*,—*Art. récurrente tibiale* (—*récurr.* du genou, Ch.),—die *zurücklaufende* Schienbeinschl.,—supplied by the anterior tibial: and, 3.—by a *Nerve*,—*Nerf laryngé inférieur*, ou *récurrent*,—*zurücklaufender* Nerv,—emanating from the pneumo-gastric. In Comparative Anatomy, the *nerve* which, in Insects, represents the pneumo-gastric of the higher animals, is, by Cuvier, termed the *recurrent*.

REDOUBLEMENT, s. m.: in Pathology, augmentation in the intensity,—exacerbation of the symptoms,—of a disease.

RÉDUCTION, s. f.,—reductio, f. L.: in Surgery, an operation,—die Reduction, Zurückbringung, G.,—which has, for its object, the *restitution* of displaced parts, as of the intestine in hernia, and of bones in dislocation or fracture, to their original site and relations: in Chemistry, the process,——die Wiederherstellung,—whereby a metallic oxide is deprived of its oxygen, and *reduced* to the metallic state.

RÉFLÉCHI, adj.,—reflexus, L.,—auswarts gebogen, zurückgebogen,—reflected, bent outwards: an epithet, in Botany, designative of plants, and their organs, which, as the *leaf*,—*Feuille réfléchie*,—of *Dracæna reflexa*, the *spines*,—*Aiguillons réfléchis*,—of *Rubus fruticosus*, and *stamens*,—*Etamines réfléchies* of *Urtica*,—exhibit *this* disposition.

RÉFLECTION, s. f.,—reflectio, f. L.,—die Zurückwerfung, G.: in Physics, the resilition of a rapidly moving body, as light, from the surface of another body by which its progress is arrested, at an angle equal to that of its incidence: in Physiology, the action,—das Nachdenken, die Ueberlegung, G.,—of the *reflecting* organs.

RÉFRACTION, s. f.,—refractio, f. L.,—die Strahlenbrechung, G.: in Physics, the phenomenon exhibited by rays of light, in passing obliquely from one medium to another, of different density. RÉFRANGIBLE, adj.,—refringi potens, L.,—brechbar, G.,—possessing the property of *refrangibility*,—RÉFRANGIBILITÉ, s. f.,—die Brechbarkeit.

RÉFRIGÉRANT, RÉFRIGÉRATIF, adj.,—kühlend, G.: possessing, as *refrigerant* remedies,—remedia *refrigerantia*, L.,—*kühlende* Arzeneymittel,—the properties of, RÉFRIGÉRATION, s. f.,—refrigeratio, f. L.,—die Kühlung, Abkühlung, G.,—*reduction* of the *temperature* of a body.

RÉGÉNÉRATION, s. f.,—regeneratio, f. L.,—ἡ ἀναγέννησις,—das Wiederwachsen, G.,—reproduction of a part, lost or destroyed.

RÉGIME, s. m.,—regimen, L., and E.,—die Lebensordnung, G.: in Hygiene, the regulated use of aliments,—see DIÈTE,—and of everything essential to life, in health and disease: in Botany, the popular designation of the *spadix* of the *Palmæ*. See DATTIER.

RÉGION, s. f.,—regio, f. L.,—ἡ χώρα,—die Gegend, G.: in Anatomy, a determinate space of the surface of the body, relatively to the neighbouring parts. See Velpeau, *Anatomie des Régions*, etc. 8vo. Paris. 1825.

RÈGLES, s. f. pl.: a popular designation of the *menstrual flux*,—see MENSTRUES.

RÉGLISSE, s. f.: the *French* designation of *Liquoritia vulgaris*, and its root,—see GLYCYRRHIZA.

RÈGNE, s. m.,—regnum, n. L.,—ἡ βασίλεια,—das Reich, G.,—kingdom. Systematic Naturalists have distributed all the productions of Nature into three *kingdoms*: the *Animal*, and *Vegetable*,—das Thier-, und Pflanzen*reich*, G.,—together constituting the *organic kingdom*,—*R. organique*, F.; and the *Mineral*,—das Mineral*reich*,—the *inorganic*. To these, the addition of a fourth, the *aërial* or *gaseous kingdom*, has, with questionable propriety, been proposed. All these grand Divisions necessarily admit various Sub-divisions: to the primary of which, the term, *Sub-kingdom*,—Sub-regnum, L.,—*Sous-règne*, F.,—has been, by the modern Physiographists, most happily applied. See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1829; and Jones, *General Outline of the Animal Kingdom*, 8vo. London, 1838.

RÉGULE, s. m.,—regulus, m. L.: a term applied, by the ancient Chemists, to the *pure metals*, which they regarded as *petty kings*,—*reguli*, pl., L.,—in their relation to gold, the king of metals.

RÉGULIER, adj.,—regularis, L.,—regelmässig, G.,—regular: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *pulse*, when the interval between each pulsation of the artery is *perfectly equal*; and to *diseases* when they pursue an *uninterrupted* progress: in Zoology, and Botany,—to the organs of animals, and plants, when, as the *antennæ* of certain *Insects*, and the *corolla* of *Ligustrum*, they exhibit a *regular* structure.

RÉGURGITATION, s, f.,—regurgitatio, f. L.: the act whereby gas, or other matter,—RENVOIS,—is brought, without voluntary effort, from the stomach to the mouth.

REIN, s. m.,—ren, renis, m. L.,—ὁ νεφρὸς,—die Niere, G.,—kidney. In Anatomy, the *kidneys*,—les *Reins*,—*renes*,—οἱ νεφροὶ,—die *Nieren*,—are two glandular organs, of ovoid and compressed figure; deeply situated in the lumbar region, on each side of the vertebral column; and destined to secrete urine. They are composed of two distinct substances:—an *exterior* or *cortical*,—*corticale*, F.,—and an *interior* or *tubular*,—*tubuleuse*, ou *mamelonnée*. For a more particular account of the structure of the *kidney*,—See BASSINET, et CALICE;—of its vessels, and appendages,—EMULGENT, RÉNAL, et URETÈRE:—of its pathology,—Rayer, *Traité des Maladies des Reins*, 3 vols. 8vo. avec l'*Atlas* in-Folio. Paris, 1839.

Reinaire, adj.,—renarius, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to those organs of plants; which, as the *leaf* of *Asarum europæum*, resemble, in figure, a *kidney*,—*ren*, L.

Relachant, adj.,—relaxans, L.,—relaxing: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *remedies*,—*Médicaments relachants*, F.,—remedia *relaxantia*, vel emollientia, L.,—*erweichende*, *erschlaffende* Mittel, G.,—which operate by *diminishing* the tension, or erethism, of the animal organs.

Relachement, s. m.,—relaxatio, f. L.,—ὁ ἀναχαλασμὸς, ἡ ἄνεσις,—relaxation: in Physiology, the state,—die Erschlaffung, G.,—of an organ, opposed to that of *contraction*: in Pathology, excessive *laxity* of an animal structure; as sometimes exhibited by the uvula. Relaxation, s. f.: synon. with the preceding.

Releveur, s. m,—levator, m. L.,—Aufheber, m. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* whose function consists in *elevating* the parts to which their moveable extremity is affixed. Of these, there are, 1. le *M. releveur de l'aile du nez*,—*Levator* alæ nasi, of Cowper; comprehending the *Pyramidal*, et *Transversal du nez*, of *French* Anatomists: 2.— — *commun de l'aile du nez* et *de la lèvre supérieure*,—see E'lévateur: 3. — — *commun des lèvres*,—see Canin: 4.— — *de la lèvre inférieure*,—see Houppe: 5.— — *du menton*,—see Houppe: 6.— — *de la luette*,—see Palato-Staphylin: 7.— — *de l'omoplate*,—see Angulaire: 8.— — *des côtes*,—see Sur-Costaux: 9.— — *de l'anus* (— Sous-Pubio-Coccygien, Ch): 10.— — *de l'urèthre*,—a portion of the *Transversus perinæi*, described, under this designation, by Santorini: 11.— — *de la prostate*, the anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*; which, embracing the prostate, are regarded, by the same, as a distinct muscle: and, 12.— — *du coccyx*,—see Ischio-Coccygien.

Remède, s. m.,—remedium, n. L.,—das Arzeneimittel, Heilmittel, G.,—remedy: a term designative of every snbstance which is calculated to remove, or effect a salutary alteration in the symptoms of, a disease.

Rémission, s. f.,—remissio, f. L.,—der Nachlass, die Remission, G.: in Pathology, that *cessation* of febrile symptoms, which occurs between the paroxysms of *remittent fever*,—febris *remittens*, L.,—*nachlassendes*, *remittirendes* Fieber, G.: also, the *diminution*,—die Verminderung,—of those symptoms, in fever of the continued type; or of morbid phenomena in general.

Remora, s. m.: in Surgery, a *bandage* destined to retain displaced parts, or organs, in their natural situation: in Ichthyology, the specific designation of a *marine fish*,—*Echeneis remora*,—see Echénéide.

Rénal, adj.,—renalis, L.,—zu den *Nieren* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to, formed in, or implicating, the *kidney*,—see Rein; as, in Anatomy, 1. the *renal arteries*,—*Artères rénales*, ou *émulgentes*, F.,—die *Nieren*schlagadern, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta: 2. *Veins*,—venæ *renales*, L.,—die *Nieren*blutadern,—which pour their blood into the inferior cava: 3. the *nervous plexuses*,—*Plexus rénaux*,—das rechte und das linke *Nieren*geflecht, G.,—constituted by twigs from the solar or cœliac plexus, from the external part of the semi-lunar ganglia, and from the expansion of the lesser splanchnic nerves; and, 4. the *renal capsules*,—die *Nieren*kapseln,—see Succenturiaux: in Pathology, *renal calculi*, and *inflammation*, —see Calcul, et Néphrite.

Réniforme, adj.,—reniformis, L.,—nierenförmig, G.,—reniform: exhibiting the *figure* of the human *kidney*; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Asplenium reniforme*, and the *anther* of *Glechoma hederacea*.

Renonculacées, s. f. pl.,—*Ranunculaceæ*, L.,—die Ranunkelgewächse, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; having, for type, the genus, *Ranunculus*,—see

Renoncule, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ranunculus* (*Polyandria*, *polygyn.*; *Ranunculaceæ*), L.,—die Ranunkel, der Hahnenfuss, Krahenfuss, G.,—the Crowfoot,—τὸ βατράχιον, of the *Greeks*; comprehending numerous species which ordinarily contain an acrid principle. Thus, the fresh *leaf* of la *Renoncule âcre*, ou *bouton d'or*,—*R. acris*,—der scharfe *Hahnenfuss*, G.,—is *epispastic*; and the *root* of la *Ren. bulbeuse*,—*R. bulbosus*,—der knollige *Hahnenf.*,—*rubefacient*. Of *Ren. scélérate*,—*R. sceleratus*,—der giftige *Hahn.*,—the whole plant is *poisonous*; and *Ren. flammete*, ou la *petite douve*,—*R. flammula*,—der kleine Sumpf*hahnenfuss*, kleines Speerkraut,—induces, when eaten by the horse, swelling and gangrene. For an account of *Ren. chélidoine*,—die Feigen-*Ranunkel*,—see Ficaire. See, also, Roques, *Phytographie Médicale*, vol. ii, p. 110.

Renouée, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Polygonum* (*Octandria*, *trigyn.*) L.,—τὸ Πολύγονον, of the *Greeks*; constituting the type of the Polygynées; and comprizing many species. Of these, may be distinguished, 1. the *Buck-wheat*,—le *Sarrasin*, F.,—*P. fagopyrum*,—der Buchweizen, G.; and, 2. the *Tartarian*,—*Blé noir de Tartarie*, —*P. tartaricum*,—der Sibirische Buchw,—cultivated for their *farina*: 3. the *climbing*—, —*Blé noir liseron*,—*P. convolvulus*,—die Buchwinde,—producing *edible seeds*; 4. the *bistort*,—die Viperwurz,—see Bistorte: 5. the *Knot-grass*,—la *Ren. vulgaire*, ou *Centinode*,—*P. aviculare*,—der Wegetritt, Vogelknöterich, Vogelwegetritt,—the *seeds* of which are *emetic*; and, 6. the *Water-pepper*,—le *Poivre d'eau*,—*P. hydropiper*,—der Wasserpfeffer,—*acrid* and *diuretic*.

Renouer, s. m.,—a bone-setter.

RENVERSEMENT, s. m.,—eversion, inversion. *Renv. de matrice*,—see ANASTROPHIE. — *de paupière*,—see ECTROPION. *Renv.*, ou *Chute, de rectum*,—*procidentia*, vel *prolapsus* ani,—ἡ πρόπτωσις ἀρχοῦ,—der *Vorfall* des Mastdarms,—see PROCTOPTOSE. *Renv. de Vessie*,—see EXSTROPHIE.

RENVOIS, s. m. pl.: the matters brought up by regurgitation.

RÉPERCUSSIF, adj.,—repercutiens, L.,—zurücktreibend, G.,—repercussive: an epithet designative, in Therapeutics, of *remedies*,—medicamina *repellentia*,—τὰ ἀποκρουστικὰ,—*zurücktreibende* Arzneien, G.;—which, as astringents and cold, when applied to the exterior of an inflamed part, *repel* to the interior the redundant fluids.

RÉPERCUSSION, s. f.,—repercussio, f. L.,—der Zurückstoss, G.: the action of *repellent* remedies; the disappearance of tumour, or cutaneous exanthema, from the application of *such* remedies.

RÉPLETION, s. f.,—repletio, f. L.,—see PLÉTHORE.

REPOUSSOIR, s. m.,—repulsorium, n. L.: in Surgery, an *instrument* employed in the extraction of the roots of teeth. *R. d'arrêtes*,—probang: an instrument destined to propel foreign bodies which obstruct the œsophagus, into the stomach.

REPRODUCTION, s. f., F., G., and E.,—reproductio, f. L.: the action whereby organized beings perpetuate their species. The term is peculiarly applicable to plants.

REPTILE, s. m., and adj.,—reptilis, L.,—τὸ ἑρπετὸν, ἑρπετὸς,—*kriechendes* Thier, kriechend, G.,—a reptile, creeping. REPTILES, s. m. pl.,—*Reptilia*, L.,—τὰ Ερπετὰ,—die Reptilien, G.: in Zoology, the first Order of the Class, *Amphibia*, of Linnæus; including his genera, *Testudo, Rana, Draco*, and *Lacerta*; and the third Class of the *Vertebrata*, of Cuvier, consisting of the *Chelonian, Saurian, Ophidian*, and *Batrachian* Orders. In modern Systems, the *Reptile*-Class comprehends only the three former: while the last constitutes a distinct Class,—see AMPHIBIE. The *Reptiles*, thus restricted, possess, in common with the *Amphibians*, red and cold blood, a trilocular heart, and two ovaries, with the oviducts terminating in a cloaca; and are destitute, like *them*, of diaphragm, epiglottis, mammary gland, hair and feathers: but distinguished by a pulmonary respiration through every period of life. Several of the *Chelonian* and *Saurian Reptiles*, and their ova,—see CHÉLONÉE, et IGUANIENS,—supply delicate articles of human sustenance: and the savage of *Africa* still, as in the days of Pliny, feeds upon *snakes*,—see OPHIOPHAGE.

RÉPULSION, s. f.,—repulsio, f. L.,—ἡ ἄντωσις, ἡ ἀπόκρουσις,—die Zurückstossung, G.: in Physics, the force whereby bodies, or their molecules, mutually repel each other; also, the effect resulting from the operation of this force.

RÉSEAU, s. m.,—rete vel reticulum, n. L.,—τὸ δίκτυον,—das Netz, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the reticulated intermixture of blood-vessels, lymphatics, or nervous filaments. *R. admirable* ou *merveilleux*, F.,—*rete* mirabile, L.,—Wunder*netz*, G.: the vascular *network* formed by the internal carotid and vertebral arteries, in the basis cranii of the higher animals. In Botany, the delicate filamentous structure which descends from the border of the pileus of certain of the *Agarici*, to the stem.

RÉSECTION, s. f.,—die Wegschneidung, G.: in Surgery, an operation,—ossium *resectio*, L.,—consisting in removal, by the saw, of extremities of bones, either in caries, or unconsolidated fracture of these organs.

RÉSERVOIR, s. m.,—receptaculum, n. L.,—Behälter, m. G.,—receptacle: in Anatomy, a cavity, or dilated portion of a vessel, wherein a fluid is collected. *R. de la bile*,—see CHOLÉCYSTE; — *du chyle*,—see CITERNE; — *des larmes*,—SAC *Lacrymal*; — *de l'urine*,—VESSIE. See, also, SINUS.

RÉSIDU, s. m.,—residuum, n. L.,—das Uebrige, G.,—residue: the substance which *remains* after a chemical operation.

RÉSINE, s. f.,—resina, f. L.,—ἡ ῥητίνη,—das Harz, G.,—resin: in Chemistry, an immediate principle of vegetables; composed of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon; and ordinarily exhibiting a concrete and fragile structure. For an account of the principal *resins*, see ANIMÉ, E'LÉMI, GAÏAC-INE, LAQUE, et PICROMEL.

RÉSOLUTIF, adj.,—resolvens, L.,—resolvent: an epithet applied, in Therapeutics, to *remedies*,—medicamenta *resolventia*, L.,—*auflösende* Arzneien, G.,—which favour the *resolution*,—RÉSOLUTION. s. f.,—resolutio, f. L.,—die Auflösung, G.,—of a swollen or inflamed part. *Rés. des membres*,—synon. with PARALYSIE.

RÉSONANCE, s. f.,—resonantia, f. L.,—der Wiederklang, G.: a term applied, by some writers, to *fracture*,—*Fr. par résonance*,—of the skull by counter-stroke.

RÉSORPTION, s. f.,—resorptio, f. (*resorbere*, to absorb afresh), L.: the absorption of a fluid or other matter, as of serum, blood, or pus, which has previously been poured out, or secreted, into any cavity, or structure, of the animal body.

RESPIRABILITÉ, s. f.,—respirabilitas, f. L.,—die Einathembarkeit, G.,—respirability: the quality of a gas which is *respirable*,—RESPIRABLE, adj.,—respirabilis, L.,—einathembar, G.,—fit for *respiration*. See

RESPIRATION, s. f.,—respiratio, f., respiratus, m. L.,—ἡ ἀναπνοὴ,—das Athem, Athemholen, G.: in Physiology, the function whereby the blood, or vital fluid, of an organized being, from contact with the at-

mospheric air, undergoes chemical changes, of a nature not yet precisely known; and is fitted for the sustenance of animal and vegetable life. In the higher animals which, as the *Vertebrata*, respire by lungs or gills, *respiration* consists of mechanical and chemical phenomena; and the blood is sent by the vascular into the respiratory apparatus, for the purposes of aëration. In the lower, on the contrary, as in Insects, the air is conveyed to the circulating fluid, through tracheæ or air-tubes, which, opening on the exterior by spiracula, are distributed, in minute ramifications, on its containing vessels.

Resserré, adj.,—astrictus, L.: an epithet applied to the *bowels*,—alvus *astricta*, L.,—when suffering from constipation.

Restauration, s. f.,—restauratio, refectio, f. L.,—ἡ ἀνάληψις, ἀνάπτυξις,—die Wiederherstellung, G.,—restoration: *restitution*, or recovery, of the physical powers, when exhausted by inordinate exertion or disease.

Rétention, s. f.,—retentio, f. L.,—die Verhaltung, G.: in Pathology, a morbid accumulation of solid or of liquid matter in the cavity of an organ from which it is naturally discharged. *Retention* must be distinguished from suppression, the result of a defective or suspended secretion. Thus, *retention of urine*,—urinæ *retentio*, L.,—die Urin*verhaltung*, G.,—consequent on an urethral stricture or prostatic enlargement, differs alike, in its nature and treatment, from the suppression caused by nephritis or by a profound and ordinarily fatal affection of the brain and nervous system.

Réticulaire, ou Rétiforme, adj.,—reticularis, retiformis, L.,—netzartig, netzförmig, G.,—reticular, retiform: resembling, or exhibiting the structure of, a *net*, —*rete*, L.,—see Réseau.

Réticule, s. m.,—reticulum, n. L.,—das Netz, G.: in Botany, the *fibrous sheath* which surrounds the base of the *leaf* of the *Palmæ*. Réticulé, adj.,—netzig, G.,—reticulated: marked with *cross lines*; as, in Zoology, the *shell* of *Murex reticulosus*; the *wing* of the *Hemerobi*, and *elytron* of *Hexodon reticulatum*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Weinmannia*—, and *fruit* of *Anona reticulata*.

Rétine. s. f.,—retina, f., vel tunica nervea oculi, L.,—die *Netz*haut, oder Markhaut, im Auge, G.: in Anatomy, a soft pulpy, delicate, greyish, and semi-transparent *membrane*; extending from the optic nerve, of which it is regarded as an expansion, to the crystalline lens; embracing the vitreous humour; and lining the choroid coat without adhering to either. It is formed by two closely adherent, and almost inseparable, layers of membrane:—the *internal*, soft and medullary; the *external*, strong and fibrous: and constitutes the peculiar organ, or seat, of the sense of vision. Rétinite, s. f.,—retinitis, f. L.,—die Entzündung der *Netzhaut*, G.,—inflammation of the *retina*.

Rétorte, s. f.,—retorta, L.,—Cornue.

Rétractilité, s. f.,—retractilitas, f. L., —die Zurüchziehbarkeit, G.,—retractility: the quality of that which is Rétractile, adj.,—retractilis, L.,—zurückziehbar, G.,—susceptible of *retraction*,—see

Rétraction, s. f.,—retractio, f. L.,—ἡ ἀντίσπασις,—die Zurückziehung, G.: the condition of a part, or organ, as the testis, when *drawn in* towards the body; the *shortening*,—*raccourcissement*, F.,—of a limb, as of the thigh, in fracture or dislocation.

Rétrécissement, s. m.,—coarctatio, f. L.,—die Verengerung, G.,—contraction: the *narrowing*, or *obliteration*, of the capacities, or calibre, of a cavity or canal; as of the colon, or urethra. Rétréci, adj.,—coarctatus, constrictus, L.,—verengert, verschmalert, G.,—contracted: exhibiting the state of *narrowing* or *contraction*.

Rétrocession, s. f.,—retrocessio, f. L., —das Zurückgehen, Zurücktreten, G.: in Pathology, the *retrogradation*, or *metastasis*, of a disease from the surface, to an internal organ, of the animal body: in Obstetrics, the *backward movement* of the coccyx in the act of parturition.

Rétroversion, s. f.: a term employed to designate that condition, or deviation from the natural site, of the *womb*,—*retroversio* uteri, L.,—see Hystéroloxie,—wherein the fundus of the organ lies in the concavity of the sacrum; and the neck behind the symphysis pubis.

Rétus, adj.,—retusus, L.,—eingedrückt, G.: terminated by a slight *sinuosity* or *hollow*; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Aloe retusa*: indented; as, in Zoology, the *corselet* of divers of the *Scarabæi*.

Révasserie, s. f.: a term applied, by *French* writers, to the fearful and incongruous dreams which frequently characterize disturbed sleep.

Réveil, s. m.,—das Erwachen, G.,—waking: the transition from sleep to consciousness. *R. en sursaut*; abrupt starting from sleep; produced by frightful dream, palpitation, or pain; and frequently occurring in diseases of the heart, incubus and other severe affections of the nervous system. *Rév. matin*: in Botany, a species of *spurge*,—*Euphorbia helioscopia*,—die Sonneneuphorbie, G.,—see Euphorbe; the *juice* of which is highly *acrid* and *irritating*.

Réverbération, s. f.,—reverberatio, f. L.,—die Zurückstrahlung, G.: the *reflexion* of light and heat from bodies which do not absorb them. Réverbére, s. m.,—reverberatorium, n. L.,—Scheinwerfer, m. G.: the *metallic plate* appended to lamps, in order to augment the intensity of their light.

RÉVOLUTÉ, adj.,—revolutus, L.,—zurückgerollt, zurückgebogen, G.,—rolled, or bent, back; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Hypericum revolutum*; the *sepal* of *Stercularia platanifolia*, and *stigma* of *Epilobium spicatum*.

RÉVULSIF, adj.,—revulsivus, L.,—ἀντισπαστικὸς,—ableitend, G.,—revulsive: an epithet designative of *remedies* which, as blood-letting in the foot, blister, and rubefacient, *divert* irritation from any organ wherein it may be seated. RÉVULSION, s. f.,—revulsio, f. L.,—ἡ ἀντίσπασις,—das Ableiten, G.: the action of *revulsive* remedies; the consequences of *such* action.

RHACOSE, s. f.,—ἡ ῥάκωσις,—rhacosis, f. L.,—die *Erschlaffung* des Hodensacks. G.,—*relaxation* of the scrotum.

RHAGADE, s. m.,—rhagas, f. L.,—die Schrunde, Hautschrunde, G.,—chap,—see GERCURE: a term commonly employed to designate the *dry fissures*,—die trockenen *Risse*, G.,—of the integuments of the hand and foot; and, more especially, the *narrow* and *elongated ulcerations*,—*Rhagades*, pl., F., et L.,—αἱ ῥαγάδες,—die Risse, G.,—which, ordinarily of syphilitic origin, occur about the orifices of the mucous membranes,—particularly the anus.

RHAGOÏDE, adj.,—rhagoides, rhagoideus, L.,—traubenartig, G.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *membrane of the eye*,—*M. Uveé*,—ἡ ῥαγοειδὴς μῆνιγξ,—*rhagodes* tunica, L.,—die *Traubenhaut*, G.;—from its resemblance, in colour, to a *grape*,—τὸ ῥάγιον.

RHAMNOÏDES, s. f. pl.,—*Rhamni, Rhamnoideæ*, L.,—die *Kreuzdorn*-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus *Rhamnus*,—see NERPRUN.

RHEXIS, s. f. F., et L.: a term borrowed from the *Greek*, ῥῆξις; and employed to designate the *rupture*,—die Zerreissung, G.,—of a vein, or spontaneous *bursting* of a purulent collection.

RHINALGIE, s. f.,—rhinalgia, f. (ῥὶν, the nose, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Nasenschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *nose*.

RHINENCÉPHALE, s. m.,—rhinencephalus, m. (ῥὶν, the nose, ἐγκεφαλὸς, the brain), L.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to a genus of *unocular monsters*; characterized by the conversion of the *nose* into a sort of proboscis. Kraus justly designates this term as a "somewhat extraordinary compound."

RHINENCHYTE, s. f.,—ὁ ῥινεγχύτης,—rhinenchytes, f. L.,—die Nasenspritze, G.: a *syringe* for the injection of water, or medicated fluids,—remedia *rhinenchyta*, L.,—die *Nasen*mittel, G.,—into the *nasal fossæ*.

RHINENCHYSE, s. f.,—ἡ ῥινεγχυσία,—rhinenchysia, f. L.,—das *Einspritzen* in die *Nase*, G.: the act of *nasal injection*.

RHINOCARCINÔME, s. m.,—rhinocarcinoma, n. L.,—der Nasenkrebs, G.,—*cancer* of the *nose*.

RHINOPHONIE, s. f.,—rhinophonia, f. L.,—das *Sprechen* durch die *Nase*, G.,—*speaking* through the *nose*.

RHINOCNESME, s. m.,—rhinocnesmus m. L.,—das Nasenjucken, Nasenkriebeln, G.,—*itching* of the *nostrils*.

RHINOPLASTIQUE, s. f., and adj.,—*rhinoplastica* ars, L.,—die Rhinoplastik, G.,—rhinoplastics: the act of *constructing* artificial, or restoring lost, *noses*.

RHINORRHAGIE, s. f.,—rhinorrhagia, f. (ῥὶν, the nose, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—das Nasenbluten, G.,—see EPISTAXIS.

RHINOSTEGNOSE, s. f.,—rhinostegnosis, f. L.,—die Nasenverstopfung, G.,—an *obstruction* (στέγνωσις) of the *nasal fossæ*.

RHIZAGRE, s. m.,—ἡ ῥιζάγρα,—rhizagra, f. L.: an *instrument* designed for *extraction* of the *roots*, or fangs, of teeth,—ein Instrument zum *Ausziehen* der Zahn*wurzeln*, G.

RHIZONYCHION, s. m.,—rhizonychium, n. (ῥίζα, root, ὄνυξ, a nail), L.,—das Klauenglied, Nagelglied, G.: according to Illiger, that *phalanx of the toe*, in *Mammifera*, and Birds, which supports the *nail*, or *claw*.

RHIZOPHAGE, adj.,—ῥιζοφάγος,—rhizophagus, L.,—rhizophagous: *feeding* upon *roots*. Synon. with RADICIVORE.

RHODOMEL, s. m.,—see MIEL *rosat*.

RHŒAS, s. m.: in Pathology, absence, or atrophy, of the caruncula lacrymalis.

RHOMBOÏDAL, RHOMBOÏDE, adj.,—ῥομβοειδὴς,—rhomboides, rhomboideus, L.,—rautenförmig, G.,—rhomboid, rhomboidal: exhibiting the figure of the *rhomb*,—ὁ ῥόμβος,—die Raute, G.; as, in Anatomy, a *dorsal muscle*,—*M. rhomboïde* (— DORSO-SCAPULAIRE, Ch.),—consisting of two distinct fasciculi, and hence described, by Zootomists, as constituting two muscles: the *lesser* or *superior*, and *greater* or *inferior rhomboid*,—*Rhomboideus* minor et major, L.,—kleiner und grosser *Rauten*muskel, G.: in Zoology, the *testaceous covering* of *Arca rhombea*; the *wing* of certain *Lepidoptera*; and the *spots* on the *body* of *Coluber rhombeatus*: in Botany, the *leaf*,—*rautenförmiges* Blatt, G.,—of *Campanula rhomboidalis*, and the *fruit* of *Mirobolanus rhomboidea*.

RHUBARBE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rheum* (*Enneandria, trigyn.*; *Polygoneæ*), L.,—die od. das Rhabarber, G.,—the Rhubarb-plant. Of the few species which it comprizes, *R. palmatum* (ächte *Rhabarber*, G.), *undulatum*, and *compactum*, natives of *China*, *Tartary*, and *South-Russia*, indiscriminately yield the well-known *tonic* and *purgative root*,—τὸ ῥᾶ-βάρβαρον,—*Racine de Rhubarbe*, F.,—radix *Rhabarbari* vel *Rhei*, L.,—das Rhabarber, G.,—*medicinally* employed in Europe. The *edible rhubarb*,—*R. rhaponticum* (die thracische *Rh.* G.) possesses *analogous*, but less potent, qualities.

French and *German Officinal Preparations:* an *Aqueous Extract*,—Extractum Rhei, *Ph. Gall.*,—Wässeriges Rhabarberextract, G.; and a *Syrup*,—Syrupus de Rhabarbaro,—Rhabarbersaft. *French: Troches*,—Tabellæ de Rheo. *German:* a *Compound Extract*,—Zusammengesetztes Rh.-extract; and an *Aqueous* and *Vinous Tincture*,—Wässeriges und Weinige Rh.-tinctur. *Rhubarb* takes its designation, according to some Philologists, from ῥᾶ, the ancient name of the *Volga*, whence the supplies of this celebrated root were obtained by the *Greeks;* and the epithet, βάρβαρον,—which clearly indicates its exotic origin. Others assert that ῥᾶ simply signifies a *root;* and trace to this source, the etymology of the specific name of the common edible *Rhubarb*,—*R. rhaponticum*,—ῥᾶ ποντικὸν,—the *pontic root*. *Rhubarb* is the *Raved*, of *Arabian* writers; and *ta hoam*, of the *Chinese*.

Rhumatalgie, s. f.,—rheumatalgia, f. L.,—chronischer *rheumatischer Schmerz*, G.,—chronic *rheumatic pain*,—Rhumatisme.

Rhumatique, Rhumatismal, adj.,—ῥευματικὸς,—rheumaticus, rheumatismalis, L.,—rheumatisch, G.,—rheumatic, rheumatismal, pertaining to —; Rhumatisant, adj.,—suffering from,

Rhumatisme, s.m.,—rheumatismus, m (ῥεῦμα, ῥευματισμὸς, a fluxion), L.,—der Rheumatismus, Muskelschmerz, die Flusskrankheit, das Gliederreissen, G.: in Pathology, inflammation, acute or chronic, of the muscular, fibrous, and synovial tissues; and hence distinguished into *Rh. aigu*, et *chronique*, F.,—der acute und chronische *Rheumatismus*, G. *Rheumatism* constitutes, with Gout, the 5th Order of the *Phlegmasiæ*, in the *Nosographie Philosoph.* of Pinel.

Rhumatopyre, s. f.,—rheumatopyra, f. (ῥεῦμα,—πῦρ, fever), L.,—ein rheumatisches Fieber, G.,—rheumatic fever.

Rhume, s. m.,—τὸ ῥεῦμα,—rheuma, n. L.,—rheum: a term, in Pathology, literally signifying *catarrh*, and, particularly,—when employed alone,—*bronchial catarrh*. *R. du cerveau*,—*rheuma* narium, L.: synon. with Coryza. *R. de poitrine*,—*rheuma* pectoris,—see Bronchite.

Rhythme, s.m.,—ὁ ῥυθμὸς,—Rhythmus, m. L., and G.,—rhythm: the order, or proportion, existing between different parts of a whole,—between phenomena dependent on the same cause; as the pulsations of an artery, the vibrations of a sonorous body, and the modulations of the human voice.

Ricin, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Ricinus (Monoecia, monadelph; Euphorbiaceæ)*, L.,—the Palma Christi; comprehending, with a few other exotic species, the *Castor-Oil Plant*,—le *Ric. ordinaire*,—*R. communis*,—der Wunderbaum, Kreuzbaum, G.; from the *seeds* of which, a native of *India*, the well-known *purgative*, *Castor-oil*,—Oleum Ricini,—das Ricinusöl,—see Huile,—is obtained.

Ride, s. f.,—ἡ ῥυτὶς,—ruga, f. L.,—die Runzel, G.,—wrinkle: the *groove*, or *fold*, which occurs in the integuments of the human visage, and the mucous membrane of the vagina. Ridé, adj.,—rugosus, L.,—gerunzelt, G.,—wrinkled: marked with *rugæ;* as, in Zoology, the *testaceous envelope* of *Cerithium rugosum:* in Botany, the *fruit* of *Astragalus corrugatus*.

Rire, s.m.,—risus, m. L.,—ὁ γέλως,—das Gelächter, G.,—laughter. *Rire canin* ou *Spasme cynique*,—*risus* caninus, L.: a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of one of the commissures of the lips, and of the corresponding cheek. *R. Sardonien* ou *Sardonique*,—*risus* sardonicus, L.,—das sardonische *Lachen*, G.,—sardonic *grin:* a convulsive affection of the lips and cheek; which frequently precedes, or accompanies, tetanus; and is said, also, to attack persons who have eaten a species of *Ranunculus* indigenous in *Sardinia*.

Riz, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Oryza*, *(Hexandria, monogynia; Gramineæ)*, L.,—ἡ Ὄρυζα,—der Reiss, G.,—Rice. The *seed* of the *common* species,—*O. sativa*,—a native of *China*, is amylaceous and *nutritive;* and a decoction of it,—*rice*-gruel,—Decoctum *Oryzæ*,—*emollient*, and slightly *restringent*.

Roboratif, adj.,—roborans, L.,—see Corroborant.

Rocambole, s. f., F., and G.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Allium*,—See Ail. A native of *Germany* and *France*, *A. scorodoprasum*,—der Aberlauch, G.,—resembles, in its properties, *A. sativum*.

Rocher, s. m.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to one of the three portions of the *temporal bone;* from its *rock*-like hardness,—see Pétré.

Roideur, s. f.,—die Starrheit, Steifigkeit, G.,—stiffness. *R. cadavérique*, F.,—corporis *rigiditas*, L.,—*rigidity* of body: the peculiar condition, ordinarily acquired by the limbs of animals soon after death; and constituting one of the most infallible signs of extinction of life.

Romarin, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rosmarinus (Diandria, monogynia; Labiatæ)*, L.,—the Rosemary. The *officinal* species,—*Rom. ordinaire*, F.—*R. officinalis*,—der Rosmarin, G.,—a native of *South-Europe*, yields a fragrant and *stimulating Oil*,—Oleum Rorismarini, L.,—das Rosmarinöl, G.: and from it are prepared, by the *French*, and *Germans*, an *Officinal Spirit*,—Alcoolatum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Rosmarinspiritus, G.; and, by the *latter*, a *Compound Water*,—Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ,—Ungarisches Wasser; and *Ointment*,—Zusammengesetzte R.-salbe.

Ronce, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Rubus (Icosandria, polygyn.; Rosaceæ)*, L.,—ἡ βάτος,—the Bramble; comprehending many

species. Several of these, as la *R. bleue*, F.,—*R. cæsius*,—der Bocksbeerenstrauch, G.; *R. noire* ou *ordinaire*,—*R. fruticosus*,—τὸ βάτον,—der Brombeerstrauch; and *R. idæus*,—βάτος ἰδαία,—see FRAMBOISIER,—yield acidulous and *laxative fruits*, of delicious flavour.

ROND, adj.,—teres, L.,—rund, G.,—round: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, which exhibit a *rounded* figure; as, 1. certain *Ligaments*: of these, may be distinguished, a. the *round* ligament, —*L. rond*, F.,—which connects the radius and ulna, at the radio-cubital articulation; b. the ligamentum *teres*, L.,—*kegelförmiges* Band, G.,—whereby the head of the thigh-bone is fixed to the acetabulum; c. the *round ligament of the liver*,—l. *teres* hepatis, —das *runde* Leberband; and, d. the *round ligaments of the womb*,—die *runden* Mutterbänder: and, 2. the following *muscles of the shoulder and the fore-arm*: a. le *Muscle petit rond* (— SUS-SCAPULO-TROCHITÉRIEN, Ch.),—*Teres* minor, L.,—kleiner *runder* Armmuskel, G.; b. *grand rond* (— SCAPULO-HUMÉRAL, Ch),—*Teres* major,—grosser *runder* — ; and, c. *M. rond pronateur* (— EPITROCHLO-RADIAL, Ch.),—Pronator radii *teres*,—*runder* Vorwärtsdreher, G.

RONFLEMENT, s.m.,—ὁ ῥόγχος,—ronchus, m. L.,—das Schnarchen, G.,—snoring: the noise caused by the passage of the air through the fauces and nasal fossæ in respiration, either during sleep or the invasion of certain diseases, as Apoplexy.

RONGEURS, s. m. pl.,—*Rodentia*, n. pl. L., —die Nagenden, G.: the fifth Order of *Mammifera*, in the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier; comprehending unguiculated animals which, as the *Beaver*, and the *Hare*,—see CASTOR, et LIÈVRE,—are characterized by the possession of two large incisor teeth in each jaw, and the absence of the canine or *cuspidati*; and, consequently destined to *knaw* their food. Synon. with the *Glires*, of Linnæus, and Blumenbach.

ROSACÉ, adj.,—rosaceus, L.,—ῥοδοειδής,—rosenartig, G.,—rosaceous, rose-like: an epithet specifically designative, in Zoology, and Botany, of animals and plants, whose organs, as the *ambulacra* of *Clypeaster rosaceus*, and the *scales* of the *involucrum* of *Protea rosacea*, are disposed like the petals of the simple *rose*. ROSACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Rosaceæ*, L.,—die *Rosen*-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Rosa*,—see ROSIER.

ROSAT, s. m., et adj.: a term applied to all *pharmaceutical preparations*, of which, as le *Miel*, et le *vinaigre*, *rosat*, the *rose* constitutes an ingredient.

ROSÉE, s. f.,—ros, m. L.,—ἡ δρόσος,—der Thau, G.,—dew: a meteorological phenomenon, consisting in the condensation of water on plants, by the cold of night; and dependent partly on the process of transpiration in plants themselves, and, partly, on vapours exhaled by the earth, or aqueous fluid precipitated from the atmosphere.

ROSIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rosa* (*Icosandria*, *polygyn.*), L.,—τὸ Ῥόδον,—die Rose, der Rosenstrauch, G.,—the Rose-tree; constituting the type of the *Rosaceæ*, and comprehending numerous species. Of these, the following are *medicinally* employed: 1. le *Rosier à cent feuilles*,—*R. centifolia*,—die Centifolienrose, G.; 2. *R. de Provins*,—*R. Gallica*,—die Provinzrose; 3. l'*Eglantier sauvage*,—*R. canina*,—Hundsrose,—see CYNORRHODON; and, 4. *R. blanc*, —*R. alba*,—die weisse *Rose*,—the *flowers* of which are reputed *laxative*. *French* and *German Officin. Preparations*: a *Conserve*,—Conserva Rosarum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Rosenconserve, G.; a *Honey*,—Mellitum de Rosis,—Rosenhonig; an *Ointment*,—Unguentum rosatum,—Rosensalbe; a *Vinegar*,—Acetum rosatum,—Rosenessig; and *Water*,—Aqua rosarum,—Rosenwasser,—impregnated, by distillation, with the fragrant *Essential Oil*, —Oleum Rosarum,—Rosenöl. *French*: an *Oil* medicated with *Roses*,—Oleum Rosatum. *German*: a *Julep*, and *Tincture*,—Rosenjulep, und Säuerliche Rosen-tinctur.

ROTACÉ, adj.,—rotaceus, L.,—rädförmig, G.,—rotaceous: exhibiting the figure of a *wheel*,—*rota*, L.; as, in Botany, the *wheel*-shaped *corolla*,—*rädförmige* Blumenkrone, G.,—of *Gentiana rotata*, and *nectary*,—Nectarium *rotatum*, L.,—of *Narcissus poeticus*. The *Rotaceæ* constitute an Order of Plants in the Natural System of Linnæus.

ROTACISME, s. m.,—ὁ ῥωταχισμός,—Rhotacismus, m. L., and G.: in the original *Greek*, the strong or frequent enunciation of the letter *r*: according to the *French* Lexicographers, vicious enunciation of that letter,—see GRASSEYEMENT.

ROTATEUR, s. m.,—rotator, m. L.,—Umdreher, m. G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to those *muscles*,—*umdrehende* Muskeln, G.,—which are destined to accomplish the *rotation*,—ROTATION, s. f. F., and G., —rotatio, f. L.,—of the part, or organ, to which they are attached.

ROTIFÈRE, adj.,—rotiferus, L.,—rotiferous, wheel-bearing: an epithet applied to *animalcula* which are furnished with vibratile cilia disposed, in circles, in the vicinity of the mouth, and exhibiting, when in action, the appearance of *wheels*. The *Rotifera*, vel *Rotatoria*,—ROTIFÈRES, ou ROTATOIRES, s. f. pl.,—die *Räder*thiere, G.,—constitute the 1st Order of Class, *Infusoria*, of the *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier; and 2nd Class of the 2nd Sub-regnum, *Nematoneura*, of modern *British* Zoologists. See, also, the magnificent work,—p. 384,—of Ehrenberg, *Die Infusionsthierchen*, Fol. Leipzig, 1838.

ROTULE, s. f.,—rotula (literally, a *little wheel*), patella, f. L.,—ἡ ἐπιγονατὶς, μύλη,—die Kniescheibe, G.,—knee-pan: in Anatomy, the flat, thick, rounded *bone*, developed, from one point of ossification, in the substance of the common tendon of the extensor muscles of the leg, anteriorly to the knee-joint; and fixed to the anterior superior part of the tibia, by a continuation of that tendon, named Ligamentum patellæ, L.,—*Ligament rotulien*, F.,—das Kniescheibenband, G.

ROTUNDIFOLIÉ, adj.,—rundblättrig, G.,—round-leaved: bearing *round leaves*,—*rotunda folia*, L.; as, in Botany, *Cocculus rotundifolius*, and *Malva rotundifolia*.

ROUGE, adj.,—ruber, L.,—ἐρυθρὸς,—roth, G.,—red: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to animals, and plants, which, as *Trochilus rubineus*, and *Passiflora rubra*, exhibit—: in Pathology, to diseases which, as *Scarlet fever*,—*Fièvre rouge*, F.,—febris *rubra*, L.,—das *rothe* Fieber, G.,—are characterized by a cutaneous efflorescence, of, *this* colour. ROUGÉATRE, adj.,—rubescens, L.,—röthlich, G.,—reddish, slightly red.

ROUGEOLE, s. f.,—rubeola, f., morbilli, m. pl. L.,—die Masern, Rötheln, G.,—measles: in Pathology, a disease, of acute and exanthematous character; apparently unknown to the Ancients: the period of its introduction into Europe undetermined. Transmissible by infection; and rarely occurring, a second time, in one subject. It constitutes the 3rd genus of Order, *Phlegmasies Cutanées*, of Pinel; and has been distributed, by Willan, into three species, or varieties: *Rubeola vulgaris*, — *sine Catarrho*, et — *nigra*.

ROUGEURS, s. f., pl.: the popular designation of slight *cutaneous phlegmasiæ*.

ROUILLE, s. f.,—rubigo, f. L.,—der Rost, G.,—rust: in Chemistry, the reddish-brown powder, which, scientifically designated carbonate of iron,—braunrothes kohlensaures Eisenoxyd, G.,—is formed on the surface of that metal, upon exposure to the atmosphere: in Phytopathology, a disease of plants; characterized by the development of yellow *rust-like* spots on the surface of the leaf and stem; and caused by a parasitic fungus, of the *Uredo* genus. ROUILLÉ, adj.,—rubiginosus, L.,—rostfärbig, G.,—rusty, exhibiting the colour of *rust*; as, in Ornithology, *Picus rubiginosus*.

RUBANS *vocaux*: a designation, by some Anatomists, of the *Chordæ vocales*,—CORDE.

RUBÉFIANT, adj.,—rubefaciens, L.,—rothmachend, G.,—rubefacient: an epithet, in Therapeutics, designative of *remedies*,—medicamina *rubefacientia*, L.,—*rothmachende* Mittel, G.; which, when applied to the skin, induce RUBÉFACTION, s. f.,—rubefactio, f. L.,—das Rothmachen, G.,—of that membrane.

RUBIACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Rubiaceæ*, L.,—die *Labkräuter*-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants, with epigynous stamens: having, for type, the genus, *Rubia*.

RUDÉRAL, adj.,—ruderarius, L.: belonging to, or growing among, *rubbish*; as, in Botany, *Porophyllum ruderale*.

RUE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Ruta* (*Decandria, monogyn.*), L.,—die Raute, G.,—the Rue; constituting the type of the *Rutaceæ*; and comprizing many species. Of these, the *common rue*,—*R. des jardins*, F.,—*R. graveolans*,—ἡ ῥύτη,—die Gartenraute, G.,—indigenous in *South-Europe*, of powerful and unpleasant odour, and *acrid* and bitter taste, yields an *Essential Oil*, *irritating*, *carminative*, and *emmenagogue*.

RUGINE, s. f.,—radula, f. L.,—Beinfeile, f. G.,—rasp: an instrument employed, in Surgery, for scraping the surface of bones, and destroying superficial caries.

RUGOSITÉ, s. f.,—rugositas, f. L.,—die Runzelige, G.,—rugosity: the condition of a surface marked with *irregular lines* or *wrinkles*,—*rugæ*, L. RUGUEUX, adj.,—rugosus, L.,—gerunzelt, runzelig, G.,—rugose, wrinkled; as, in Zoology, the *testaceous covering* of *Anatina rugosa*: in Oryctology, the *costal plates* of *Cyathocrinites rugosus*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Marrubium rugosum*.

RUMINANT, adj.,—ruminans, L.,—μηρυκάζων,—weiderkäuend, G.,—ruminating: an epithet applied to certain *tetragastric animals* which exhibit the physiological phenomenon of *rumination*,—RUMINATION, s. f.,—ruminatio, f. L.,—ὁ μηρυκισμὸς,—das Wiederkäuen, G.: an act which consists in bringing up from the first stomach,—*rumen*, L.,—see PANSE,—and subjecting to second mastication, the macerated aliment. These animals,—RUMINANS, s. m. pl.,—*Ruminantia*, L.,—*Wiederkäuende* Thiere, G.,—constitute the 8th Order of *Mammifera*, of Cuvier; the 6th,—*Bisulca*, as invariably exhibiting a *cloven hoof*,—see BISULQUE,—of Blumenbach; and 5th,—*Pecora*, of Linnæus. *Rumination*,—occurring as a morbid phenomenon in Man, is le *Merycisme*, of *French* pathological writers.

RUPESTRAL, RUPESTRE, adj.: growing upon *rocks*,—*rupes*, L.; as, in Botany, *Myosotis rupestris*. RUPICOLE, adj.: an epithet applied to *animals*; which, as *Falco rupicolus*, among *Birds*, and *Anatina rupicola*, among the *Testaceous Mollusca* —: and to *plants*; which, as *Barbarea rupicola*,—frequent, or grow upon, *rocks*.

RUPTILE, adj.,—ruptilis, L.,—berstend, zerreissend, G.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to organs of plants; which, as the *arilla* of the *Meliaceæ*, the *spatha* of *Narcissus poeticus*, and *pericarp* of divers seeds, exhibit, in the progress of development, spontaneous *rupture*.

RUPTURE, s. f.,—ruptura, f. L.: in Chirurgical Pathology, a term synon., 1. with LACÉRATION: *Ruptura* tendinis Achillis, —uteri, L.,—die *Zerreissung* der Achillessehne,—der Gebärmutter, G.,—*laceration* of the Achilles' tendon,—of the womb: 2. —with *hernia*,—HERNIE. See Lawrence, *Treatise on Ruptures*, 8vo, London, 1824.

RURICOLE, adj.: *inhabiting* the *fields*, or open *country*,—*rura colans*, L.

RUT, s. m.,—ardor venereus, L.,—see ŒSTROMANIE.

RUTACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Rutaceæ*, L.,—die *Rauten*-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Ruta*,—see RUE.

RUYSCHIENNE *Lame*, ou *Membrane:* a term applied, by the younger *Ruysch*, to the *internal lamina*,—membrana *Ruyschiana*, L.,—die innere Gefässhautlamelle, G., —of the choroid membrane of the eye; in honour of his *father*, who first described the double structure of that tunic.

S.

SABINE, s. f.: in Botany, a species of the genus, *Juniperus*,—see GENÉVRIER. The *common Savin*,—*J. sabina*,—der Sadebaum, Sevenbaum, G.,—a native of *South-* and *East-Europe*, is reputed to possess *vermifuge*, *emmenagogue*, and *abortive* properties. A *volatile Oil*,—Oleum Sabinæ, L.,—Sadebaumöl, G.,—is obtained from its *acrid* and strongly-scented *leaves*. The *Germans* have an *Officinal Extract*, and *Tincture*,—Sadebaumextract, und -tinctur,—of the *Savin*.

SABOT, s. m.,—ungula, f. L.,—der Huf, G.,—hoof: in Anatomy, the structure which terminates, and protects, the phalangeal region of the foot of the *Pachydermata*, and *Ruminantia*,—see SOLIDUNGULÉ, et BISULQUE: in Conchology, a genus of *univalve Shells*,—*Turbo*, L.,—die Mondschnecke, Schraube, G.,—Wreath-shell; inhabited by a *Gasteropodous Molluscum;* and comprizing some *edible* species: in Botany, a genus of *Orchideous Plants*,—*Cyripedium*, L.,—der Venus- oder Marienschuh, G.,—the Ladies' Slipper.

SABURRAL, adj.,—saburralis, L.: denoting the existence of *foulness*,—SABURRE, s. f.,—saburra, sordes, f. L.,—die Unreinigkeit, G. *Langue saburrale*, F.,—a *loaded* tongue. *Sordes* primarum viarum, L.,—die *Unreinigk.* in den ersten Wegen, G.,—a *foul* condition of the primæ viæ.

SAC, s. m.,—ὁ σάκκος,—saccus, m. L.,—Sack, G., and E. *Sac herniaire*, F.,—*saccus* herniosus, L.,—der Bruch*sack*, G.,—hernial *sack*. —*lacrymal*, see *that* article. SACCIFORME, adj.,—σακκώδης,—sacciformis, L., —sackförmig, G.,—sacciform: exhibiting the *form*, or structure, of a *sack*.

SACCHARIN, adj.,—saccharinus, L.,—zuckerig, G.,—saccharine: of the nature of *sugar*,—*saccharum*, L.,—see SUCRE. SACCHARINITE, s. f.,—saccharinita, f. L.: a genus of vegetable principles; comprehending *mannite*, and the different species of *sugar*. SACCHAROLOGIE, s. f.,—Saccharologia, f. (σάκχαρον, sugar, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Saccharology: a *Treatise on Sugar;* as that published, by Sala, in 1637.

SACRÉ, adj.,—ἱερὸς,—heilig, G.,—sacral: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the *Sacrum;* as, 1. the *sacral Arteries*,—*Artères sacrées*, F.,—of which are distinguished, a. the *anterior* or *middle*, —*Art. s. antérieure* ou *moyenne* (—médiane du *sacrum*, Ch.),—arteria *sacralis* media, L., —mittlere *Kreuz*schlagader, G.,—given off by the aorta, in front of the 4th lumbar vertebra; and, b. the two *lateral*,—laterales,—seitliche *Kreuz*schlagadern,—branches of the hypogastric or ileo-lumbar: 2. a triangular *Canal*,—*C. sacré*,—der *Kreuzbein*kanal;—which, traversing the *sacrum*, terminates the vertebral canal: 3. two longitudinal *depressions*,—*Gouttières sacrées*,—existing on the posterior surface of the bone: 4. a *Plexus*,—*P. sacré*, ou *sciatique* (portion *sacrée* du plex. crural, Ch.),—das *Kreuz*geflecht,—formed, anteriorly to the *Pyriformis* muscle, by the first four of, 5. the *sacral Nerves*,—*Nerfs sacrés*,—die *Kreuz*nerven; which, ordinarily six in number, arise from the spinal cord, and traverse, 6. the anterior and posterior *orifices*,—*Trous sacrés*, *antérieurs* et *postérieurs*,—die vorderen und hinteren *Kreuzbein*löcher,—of the SACRUM; to which, lastly, the term, *sacral* bone,—*Os sacré*,—das *heilige* Bein,—is often applied. *Maladie sacrée*,—morbus *sacer*, L.: in Pathology, a synonym of *epilepsy*,—see EPILEPSIE.

SACRO-COCCYGIEN, adj.,—sacro-coccygeus, L.,—sacro-coccygeal: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*A. sacro-coccygienne*, F.,—which results from the union of the *sacrum* and *coccyx*.

SACRO-EPINEUX, adj.,—sacro-spinosus, L.: an epithet employed to designate two *ligaments of the pelvis:* one, *superior*,—ligamentum *sacro-spinosum*, vel spinososacrum, superius, extending from the posterior superior iliac *spine* to the sides of the posterior surface of the *sacrum;* the other, *inferior*,—l. *sacro-spinosum* inferius,—from the posterior inferior iliac *spine*, to the posterior part of the *sacrum*.

SACRO-FÉMORAL, adj.,—sacro-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Gluteus maximus muscle*,—see FESSIER; from its attachments. SACRO-ILI-TROCHANTÉRIEN, adj.,—sacro-ili-trochanterianus, L.:—by Dumas, to the *Pyriformis muscle* of the thigh,—see PYRAMIDAL.

SACRO-ILIAQUE, adj.,—sacro-iliacus, L., —sacro-iliac: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*Articul.* ou *Symphyse, sacro-iliaque*, F.,—die *Kreuzdarmbein*fuge, G.,—which exists between the *sacral* and *iliac* bones; and the *ligaments*,—ligamenta *sacro-iliaca*, L.,—die *Kreuzdarmbein*bänder, G.,—distinguished into an *anterior* and *posterior*, whereby *that* articulation is secured.

SACRO-LOMBAIRE, s. m., and adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a *long muscle* (Portion dorso-trachélienne du m. sacro-spinal, Ch.),—*Sacro-lumbalis*, L.,—*Kreuzlenden*muskel, äusserer Rückgratsstrecker, G.; which extends from the posterior surface of *sacrum* and corresponding portion of crista ilii, to the summit of the transverse processes of the *lumbar* vertebræ, the angle of the eleven inferior ribs, and tuberosity of first rib, and the posterior tubercle of the transverse processes of the five inferior cervical vertebræ.

SACRO-SCIATIQUE, adj.,—sacro-sciaticus, L.,—sacro-sciatic: an epithet designative of two *pelvic ligaments*,—*L. sacro-sciatiques*, F.: the *greater* or *posterior*,—Ligamentum sacro-tuberosum, vel *sacro-ischiadicum*, majus, L.; extending from the iliac crest, *sacrum*, and coccyx, to the tuber *ischii*: the *lesser*, or *anterior*,—L. sacro-spinosum, vel *sacro-ischiadicum* minus;—from the *sacrum*, and coccyx, to the spina *ischii*.

SACRO-SPINAL, adj.,—sacro-spinalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the Sacro-lumbalis, Longissimus dorsi, Transversalis colli, Semi-spinalis dorsi, Multifidus spinæ, and Inter-transversales *muscles*, taken collectively.

SACRO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, adj.,—sacro-trochanterianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pyriformis* muscle,—see PYRAMIDAL; as extending from the pelvic surface of the *sacrum*, to the *trochanter* major femoris.

SACRO-VERTÉBRAL, adj.,—sacro-vertebralis, L.: an epithet applied, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Art. sacro-vertébrale*, F.,—formed by union of the *sacrum* with the last lumbar *vertebra*: 2.—to the *angle*, or *projection*, —*Angle*, ou *Promontoire, s.-vertébral*,—formed, anteriorly, by *those* bones: and, 3.—a *ligament*,—ligamentum *sacro-vertebrale*, L.,—by which *that* articulation is secured.

SACRUM, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, *Sacer*, and employed, in Anatomy, to designate one of the *pelvic bones*,—*Os sacral*, F.,—os *sacrum*, L.,—das *Kreuzbein*, G.,—*ἱερὸν ὀστέον*, of the *Greeks*; articulated, above, with the last lumbar vertebra laterally, with the ossa innominata; below, with the coccyx: and developed by thirty or more points of ossification. According to some writers, this bone has been termed *sacred*, as contributing to protect the organs of generation: in others' opinion, der Ursprung des Namens ist unbekannt, G.

SAFRAN, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Crocus* (*Triandria, monogyn.*; *Irideæ*), L.,—der Safran, die Safranpflanze, G.,—the Saffron. The *stigmata* of the cultivated species,—*C. sativus*,—der cultivirte *Saffran*, G.,—*ὁ κρόκος*, of the *Greeks*,—are *stimulant* and aromatic; and form the basis of divers *Officinal Preparations*, *French* and *German*: a *Syrup*, —Syrupus de Croco, *Ph. Gall.*,—Saffransyrup, G.; and *Tincture*,—Tinctura de Stigmatibus Croci,—Saffrantinctur. *French*: an *Electuary*,—Electuarium de Croco. *German*: an *Extract*,—Saffranextract. SAFRANÉ, adj.,—croceus, L.,—safrangelb, G.,—saffron-coloured.

SAGAPENUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—*τὸ σαγάπηνον*, —Sagapengummi, n. G.: in Pharmacy, a fetid and *antispasmodic gum-resin*; imported from the *East*, and supposed to be the product of *Ferula persica*.

SAGE-FEMME, s. f.,—*ἡ μαιεύτρια*,—a midwife,—see ACCOUCHEUSE.

SAGITTAL, adj.,—sagittalis (*sagitta*, an arrow), L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to a *cranial suture*,—*S. sagittale*, F.,—der *Pfeil*nath, G.; which, as connecting the ossa parietalia, may, more correctly, be termed *parietal*: 2.—a *groove*,—*Gouttière sagittale*, —Sulcus longitudinalis cranii, L.,—which, extending in a *straight* line, from the frontal crista to the internal occipital tuberosity, lodges, 3. a *venous sinus*,—*S. sagittal*,—the superior longitudinal, of *British* writers.

SAGITTÉ, adj.,—sagittatus, L.,—pfeilförmig, G.,—sagittate: exhibiting the figure of an *arrow-head*; as, in Botany, the *anther* of *Nerium oleander*, and the *leaf* of *Caltha sagittata*. SAGITTIFOLIÉ, adj.,—sagittifolius, L.: producing *arrow-shaped leaves*; as *Sagittaria sagittifolia*,—das *Pfeil*kraut, G.

SAGOU, s. m.,—die Sagokörner, Sagu, G., —sago: a *nutritive fecula*, obtained from the *pith* of divers species of the *Sago-palm*,—SAGOUTIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sagus* (*Monoecia, hexandr.*; *Palmæ*), L.,—der Sagubaum, G.; and, more especially, from that of *S. farinifera*, a native of *Sumatra* and the *Molucca* islands.

SAIGNÉE, s. f.,—missio sanguinis, L.,—das Blutlassen, G.,—blood-letting: in Operative Surgery, the artificial abstraction from the system, of a certain quantity of *blood*. Practised on an *artery*, it is termed ARTÉRIOTOMIE; on a *vein*,—PHLÉBOTOMIE: on the *capillary vessels*, by leech or scarificator, —*S. locale*, ou *capillaire*. SAIGNEMENT, s. m.,—sanguinis effluxus, L.: a term, in its

etymological signification, synon. with Hémorrhagie; but ordinarily employed to designate only *bleeding* from the nose,—*S. du nez*,—see Epistaxis.

Saindoux, s. m.,—der Speck, G.;—lard: the vulgar designation of *hog's-grease*,—*Graisse de Porc*,—das Schweinfett, G.

Saison, s. f.,—tempestas, f. L.,—Jahrzeit, f. G.,—season: one of the four periods into which the year is divided,—see Automne, Eté, Hiver, Printemps.—Many diseases, as the *vernal* intermittent and *autumnal* fevers, are so named, from the *period* of the year at which they commonly prevail: and divers plants, as *Crocus vernalis*, *Leucojum æstivum*, *Colchicum autumnale*, and *Helleborus hyemalis*, receive their specific designation from the *season* wherein they flower.

Salamandrides, s. m., et adj. pl.,—*Salamandridæ*, L.: in Herpetology, a Family of *Caducibranchiate Amphibia*; having, for its type, the genus, *Salamandra*. See Funk, *De Salamandræ Terrestris Vitâ, Evolutione*, etc. Folio, Berolini, 1827.

Salangane, s. f.: in Ornithology, a species of the genus, *Hirundo*,—die Sinesische Schwalbe, G.,—see Alcyon.

Salep, s. m.: an amylaceous and highly *nutritive* substance, obtained from the *bulb*,—die Salepwurzel, G.,—of divers *Orchideous plants*, more especially, the male Orchis,—*O. mascula*,—das männliche Knabenkraut, G. *Salep* constitutes, with the people of *Turkey*, *Syria*, and *Persia*, a most important article of *diet*.

Salifiable, adj.,—salifiabilis, L.: susceptible of forming *salts* in combination with another body, as with an acid.

Salin, adj.,—salinus, L.,—ἁλμυρὸς, ἁλμυρώδης,—salzig, G.,—saline: an epithet applied, in Geology, and Mineralogy, to rocks, and other formations, which are composed of, or largely impregnated with, *salt*; and the waters of springs,—die *Salz*-quellen, G.,—which naturally hold in solution, various neutral *salts*: in Botany,—to plants which, as *Cheiranthus salinus*, grow in *salt*-marshes, or situations accessible by the waters of the sea. Saline, s. f.,—salina, f. L.,—die *Salz*siederei, G.: a *pit* in which the waters of the *sea*, or of *salt*-springs,—*Sources salées*, F.,—die *Salz*brunnen, G.,—are evaporated for the preparation of hydrochlorate of soda.

Salivaire, adj.,—salivaris, L.,—σιαλικὸς,—zum *Speichel* gehörig, G.,—salivary: pertaining to the *saliva*,—see Salive; as, in Anatomy, the *glands*,—*Glandes salivaires*, F.,—die *Speichel*drüsen, G.,—secretory organs of the *saliva*; of which there are three pairs,—see Parotide, Sous-Maxillaire, et Sublingual; and the *ducts*,—ductus *salivales*,—die *Speichel*gänge,—whereby the fluid, so secreted, is conveyed into the buccal cavity: in Surgery,—*fistula*,—f. *salivalis*, L.,—die *Speichel*fistel,—consequent on the perforation of a *salivary*—and most commonly observed in the parotid—duct.

Salivant, adj.,—salivans,—see Sialogogue. Salivation, s. f.,—salivatio, f. L.,—die Salivirung, G.,—see Ptyalisme.

Salive, s. f.,—saliva, f. L.,—τὸ σίαλον, ὁ σίαλος,—der Speichel, G.,—spittle: the fluid secreted by the *salivary*—and, principally, by the parotid glands, for the purposes of Insalivation.

Salpingo-Malléen, adj.,—salpingo-malleus, L.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the *Tensor tympani* (Internus mallei), muscle; as extending from the *trumpet*,—σάλπιγξ,—of the ear, to the *malleus*. Salpingo-Pharyngien, adj.,—salpingo-pharyngeus, L.:—on like principle, by Douglas and Valsalva, to a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior*.

Salpingo-Staphylin, adj.,—salpingo-staphylinus, L.: a term applied, by Valsalva and Santorini, to *Levator palati, muscle*—see Péristaphylin; as extending from the Eustachian *trumpet* to the *uvula*,—the Pétro-Staphylin, of Chaussier; and *S.-staphylin interne*, of Dumas.

Salsepareille, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Smilax (Dioecia, hexandr.; Smilaceæ)*, L. The *root*,—radix *Sarsaparillæ*, L.,—die *Sarsaparill*wurzel, G.,—of an *American* species,—le *Sals. officinale*,—*S. sarsaparilla*,—die Sarsaparille,—is *medicinally* employed, as *alterative* and *sudorific*.

Salsifis, s. m.: a popular designation of *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

Salvatelle, s. f.,—salvatella, f. G.: the name of a *vein* situated on the dorsal region, near the ulnar border, of the human hand. Commencing on the posterior surface of the fingers, it ascends the ulnar edge of the fore-arm; and there assumes the designation of posterior cubital. Blood-letting from this vein was supposed, by the Ancients, to possess peculiar efficacy in hypochondriacal affections: hence the term, *salvatella*,—*safety-vein*.

Samare, s. f.,—samara, f. L.,—die Flügelfrucht, G.: in Botany, a coriaceous, membranous, compressed, and indehiscent *capsule*; containing few seeds, and frequently winged on the sides,—le *Ptéride*, of Mirbel,—*Pteridion*, of Desvaux.

Sambucine, s. f.,—sambucina, f. L.: a *vegeto-animal matter*, discovered in the flowers of *Sambucus nigra*,—see Sureau.

Sang, s. m.,—sanguis, cruor, m. L.,—τὸ αἷμα,—das Blut, G.,—blood: the fluid contained in the arteries and veins,—hence termed *blood*-vessels,—of the animal body: red and warm in *Mammifera*, and Birds; red and cold, or little exceeding, in temperature, the surrounding atmosphere, in Reptiles, *Amphibia*, Fishes, and the *Anne-*

lida: cold, and nearly colourless, in all the other Divisions of the Animal Kingdom.

Sang-Dragon, s. m.,—sanguis draconis, L.,—das Drachenblut, G.,—dragon's blood: a solid and *astringent* compound of tannin and of resin; furnished by divers exotic plants,—see Dragonier, et Ptérocarpe.

Sanglot, s. m.,—das Schluckzen, G.,—sob, sobbing: a convulsive emission of air from the lungs; consequent on sudden and spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm; and ordinarily indicative of deep moral or physical suffering or emotion.

Sangsue, s. f.,—*Hirudo*, vel *Sanguisuga*, f. L.,—ἡ βδέλλα,—der Blutegel, Blutigel, G.,—Leech: a genus of the Abranchial Order of Class, *Annelida;* constituting the type of the Hirudinées, and containing several species; of which the *officinal*,—*S. officinale*,—*H. medicinalis*,—is almost exclusively employed in *Medicine*. See Desrheims, *Histoire Naturelle et Méd. des Sangsues*, 8vo, Paris, 1825; and Johnson, *Treatise on Medicinal Leech*, 8vo, London, 1816.

Sanguification, s. f.,—see Hématose.

Sanguin, adj.,—sanguineus, L.,—αἱματικὸς, αἱματώδης: relating to, or containing, *blood*,—*sanguis;* as, in Anatomy, a *blood*-vessel,—*Vaisseau sanguin*, F.,—αἱματῖτις φλὲψ,—*Blut*gefass, n. G.: sanguineous,—sanguinisch, G.; as, in Physiology, the *temperament*,—temperamentum *sanguineum*, L.,—so named: blood-red,—blutroth, G.; as, in Zoology, *Gorgonia sanguinea;* in Botany, *Hæmanthus sanguineus*.

Sanguinolent, adj.,—sanguinolentus, L.,—blutig, G.: mixed with, or exhibiting the colour of, *blood;* as, in Pathology, *bloody* expectoration,—*Crachat sanguinolent*, F.; and *bloody* urine,—*Ur. sanguinolente*,—das *blutige* Harn, G.: in Zoology, the *elytra* of *Chrysomela sanguinolenta:* in Botany, the *leaf* of *Lycopodium sanguinolentum*, and *pileus* of *Agaricus sanguinolentus*.

Sanie, s. f.,—sanies, f. L.,—schlechter fressender Eiter, G.,—an ill-conditioned corrosive pus,—see Ichor. Sanieux, adj.,—saniosus, L.,—sanious: pertaining to, or exhibiting the character of, *sanies*.

Sanitaire, adj.: having, for its object the preservation of *health*,—see Santé; as a *sanatory* police,—*P. sanitaire;* or *sanatory* establishment,—*Institution sanitaire*.

Sans-Paire, s. f.: a term applied, by Girard, to the *azygos* or lumbo-thoracic vein.

Santal, s. m.,—santalum, n. L.: the designation of three kinds of exotic *wood*. Two of these,—*Sant. blanc*, et *citrin*, F.,—*S. album*, et *pallidum*, L.,—slightly odoriferous,—the *second*, aromatic and bitter,—are the produce of the true Sandal-wood-tree,—*Santalum album* vel *verum*,—der Santilbaum, G.,—a native of *India*, belonging to the genus, Santalin, s. m., of Class, and Order, *Tetrandria, monogynia*, L.: and the *third*,—*Sant. rouge*,—*S. rubrum*,—dense and solid,—of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. Santaline, s. f.,—santalina, f. L.: the colouring matter of the red *Sandal*-wood.

Santé, s. f.,—sanitas, f. L.,—ἡ ὑγεία, ὑγίεια,—die Gesundheit, G.,—health: that condition of organized bodies, in which all the functions, essential to the maintenance of life, are performed with regularity.

Saphène, s. f.,—saphena, f. (σαφὴς, clear, manifest), L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two sub-cutaneous *veins of the pelvic limb:* as, 1. la *grande Veine saphène* ou *saph. interne* (— tibio-malléolaire, Ch.),—vena *saphena* major vel interna, L.,—grosse Rosenader, G.; which, passing from the internal ancle up the inner region of the thigh, pours its blood into the crural vein: and, 2. la *petite* ou *externe* (—péronéo-malléolaire, Ch.),—v. *saph.* minor vel externa,—kleine Rosenader; which, commencing about the external ancle, terminates in the popliteal vein.

Sapin, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Abies* (*Monoecia, monadelphia; Coniferæ*), L.,—the Fir; containing several species, which were formerly comprehended in the Pine genus,—see Pin. Of these, the *A. taxifolia*, of Lamarck (*Pinus picea*, Linn.), is said to yield the *Strasburgh turpentine*,—see Térébinthine; *A. picea* (*P. abies*, Linn.),—the *Burgundy pitch*,—see Poix; and *A. balsamea*,—the Baume *de Canada*. Sapinette, s. f.: a species, also belonging to the same genus,—*Abies Canadensis* vel *mariana*,—die nordamerikanische *Fichte*, of *German* Botanists: employed, by the *Canadians*, in the composition of *beer*. Young shoots reputed *antiscorbutic*.

Saponacé, adj.,—saponaceus, L.,—seifenartig, G.,—saponaceous: containing, or exhibiting the characters of, *soap*.

Saponaire, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Saponaria* (*Decandria, digyn.; Caryophylleæ*), L.,—the Soapwort. The *leaf* of the *common* species,—*S. officinalis*,—das Seifenkraut, G.,—forms, in water, a lather like that of *soap*,—hence the name; and may be substituted for it, in the purification of linen. Formerly much employed in the treatment of Scrofula, Syphilis, and Scabies.

Saponification, s. f.,—das Seifenmachen, G.?: conversion into *soap*,—*sapo*, L.; the process employed in the fabrication of *soap*.

Saporifique, adj.,—saporificus, L.,—schmackhaft, G.,—saporific: possessing, or producing, *savour*,—*sapor*, L.

Sarcocarpe, s. m.,—sarcocarpium, n. (σὰρξ, flesh, κάρπος, fruit), L.,—das Fruchtfleisch, die Fleischhaut, G.: in Botany, the part,—*mesocarpe*,—mesocarpium, n. L.,—comprized between the two envelopes of a fruit; when thick and fleshy, as in the apple.

Sarcocèle, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκοκήλη,—sarcocele, f. L.,—der Fleischbruch, G.: a term literally signifying a *swelling of the testis;*

but employed, by pathological writers, to designate *scirrhus*, or *cancer*, of that organ.

SARCOCOLLE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκοκόλλα,—sarcocolla, f. L.,—der Fleischleim, G.—flesh-glue: a semi-transparent *resin;* obtained from an *African shrub*,—SARCOCOLLIER, s. m.,—*Penæa sarcocolla (Tetrandria, monogynia);* and consisting, principally, of a peculiar substance,—SARCOCOLLINE, s. f.,—sarcocollina, f. L. This resin was formerly employed, as a plaster, for the *agglutination* of *wounds:* hence its designation.

SARCODERME, s. m.,—sarcodermis (σὰρξ, flesh, δέρμα, skin),—das Sarcoderm, die mittlere Saamenhaut, G.: in Botany, the *parenchyma*, enclosed between the external covering of the seed and the endopleura.

SARCO-EPIPLOCÈLE, s. f.,—sarcepiplocele, f., L.,—der Netzfleischbruch, G.: in Surgical Pathology, *omental hernia* complicated with *sarcoma* or *sarcocele*. SARCO-EPIPLOMPHALE, s. m.,—sarcepiplomphalus, m. L.,—der Fleischnetznabelbruch, G.: umbilical hernia formed by thickened or scirrhous omentum. SARCO-HYDROCÈLE, s. f.,—Sarco-hydrocele, f. L.,—see HYDRO-SARCOCÈLE.

SARCOLOGIE, s. f.,—sarcologia, f. (σὰρξ, flesh, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Sarcologie, die *Lehre* von den *weichen Theilen* des Körpers, G.,—a *Treatise* on the *soft parts* of the animal body; comprehending Myology, Angiology, Neurology, and Splanchnology.

SARCOMATEUX, adj.,—sarcomatodes, sarcomatosus, L.,—fleischgewächsartig, G.,—sarcomatous: pertaining to, or exhibiting the characters of, SARCOME, s. m.,—τὸ σάρκωμα,—sarcoma, n. L.,—das Fleischgewächs, G.,—a fleshy tumour or excrescence.

SARCOMPHALE, s. m.,—τὸ σαρκόμφαλον,—sarcomphalum, n. L.,—der Fleischauswuchs, G.,—a *fleshy tumour* at the *navel.*

SARCOPHAGE, adj.,—σαρκοφαγὸς,—sarcophagus, L.,—fleischfressend, fleischverzehrend, G.,—sarcophagous, flesh-devouring, flesh-destroying: an epithet, in Materia Medica, synon. with CATHÉRETIQUE: in Zoology,—with CARNIVORE. SARCOPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκοφαγία,—sarcophagia, f. L.,—das Fleischfressen, G.,—sarcophagy: the practice of *feeding* upon *flesh;* the employment of a *flesh*-diet.

SARCOPTE, s. m.,—*Sarcoptes*, m. L.: a genus of *Articulated* or *Diplo-Neurose Animals*, formerly arranged with Apterous Insects; but belonging, in modern Systems, to that Division of Class, *Arachnida*, which is characterized by a tracheal respiration, and to the Family of the *Acari*,—ACARES. The most interesting species of this genus is *S. Scabiei*,—die Krätzmilbe, G.

SARCOPYOÏDE, adj.,—σαρκοπυώδης,—sarcopyodes, L.,—sarco-purulent: an epithet applied to *expectorated matter*,—τὸ πτύσμα σαρκοπυώδες,—*eiteriger* Lungenauswurf mit *fleischähnlichen* Klumpchen, G.,—which consists of an admixture of a *flesh-like* substance with *pus.*

SARCOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σαρκώσις,—sarcosis, f. L.,—die Fleischbildung, G.,—formation of *flesh.* SARCOSTOSE, s. f.,—sarcostosis, f. L.,—die *Fleisch-* oder Muskel*verknocherung*, G.,—conversion of the *flesh*, or muscular structure, into *bone:* sometimes employed as synon. with OSTÉO-SARCOME.

SARCOTIQUE, adj.,—σαρκωτικὸς,—sarcoticus, L.,—fleischmachend, G.,—sarcotic: synon. with INCARNATIF.

SARDINE, s. f.: a species of the genus, *Clupea*,—see CLUPÉE.

SARDONIEN, SARDONIQUE, adj.,—see RIS.

SARMENTACÉ, adj.,—sarmentaceus, L.,—ausläuferartig, G.,—sarmentaceous: an epithet designative of plants, or stems of plants, which, as *Potentilla reptans*, put out *runners*,—SARMENTS, s. m. pl.,—sarmenta, flagella, viticulæ, pl. L.,—die Ausläufer, Ranken, G. SARMENTEUX, adj.,—sarmentosus, L.,—rankig, rankentreibend, G.: an epithet applied to *plants*, which, as *Piper sarmentosum*, cling, with their long and flexile branches, to other bodies, for support.

SARRÈTE, s. f.: in Pathology, the trismus of new-born children.

SASSAFRAS, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Laurus*,—see LAURIER. The *wood*,—lignum *sassafras*,—das *Sassafras*holz, G.,—of *L. sassafras*,—der Sassafrasbaum,—is *sudorific;* yields an *Essential Oil*,—Oleum Sassafras,—Sassafrasöl, G.; and constitutes the subject of a *German Officinal Extract*, and *Tincture*,—Sassafrasextract, und Sassafras-tinctur.

SATURATION, s. f.,—saturatio, f. L.,—die Sattigung, G.: in Chemistry, that condition of a binary compound wherein the elements are combined in such proportions as render impracticable their combination with an additional quantity of either. SATURÉ, adj.,—saturatus, L.,—gesättigt, G.,—saturated: existing in the state of *saturation.*

SATYRIASIS, s. f., F., et L.,—ἡ σατυρίασις,—die krankhafte Geilheit, mit anhaltenden Erectionen, G.: Tendance continuelle au coït avec pouvoir de le réitérer un grand nombre de fois, F. Die Erectionen nicht, wie bei Priapismus, schmerzhaft sind, G.

SAUGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany. *Salvia, (Diandria, monogynia; Labiatæ)*, L.,—the Sage; comprizing numerous species. Several of these, as *S. officinalis*,—le *S. officinale*, F.,—die officinelle oder gemeine *Salbey*, G.,—possess *stimulant* and *tonic* properties. *S. de Jérusalem*,—see PULMONAIRE.

SAULE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Salix (Dioecia, diandria; Amentaceæ)*, L.,—ἡ Ἰτέα,—der Weidenbaum, G.,—the Willow. The *bark* of one of the species,—*S. alba*,—le *S. blanc*, F.,—die weisse *Weide*, G.,—bitter, *astringent*, and *febrifuge*, has been sometimes employed as a substitute for that of *Cinchona.*

SAUMON, s. m.: a genus of *Osseous Fishes*, —*Salmo*, L.,—the Salmon; belonging to the Order, *Malacopterygii, Abdominales*, Cuv.; constituting the type of the *Salmon*-Family, —SALMONIDES, SALMONOÏDES, s. m. pl.,— *Salmonidæ*, L.; and comprehending many *edible* species, and especially the *common*,— *S. salar*,—le *S. ordinaire*, F.,—der Lachs, G.,—which supplies a delicate, but innutritious and indigestible, *aliment*.

SAURIEN, adj.,—*σαυροειδής*,—saurian: resembling, or pertaining to, a *lizard*,—*σαῦρα*. SAURIENS, s. m. pl.,—*Sauræ, Sauri*, L.,—die Eidechsen, G.: in Herpetology, the second Order of the *Reptile*-Class; comprehending the *Lizards*. SAUROGRAPHIE, s. f.,—Saurographia, f. (*σαῦρα*,—*γράφω*, to describe), L., —Saurography, a *description* of —: SAUROLOGIE, s. f.,—saurologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—Saurology, a *Treatise* on —the *Saurian Reptiles*. SAUROPHAGE, adj., —saurophagus (*same*, and *φάγω*, to devour), L.,—saurophagous: *feeding* on *Lizards*.

SAVEUR, s. f.,—sapor, m. L.,—*ὁ χυμὸς*,— der Geschmack, G.,—savour: the impression produced, by *sapid* bodies, on the organ of taste.

SAVON, s. m.,—*ὁ σάπων*,—sapo, m. L.,— die Seife, G.,—soap: a saline product resulting from the combination of a caustic alcali with fatty substances. Of the *medicinal soap*,—*S. médicinal*, F.,—*sapo* medicinalis, L.,—medicinische *Seife*, G.,—a compound of olive-oil and soda, the *French*, and *Germans*, have an *Officinal Pill*,—Pilula de Sapone, *Ph. Gall.*,—Seifenpillenmasse, G.; and *Plaster*,—Emplastrum saponaceum,— Seifenpflaster. *French:* an *Opiate Liniment*, Linimentum Saponaceum Opiatum. *German:* a *Spirit*,—Seifenspiritus, S.-geist.

SAVONNIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sapindus* (*Octandria, trigynia*), L.,—the Soapberry; constituting the type of the *Sapindaceæ*,—SAVONNIERS, s. m. pl.; and comprizing several species. The *fruit* of the *common Soapberry*,—*S. saponaria*,—die Seifenbeere, G.,—a native of the *Brazils* and *West-India* islands, is there employed as a substitute for *soap:* hence the generic name, an abbreviation of *Sapo Indicus*.

SAVONULE, s. m.,—saponulus, m. L.: a compound of an essential oil with an acid or alcali: hence the distinction of *S. acide*, et *alcalin*, F.

SAXATILE, adj.,—saxatilis, L.: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of birds which, as *Turdus saxatilis*, build their nests in the crevices of —; and—*Mollusca* which, as *Turbo saxatilis*, inhabit—*rocks*,—*saxa*, L.: in Botany,—of plants which, as *Iberis saxatilis*, grow in *rocky* situations.

SAXIFRAGE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Saxifraga* (*Decandria, digyn.*), L.,—der Steinbrech, G.; constituting the type of the SAXIFRAGÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Saxifrageæ*, L.,—die *Steinbrech*-Familie, G.,—a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; comprizing many species. Of these, *S. granulata*,—la *S. granulée*, F.,— weisser *Steinbr.*, G.,—a common *European* plant, of acrid flavour, has been eulogized as *diuretic* and *lithontriptic*. SAXIFRAGE, adj.,—saxifragus, L.,—steinbrechend, G.: synon. with LITHONTRIPTIQUE.

SCABIEUSE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scabiosa* (*Tetrandria, monogyn.; Dipsaceæ*), L.,—die Skabiose, G.; containing numerous species. Of these, the Devil's-bit *Scabious*,—*S. succisa*,—la *Sc. des bois*, or *Mors du diable*, F.,—der Teufelsbiss, Abbiss, G., —slightly *astringent* and bitter, is employed in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.

SCABIEUX, adj.,—see GALEUX.

SCALÈNE, adj.,—*σκαληνὸς*,—scalenus, L., —ungleich dreiseitig, G.,—irregularly triangular: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to two *muscles of the neck* which exhibit *this* figure; as, 1. le *Muscle scalène antérieur*, F.,—*Scalenus* anterior vel primus, L.,— vorderer Rippenhalter, G.;—extending, on each side, from superior surface of first rib, to transverse processes of 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ: and, 2. le *postérieur*, *Sc.* posterior, vel tertius,—hinterer Rippenh.;—from external surface of first two ribs, to transverse processes of 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ. By some Anatomists, a *middle scalenus*,—*Scalenus* medius vel secundus,—mittlerer Rippenhalter,— is described, as inserted, below, into the first rib; above, into transverse processes of all the cervical vertebræ. Chaussier, on the contrary, regards the whole as one muscle; which he designates, from its attachments, COSTO-TRACHÉLIEN.

SCAMMONÉE, s. f.,—*τὸ σκαμμώνιον*,—scammonium, n. L.,—das Skammonium, G.,— scammony: in Materia Medica, a *purgative gum-resin*,—obtained, in the *East*, from the *roots* of a *Convolvulus*,—*C. scammonia*, —*ἡ σκαμωνία*,—die Skammonienwinde, Syrische Winde, G.,—see LISERON. There are two varieties of this substance,—*S. d' Alep*, et *de Smyrne*. *S. de Montpellier*,—see CYNANQUE.

SCAPHOÏDE, adj.,—*σκαφοειδὴς*,—scaphoides, L.,—kahnförmig, G.,—scaphoid, resembling a small *skiff* or *boat*,—*σκάφος*,—see NAVICULAIRE: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to two *bones*,—*Os scaphoïdes*, ou *naviculaires*,—of the *wrist*, and *instep:* the *former*, a.,—le *Scaph. de la main*,—das *kahnförmige* Bein der Handwurzel, G.,—constituting the first bone of the first carpal row,—see CARPE; and the *latter*, b.,—le *Sc. du pied*,—occupying the internal part of the tarsus,—see TARSE; and both developed by one point of ossification: and, 2. —a *cavity*,—*Enfoncement scaphoïde*,—existing in the superior part of the internal

wing of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and affording attachment to *Levator palati*, muscle.

Scaphoïdo-Astragalien, adj.,—scaphoido-astragalianus, L.: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*Art. scaphoïdo-astragalienne*, F.,—which results from the union of os *scaphoides* tarsi, and *astragalus*; and —the *ligament*,—ligamentum *scaphoido-astragalianum*, L.,—whereby *that* articulation is secured.

Scaphoïdo-Cuboïdien, adj.,—scaphoido-cuboideus, L.: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*Art. scapho-cuboïdienne*, F.,—which results from the connection of the *scaphoid* with the *cuboid* bone of the tarsus; and the two *ligaments*, *dorsal*, and *plantar*, whereby *that articulation* is secured.

Scaphoïdo-Sus-Phalangien, adj.,—scaphoido-suprà-phalanginianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Abductor pollicis manûs*, muscle,—*Carpo-Sus-Phalangien du pouce*,—Abducteur,—of Chaussier.

Scapulaire, s. m.,—scapulare, n., fascia *scapularis*, f. L.,—das Scapulier, die *Schulterbinde*, G.,—scapulary: fasciæ species quæ *scapulis* inhærens, aliis fasciis thoracis et abdominis firmandis inservit, L.

Scapulaire, adj.,—scapularis, pertaining to the *shoulder-blade*,—*scapula*, L.,—zum *Schulterblatt* gehörig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to an *aponeurosis*,—*Aponévrose scapulaire*,—which extends from the spine and vertebral border of the *scapula*, to a ridge on the dorsum, interposed between the *Infra-spinatus* and *Teres major*, muscles: 2.—*Arteries*,—arteriæ *scapulares*, L.,—die *Schulterblatts*chlagadern, G.; of which are distinguished, a. the *superior*,—*Artère scapulaire supérieure* (— *scapularis* superficialis, Sömm.), a branch of the subclavian or inferior thyroideal; b. the *inferior*, or *common*,—*inférieure* ou *commune* (—sous-*scapulaire*, Ch.), given off, by the axillary, behind the brachial plexus; and, c. the *posterior*,—*postérieure*, ou *cervicale transverse*,—see Cervico-Scapulaire; and, 3.—*Veins*,—*Veines scapulaires*, F.,—which exhibit the same disposition as the corresponding arteries.

Scapulo-Coraco-Radial, adj.,—scapulo-coraco-radialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Biceps flexor cubiti*, muscle.

Scapulo-Huméral, adj.,—scapulo-humeralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Art. scapulo-humérale*, F.,—resulting from the union of the *scapula* and *humerus*: 2.—to a *muscle* of the arm, —*Teres* major,—see Rond; from its points of attachment: and, 3.—to the *circumflex arteries of the arm*,—arteriæ *scapulo-humerales*,—supplied by the axillary,—see Circonflexe,—die umgebogenen Schulterschlagadern, of *German* Anatomists.

Scapulo-Huméro-Olécranien, adj.,—scapulo-humero-olecranianus, L.: an epithet, applied, by Chaussier, to *Triceps brachii*, muscle; from its triple attachment. Scapulo-Hyoïdien,—scapulo-hyoideus: Scapulo-Radial,—scapulo-radialis:—respectively, by the *same*, and on like principle, to the *Omo-hyoideus*,—see Omoplat-Hyoïdien; and *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

Scapulum, s. m.,—see Omoplate.

Scarificateur, s. m.,—scarificator, m. (*σκαριφάομαι*, to make a slight scratch), L.,—der Scarificirer, G.: an *instrument* employed in the surgical operation of *scarifying*,—Scarification. s. f.,—scarificatio, f. L.,—das Scarificiren, Schropfen, G. *Scarificatio* gingivarum, L.,—*scarification* of the gums.

Scarlatine, s. f.,—scarlatina, f. L.,—das Scharlachfieber, G.,—scarlet fever: in Pathology, an exanthematous disease, of highly infectious nature; principally characterized by the *bright-red* colour of the cutaneous efflorescence; and constituting the 4th genus of the Order, *Phlegmasies Cutanées*, of Pinel.

Scélalgie, s. f.,—scelalgia, f. (*σκέλος*,—the thigh, *ἄλγος*, pain), L.,—der Schenkelschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *thigh*. Scélotyrbe, s. f.,—skelotyrbe, f. (*same*, and *τύρβη*, disorder), L.,—das *Wanken* der *Schenkel*, L.,—*dragging* of the *lower limb* in progression: also, a synonym of *Chorea*.

Sciatique, adj.,—sciatic: an epithet contracted from, and synon. with, Ischiatique. Employed, indiscriminately, with it, for the designation of a *plexus* which is principally formed by the 4th and 5th lumbar, and 1st and 2nd sacral nerves: and two *nerves*,—die *Hüft*nerven, G.,—of which, a. the *greater*,—*Grand Nerf sciatique* (— grand fémoro-poplité, Ch.), a continuation of the sacral plexus, passes out from the pelvis between the *Pyriformis* and *Geminus superior*, muscles; and, b. the *lesser*,—*N. petit sciatique* (—petit fémoro-poplité, Ch.),—formed by 2nd and 3rd sacral nerves, issues from the lower part of the *sciatic* plexus, and quits the pelvis below the *Pyriformis* muscle.

Scie, s. f.,—serra, f. L.,—*ὁ πρίων*,—die Säge, G.,—saw: an instrument employed, by Surgeons, in removal of part of a bone, or certain exostoses. The crown of the trephine is a circular *saw*.

Sciéropie, s. f.,—scieropia, f. (*σκιερὸς*, shady, *ὤψ*, the eye), L.,—das Schattensehen, Dunkelsehen, G.: a defect of vision; to the sufferer from which all objects assume a colour *darker* than natural.

Scille, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scilla* (*Hexandria, monogyn.; Liliaceæ*), L.,—die Squille, G.,—the Squill. The *bulbous* root, *Meerzwiebel*wurzel, G.,—of the *Sea-squill*, —*Sc. maritime*, F.,—*S. maritima*,—*ἡ σκίλλα*, —die Meerzwiebel, G.,—a native of *South-Europe*,—is *acrid, irritating, diuretic*, and *ex-*

pectorant. French and German Officin. Preparations: a *Vinegar*,—Acetum Scilliticum, *Ph. Gall.*,—Meerzwiebelessig, G.; an *Oxymel*,—Oxym. Scilliticum,—Meerzwiebelsauerhonig; and a *Wine*,—Vinum Scilliticum,—Meerzwiebelwein. *French: a Honey*,—Mellitum de Scillâ. *German:* an *Extract*, *Tincture*, *Ointment*, and *Compound Powder*,—Meerzwiebelextract, -tinctur, -salbe, und Zusammengesetztes -Pulver. By modern *British* Botanists, the *Squill* has been transferred to the genus, *Ornithogalum*, under the designation of *O. squilla*. SCILLITINE, s. f.,—scillitina, f. L.,—die Skillitine, der Meerzwiebelstoff, G.: an acrid and volatile principle existing in the *bulb* of *Scilla maritima*. SCILLITIQUE, adj.,—scilliticus, L.,—der *Meerzwiebel* gehörig, G.: belonging to, or containing, the *squill*.

SCIRRHE. See SQUIRRHE. SCIRRHOCÈLE, s. f.,—scirrhocele, f. L.: a term literally signifying *scirrhous tumour*; but employed, in Pathology, to designate *scirrhus* of the *testis*.

SCIRRHOPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—scirrhophthalmia, f. (*σκιῤῥὸς*, indurated, *ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye), scirrhus oculi, L.,—der Augenkrebs, G.,—*scirrhus*, or *cancer*, of the eye. *S.* palpebrarum, scirrhoblepharoncus, m. L.,—eine *skirrhose* Verhärtung der *Augenlieder*, G.,—*scirrhous* induration of the *eye-lids*.

SCIRRHOSE, s. f.,—scirrhosis, f. L.: according to the *French* Lexicographers, a livid tumour, resulting from intense and protracted inflammation:—to the *German*, the formation,—die Scirrhusbildung, G.,—of a scirrhous or cancerous induration,—*τὸ σκίῤῥωμα*,—scirrhoma, n. L.,—eine skirrhose oder krebsartige Verhärtung, G.

SCISSURE, s. f.,—fissura, f. L.,—Spalte, f. G.: a term, in Anatomy, syn. with FENTE, and FISSURE. *Sc. de Sylvius*,—*fissura* Sylvii,—see INTERLOBULAIRE. — *du foie*,—fossa transversa, vel porta, hepatis, L.,—die grosse Leber*spalte*, G. — *du rein*,—*de la rate*,—hilus renis, et splenis, L.: the *notch*, or *depression*, existing in the kidney, and spleen, for the entrance, and exit, of their respective blood-vessels.

SCLÉRANTHE, s. m.,—scleranthum, n. (*σκληρὸς*, hard, *ἄνθος*, a flower), L.,—die Knorpelfrucht: bei neueren Botanikern, ein Saame mit dem Grunde des verhärteten Kelchs verwachsen, G.,—according to modern Botanists, a seed united with the base of the *indurated* calyx; as in *Mirabilis*.

SCLÉRÈME, s. m.,—sclerema, n. (*σκληρὸς*, hard), *induratio* telæ cellulosæ neonatorum, L.,—die *Verhärtung* des Zellgewebes bei Neugebornen, G.,—see ENDURCISSEMENT,—of Chaussier,—SCLÉRÉMIE, s. f., of la *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

SCLÉRIASE, s. f.,—*ἡ σκλήρίασις*,—sclériasis, f. L.: a term literally signifying the *act of becoming* hard, or *state of induration*; but ordinarily employed, by Pathologists, to designate *induration* of the borders of the *palpebræ*, and of the female *labia pudendi*. Synon. with SCLÉROME.

SCLÉROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—*ἡ σκληροφθαλμία*,—sclerophthalmia, f. L.: according to some Lexicographers, inflammation of the eye, with thickening of the palpebræ,—die Augenentzündung, mit schwielichter Auftreibung an den Augenliedern, G.:—to others, minute red and indurated tumours, developed on the border of these organs.

SCLÉROSARCOME, s. m.,—sclerosarcoma, n. (*σκληρόσαρκος*, with indurated flesh), L.: an *indurated sarcoma*,—hartes festes Fleischgewächs, G.,—of the figure of a cock's-comb, attached to the gum.

SCLÉROSE. See SCLÉRIASE.

SCLÉROTIQUE, s. f.,—*ἡ σκληρὰ μῆνιγξ*,—*sclerotica* tunica vel membrana, L.,—die *feste* Augenhaut, G.: in Anatomy, the *dense*, opaque, and fibrous *membrane*,—cornea opaca oculi, L.,—which invests four-fifths, posteriorly, of the eye-ball. It is strengthened by an expansion of the tendons of the muscles of the eye, sometimes termed tunica albuginea; is perforated, behind, by the optic nerve; and exhibits, encased in its anterior portion, the transparent cornea,—see CORNÉE. Single in the adult, but separable, in fœtal age, into two distinct laminæ. SCLÉROTIQUE, adj.,—scleroticus, L.,—sclerotic: capable of augmenting the *density* of the animal tissues: *τὰ σκληρυντικὰ*,—remedia *exsiccantia*, L.,—die *austrocknenden* Mittel, G.,—*indurating* remedies.

SCLÉRYSME, s. m.,—*τὸ σκλήρυσμα*,—sclerysma, n. L.: a term literally signifying *induration*; but employed, by Pathologists, to designate *scirrhus* of the liver.

SCOBIFORME, adj.,—scobiformis, L.,—sägespänartig, G.,—scobiform: resembling, in appearance, *saw-dust*,—*scobs*, L.: as, in Botany, the minute *seeds* of the *Orchideæ*.

SCOLIOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ σκολίωσις*,—scoliosis, f. L.: lateral curvature of the vertebral column,—die Verkrümmung des Rückgrats nach einer Seite, G.

SCOLOPENDRE, s. f.: in Zoology, a genus, *Scolopendra*, L.,—*ἡ Σκολοπένδρα*,—der Skolopender, G.; belonging to Class *Myriapoda*; and constituting the type of the SCOLOPENDRIDES, s. m., pl.,—*Scolopendridæ*, L.,—or *Scolopendra*-Family. Some of the larger species, as *S. morsitans*, a native of tropical regions, and of *Spain*, inflict a dangerous wound. Others, as *S. phosphorea*, and *electrica*,—der Glanzassel, Feurassel, G.,—are remarkable for their phosphorescent and electric properties: in Botany, a species belonging to the genus, *Asplenium*,—see ASPLÉNION. *A. scolopendrium*,—la *Langue de cerf*, F.,—die Hirschzunge, G.,—common Hart's-tongue,—*Scolopendrium vulgare*, of *British* Botanists; *astringent*.

SCOMBRE, s. m. : a genus of *Osseous Fishes*,—*Scomber*, L.,—ὁ Σκόμβρος,—belonging to Order *Acanthopterygii*, and constituting the type of the *Mackarel*-Family,—SCOMBÉRIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Scomberidæ*, L.,—die *Makrele*-Familie, G. Several of the species, all inhabitants of ocean, and, more especially, the *common Mackarel*,—*S. scombrus*,—le *Maquereau*, F.,—die Makrele, G.,—supply man with delicious food. The celebrated Dory, or Doree,—*Zeus faber*,—der Sonnenfisch, G.,—is a member of the Family.

SCORACRASIE, s. f.,—scoracrasia vel scoracratia, f. (σκὼρ, σκατὸς, excrement, ἀκρασία, ἀκρατεία, weakness, want of self-command), L.,—das Unvermögen den Koth gehörig aufzuhalten, G.,—*incontinency* of the *feces*: by Kraus, written *Scatacratia*.

SCORBUT, s. m.,—scorbutus, f. L.,—der Scorbut, Scharbock, G.,—Scurvy : in Pathology, a disease characterized by general debility, livid ecchymoses, tumefaction of the gums, with hæmorrhage from them and various other parts of the body. *Scorbutus* constitutes a genus in first Order of Fifth Class of Diseases, entitled *Lésions Organiques*, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel. SCORBUTIQUE, adj.,—scorbuticus, L.,—scorbutisch, G.,—scorbutic: suffering from, or connected with, *scurvy*.

SCORDIUM, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, *Teucrium*,—see GERMANDRÉE. *T. scordium*,—τὸ σκόρδιον,—*G. d'eau*, F.,—der Wasserlauch, G.,—a common *European* plant ; *stimulant* and *tonic*.

SCORIE, s. f.,—ἡ σκωρία,—scoria, f. L.,—die Schlacke, G.: the *dross* of metals which have been purified by fusion. SCORIACÉ, adj.,—σκωριοειδὴς,—scoriaceus, L.,—schlackig, G.: exhibiting characters of *scoria* ; as the *scoriaceous* lava, ejected from volcanos.

SCORPION, s. m.: in Zoology, a genus of *Articulated Animals*,—*Scorpio*, L.,—ὁ Σκορπίος,—der Skorpion, G.,—belonging to Subclass, *Pulmonaria*, of Class, *Arachnida*; and constituting the type of the *Scorpion*-Family,—SCORPIONIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Scorpionidæ*, L. *Scorpions*, of which the *European* species,—*S. europæus*,—europäischer *Skorpion*,—presents a familiar example, are armed with a caudal sting, capable of inflicting, by its contained venomous fluid, a severe and sometimes fatal wound. That once celebrated remedy, the *Oil of Scorpions*,—das Skorpionöl, G.,—has long since fallen into merited neglect.

SCOTODYNIE, s. f.,—scotodynia, f. (σκότος, darkness, δῖνος, vertigo), v. tenebricosa, L., —der Glatzschwindel, G.: *vertigo*, with *obscurity* of vision, the consequence of cerebral congestion.

SCROBICULE *du Cœur*, s. m.,—see ANTICARDE : the *depression* exhibited by the anterior paries of the abdomen, immediately below the xyphoid cartilage. SCROBICULÉ, adj.,—grubig, vollgrubig, G.,—scrobiculated: exhibiting minute *depressions*; as, in Zoology, the *elytron* of *Brachycerus scrobiculatus*, and *surface* of *Spongia scrobiculata*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Convolvulus scrobiculatus*, and the *nut* of *Amygdalus persica*.

SCROFULAIRE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Scrophularia* (*Didynamia, angiosperm.*), L., —die Braunwurz, G.,—the Figwort; constituting the type of the *Scrophularineæ*, L., —SCROPHULARINÉES, s. f., pl.,—die *Braunwurz*pflanzen, G. Two of the many species which it contains,—*S. aquatica*, et *nodosa*,—die Wasser-, und die knotige oder gemeine *Braunwurz*, G.,—are reputed *anti-scrofulous* and *tonic*. The *latter*, from an imaginary resemblance of the roots to scrofulous swellings, was once held in peculiar estimation for the cure of *scrofula*. Hence, the designation of the genus.

SCROFULES, SCROPHULES, s. f., pl.: a term applied, in Pathology, to a tubercular degeneration of the superficial lymphatic, and, more especially, of the cervical, glands. *Scrophula*, L.,—die Scrophel, Scrophelkrankheit, Scrophelsucht, G.,—constitutes a genus in the Class of General Organic Lesions, in the *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel; and, probably, takes its designation from *scrofa*, the hog,—an animal supposed to be the subject of a similar morbid affection. *S. mésentérique*, F.,—*scroph.* mesenterica, L.,—see CARREAU. SCROFULEUX, adj.,—scrophulosus, L.: suffering from, or connected with, *scrophula*; as a *scrofulous* subject,—*Individu scrophuleux*, F.; a *scrofulous* habit,—*scrophulöse* Anlage, G.

SCROTOCÈLE, s. f.: an hybrid and barbarous synonym of OSCHÉOCÈLE ; compounded of the *Latin*, *scrotum*, and *Greek*, κήλη.

SCROTUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ ὄσχεον,—der Hodensack, G.: the cutaneous envelope of the testes. See DARTOS, et RAPHÉ.

SCRUPULE, s. m.,—scrupulus, m. L.,—der Scrupel, G.,—scruple: a *French* weight, of twenty-four grains, the third part of the drachm,—see GROS.

SCUTIFORME, adj.,—scutiformis, L.,—schildförmig, G.,—scutiform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *shield*,—*scutum*, L.,—Schild, G.: an epithet sometimes applied, in Anatomy, to the *thyroid cartilage*, and *patella*,—see THYROÏDE, et ROTULE : in Zoology, the *shield*-like *corselet* of *Galerites scutiformis*.

SCYBALES, s. f. pl.,—scybala, n. L.,—τὰ σκύβαλα,—verhärtete Kothballen, G.: excrementa alvina cellulis intestini coli in globulos formata, velut ab ovibus aut capris excernuntur, L.

SÉBACÉ, adj.,—sebaceus, L.,—sebaceous: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to minute *glandular bodies*,—*Glandes sébacées, follicules —, cryptes sébacés*, F.,—glandulæ *sebaceæ*, L.,—die *Talg*drüsen, G.; which, imbedded in the substance of the skin, pour out, for

the lubrification of the surface, a fatty unctuous fluid,—*Matière sebacée*, F.,—resembling *suet*,—*sebum*, L.,—see SUIF.

SÉBATE, s. m.,—sebas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts, resulting from the combination of an *acid*,—*Acide sébacique*, F.,—die *Fett*säure, G.,—a product of the decomposition of fatty substances by heat, in closed vessels,—with salifiable bases.

SÈCHE, s. f.: a genus, in Malacology, *Sepia*, L.; belonging to Order, *Dibranchiata*, and Sub-Order, *Decapoda*, of the Class of *Cephalopod Mollusca*; constituting the type of the *Sepiadæ*,—SÉPIAIRES, s. f. pl.; and comprehending several exclusively marine species. Their *flesh*, sometimes employed as an article of human sustenance, is ill-flavoured, and indigestible. The light and fragile bone, imbedded in the dorsal portion of the mantle of the *cuttle-fish*,—*S. officinalis*,—ἡ σηπία,—der Kuttelfisch, G.,—is pharmaceutically used as an *absorbent* and *dentifrice*; and the black fluid, which serves as a protection in time of danger, in the composition of Indian ink.

SECONDINES, s. f., pl.,—see ARRIÈRE-FAIX.

SÉCRÉTEUR, SÉCRÉTOIRE, adj.,—secretory: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to those organs,—les *Organes sécréteurs*, F.,—which, as the *secretory* vessels,—vasa *secernentia*, L.,—die *absondernden* Gefässe, G.,—are destined to accomplish the work of *secretion*,—SÉCRÉTION, s. f.,—secretio, f. L.,—die Absonderung, G.: that process by which certain glands *separate* from the blood the materials for a fluid, as the urine and saliva, of new formation.

SÉDATIF, adj. Synon. with CALMANT.

SÉDIMENT, s. m.,—sedimentum, n. L.,—ἡ ὑπόστασις: in Chemistry, the *deposit*, resulting from precipitation of any substance held in solution by, or merely suspended in, a fluid. *S. de l'urine*, F.,—*sedimentum* urinæ, L.,—see HYPOSTASE.

SEIGLE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Secale (Triandria, digyn.; Gramineæ)*, L.,—der Roggen, G.,—the Rye. The *seeds* of the *common* species,—*S. cereale*,—*Seig. cultivé*, F.,—are classed among the cereal grains; and supply a *farina* which may be used as a substitute for that of wheat.

SEIN, s. m.,—sinus, m. L.: a popular designation, 1. of the female bosom,—see MAMELLE; and, 2. of the female organ of reproduction,—see MATRICE.

SEL, s. m.,—sal, m. L.,—ὁ ἅλς,—der Salz, G.,—salt: in Chemistry, a compound, resulting from the combination of one or more acids with one or more of those substances termed salifiable bases.

SÉLÉNIATE, s. m.,—selenias, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—selensaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *selenic* acid with salifiable bases. This *acid*,—*Acide sélénique*, F.,—die *Selen*säure, G.,—is the product of the action of nitric acid on, SÉLÉNIUM, s. m.,—selenium, n. L.: a *metal*, discovered, by Berzelius, in 1817.

SÉLÉNITEUX, adj.,—seleniticus, L.,—selenitic: an epithet applied to *waters* which hold in solution, SÉLÉNITE, s. f.,—ὁ σεληνίτης,—selenites, f. L.,—der Selenit, Gypsselenit, G.,—a variety of sulphate of lime.

SÉLÉNOGAMIE, s. f.,—selenogamia, f. (σελήνη, the moon, γάμος, marriage), L.,—die Mondsucht, G.: an absurd synonym of *Somnambulism*; derived from a popular prejudice respecting the *moon's* influence on the subjects of this extraordinary affection.

SELLE, s. f.,—sella, f. L.,—der Sattel, G.,—a saddle. *Sel. turcique*,—*sella* equina vel turcica, ephippium, n. L.: in Anatomy, an excavation on the superior surface of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary gland,—see CLINOÏDE, et PITUITAIRE.

SÉMÉIOLOGIE, SÉMÉIOTIQUE, s. f.,—ἡ σημειῶλογία ?, ἡ σημειωτικὴ (τέχνη),—semeiologia, semeiotica, f. L.,—die Zeichenlehre, Semiotik, G.,—Semeiology, Semeiotics: that branch of Pathology which involves a knowledge of the *symptoms* of diseases. SÉMÉIOSE, s. f.,—ἡ σημείωσις,—semeiosis, f. L.: the act of observing *signs* and phenomena.

SEMEN-CONTRA, s. m.,—n. L.,—Wurmsamen, G.: the pharmaceutical designation of the aromatic, acrid, and *anthelminthic seeds* of divers species of *Artemisia*,—see ARMOISE,—especially *A. judaica*, et *santonica*,—l'*Arm. de Judée*, et *santonique* ou *Semencine*, F.,—der *Wermuth* aus Judäa, und heilige Beyfuss, G.

SEMENCE, s. f.,—semen, n. L.,—der Samen, m. G.,—seed: the popular synonym of GRAINE, and SPERME.

SEMI-FLOSCULEUX, adj.,—semi-flosculous: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *flower*,—flos *semi-flosculosus*, L.,—eine geschweiste Blume, G.: when, as in *Lactuca*, and *Leontodon*, it consists merely of a ligulate corolla.

SEMI-LUNAIRE, adj.,—semi-lunaris, L.,—halbmondförmig, G.,—semi-lunar: exhibiting the figure of a *half-moon*; as, 1. a *bone of the carpus*,—*Os semi-lunaire*, F.,—das *Mond*bein,—see CARPE: 2. the two *fibro-cartilages*,—*F. semi-lunaires*,—fibro-cartilagines falciformes vel *semilunares*, L.,—interposed, in the knee-joint, between the condyles of the femur and articular surfaces of the tibia: 3. certain *valves of the heart*,—*halbmondförmige* Klappen,—more commonly termed the *sigmoid*,—see SIGMOÏDE; and, 4. *Ganglia*,—*Ganglions semi-lunaires* ou *solaires* (G. surrénaux, Ch.), F.,—g. splanchnica, solaria abdominalia, L.,—die *halbmondförmigen* Knoten, G.,—formed by the trisplanchnic nerve; and situated deeply in the abdomen, above and behind the renal capsules.

SEMINAL, adj.,—seminalis, L.,—zu dem *Samen* gehörig, G.: belonging to, or containing, *seed* or *sperm*,—see SEMENCE; as, in Botany, the *seminal leaves*,—*Feuilles seminales*, F.,—die *Samen*blätter, G.,—of plants: in Anatomy, the *reservoirs*,—vesiculæ *seminales*, L.,—die *Samen*bläschen,—of the animal *semen*.

SEMINATION, s. f.,—seminatio, f. L.,—die Besamung, Besäung, G.: the dispersion of the *seeds* of plants.

SEMINIFÈRE, adj.,—seminiferus, L.,—seminiferous: an epithet applied to those *vessels* of the *testis*,—die *samentragenden* Gefässe, G.,—vasa *seminifera*, L.,—which secrete, and convey, the *seminal* fluid.

SÉNÉ, s. m.,—Senna, f. L., and G.: the pharmaceutical designation of the *purgative leaves*,—die *Sennes*blätter, G.,—of divers plants of the *Colutea*, and *Cassia*, genus,—see BAGUENAUDIER, et CASSE.

SÉNILE, adj.,—senilis, L.,—zu dem *hohen Alter* gehörig, G.,—belonging (or peculiar) to *old age*; as *Prurigo senilis*, Willan.

SENS, s. m.,—sensus, m. L.,—ἡ αἴσθησις,—der Sinn, G.,—sense: the faculty whereby animals receive the impression of the qualities of bodies which surround them.

SENSATION, s. f.,—sensatio, f. L.,—die Empfindung, G.: the impression made, by external objects, upon the organs of the *senses*; and, from them, transmitted to the brain or other nervous centre.

SENSIBILITÉ, s. f.,—sensibilitas, f. L.,—die Empfindlichkeit, G.,—sensibility: the susceptibility of *sensation*, the faculty of receiving impressions. Bichat has, with questionable propriety, distinguished *sensibility* into animal and organic: the *former*, peculiar to animals; the *latter*, common to animals and plants. SENSIBLE, adj.,—sensibilis, L.,—αἰσθητικὸς,—empfindlich, G.,—endowed with *sensibility*; αἰσθητὸς,—merklich, merkbar,—capable of making an impression on the *senses*.

SENSORIUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—τὸ αἰσθητήριον,—das Sensorium, das Organ des *Sinnes*, der Empfindungssitz, G.,—the organ of the *senses*, the common seat, or centre, of the sensations.

SÉPALE, s. m.,—sepalum, n. L.,—das Kelchblatt, G.,—sepal or calyx-leaf: an epithet employed, in Botany, to designate each of the articulated leaflets which constitute a calyx, of several completely separate divisions.

SEPTANE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to *fever*,—febris *septana*, L.,—das *siebentägige* Fieber, G.,—which recurs every *seventh day*. SEPTENAIRE, s. m. (*septenarius*, L., seven in number),—the space of *seven days*.

SEPTENTRIONAL, adj.,—ἀρκτικὸς,—nordlich, G.,—northern: inhabiting, or growing in, the *north*,—SEPTENTRION, s. m.,—ὁ ἄρκτος,—der Nord, G.; as, in Ornithology, a species of *diver*,—*Colymbus septentrionalis*; in Botany, *Androsace septentrionalis*,—der *mitternächtliche* Mannschild, G.

SEPTICIDE, s. m.,—septicidus, m. L.: in Botany, a pericarp, opening, as in the *Colchica*, by sutures which correspond to the *septa*. SEPTIFÈRE, adj.,—septifer, L.,—septiferous: an epithet designative of a *columel*,—COLUMELLE,—to which the *septa remain attached* after separation of the valves.

SEPTIQUE, adj.,—σηπτικὸς,—septicus, L.,—faulend, G.,—septic: producing *putrefaction*.

SEPTUM, s. m.,—n. L.,—see CLOISON. *Septum médian du cerveau*,—*du cervelet*, F.,—see FAUX. *S. staphylin*: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *velum palati*,—VOILE. — *transverse*,—by the *same*, to *tentorium cerebelli*,—see TENTE.

SEQUESTRE, s. m.,—sequestrum, n. L.: the portion of dead bone thrown off in Necrosis,—see NÉCROSE. Superficially seated, it is termed EXFOLIATION.

SÉREUX, adj.,—serosus, L.,—ὀρρώδης, ὑδατώδης,—molkenhaft, molkicht, wässerig, G.,—serous, watery: secreting, exhibiting the characters, or consisting of, SÉRUM, ou SÉROSITÉ, s. m. and f.,—serum, n. L.,—ὁ ὀρρὸς,—die Molke, das Blutwasser, G.,—the watery portion of the blood; as, in Anatomy, the *serous* membranes,—les *Membranes séreuses*, F.,—*seröse* Häute, G.: in Physiology, and Pathology, a *serous* fluid,—*Fluide séreux*; and *serous* apoplexy,—Apoplexia *serosa*,—*seröser* Schlagfluss.

SERPENTAIRE *de Virginie*, s. f.: a species, in Botany, belonging to genus, *Aristolochia*,—see ARISTOLOCHE. The odoriferous *root* of *Arist. serpentaria*,—die virginische *Schlangen-* oder *Vipernwurzel*, G.,—is employed, as *excitant* and *tonic*, in low fever.

SERPENTIN, s. m.: the *serpentine tube* constituting part of the chemical apparatus, termed *alembic*,—see ALAMBIC; and destined to condense the product of distillation.

SERPIGINEUX, adj.,—serpiginosus, L.,—serpiginous: an epithet applied to *ulcers*; which, extending at one extremity as they cicatrize at the other, appear to *creep*,—*serpere*, L.,—along the surface of the skin.

SERRE, s. f.,—chela, f. L.: a term, in its application to the foot of Birds, and the anterior extremity of *Decapodous Crustacea*, synon. with *claw*,—see ONGLE. SERRÉ, adj.: an epithet bearing a two-fold signification: 1. serratus, L.,—gesägt, sägezähnig, G.,—serrated; applied to the organs of animals and plants, as the musculi *serrati*,—die *Säge*-muskeln, G.,—see DENTELÉ,—of the human trunk; and *corolla*,—c. *serrata*,—of *Tilia*: 2. coarctatus, confertus, densus,—dickstehend,—dense, thickly-set, constricted; as, in Botany, the *umbel* of *Allium cepa*: in Pathology, a *contracted* pulse,—*Pouls serré*, F.

SERRULÉ, adj.,—feingesägt, G.,—serrulated: an epithet, in its botanical application, synon. with DENTICULÉ.

SERTULE, s. m.,—sertulum, n. L.,—das Doldensträusschen, G.: a term applied, by modern Botanists, to the *simple umbel*,—die einfache Dolde, G.,—as exhibited in *Primula officinalis*.

SÉSAMOÏDE, adj.,—σησαμοειδὴς,—sesamoides, L.,—sesamoid: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate minute *bones*, —*Os sésamoïdes*, F.,—τὰ ὀστέα σησαμώδεα,—ossa *sesamoidea*, L.,—die *Sesam*knöchelchen, G.,—which are developed in the substance of the tendons passing in the vicinity of certain articulations. Distinguished into the *sesamoid bones* of the *hand* and *foot*,—die *Sesam*beine der Hand und des Fusses, G.

SESSILE, adj.,—sessilis, L.,—stiellos, sitzend, ungestielt. G.: an epithet applied, in Zoology, and Botany, to parts, or organs of animals, and plants; which, as the *abdomen* of the *Coleoptera* in relation to the thorax, and the *seed* of *Plantago*, to its placenta, are attached without the aid of an intervening pedicel, or funis. SESSILIFLORE, adj.,—sessilifloral: possessing *sessile flowers*,—*sessiles flores*, L.; as *Ranunculus sessiliflorus*. SESSILIFOLIÉ, adj.,—sessilifolius, L.: possessing *sessile leaves*,—*sitzende* oder *stiellose* Blätter, G.; as *Drosera sessilifolia*.

SÉTACÉ, adj.,—setaceus, L.,—borstig, borstenartig, borstenförmig, G.,—setaceous: exhibiting the figure of a *bristle*,—*seta*, L.,—die Borste, G.; as, in Zoology, the *antenna* of *Cerambyx*, and *rostrum* of *Cimex*: in Botany, the *bractea* of *Mentha viridis*, and *leaf* of *Asparagus officinalis*. SÉTEUX, adj., —setosus, L.,—mit *Borsten* besetzt, G.: furnished with *setæ*; as the *tail* of divers Insects: composed of *rigid hairs*; as the *aigrette* of *Arctium lappa*: armed, below, with long and *setiform teeth*; as the *pileus* of *Hydnum setosum*.

SÉTON, s. m.,—setaceum, n. L.,—das Haarseil, die Haarschnur, G.: in Surgery, an *exutory*; formed, ordinarily in the nuchal region, by means of an instrument termed a *seton*-needle,—die *Haarseil*nadel, G.

SÈVE, s. f.,—arboris succus, L.,—der Holzsaft, G.: in Vegetable Physiology, the aqueous fluid which, absorbed by plants, is transformed, after elaboration in their interior, into nutritive matter, analogous to the blood of animals. *Sap* constitutes the *liquor xylinus*, of Schultz.

SEXE, s. m.,—sexus, m. L.,—τὸ γένος, ἡ φύσις,—das Geschlecht, G.,—sex: the apparatus of organs destined for the procreation of a new being; the *sexual* difference which exists between the male, and female, of organized beings. SEXUEL, adj.,—sexualis, L.,—geschlechtlich, G.,—sexual: pertaining to, characterizing, the *sexes*; as the *sexual* organs,—die *Geschlechts*organe, G.

SEXANGULÉ, adj.,—sexangulatus, L.,—sex-angled: an epithet, from the *Latin*, synon. with HEXAGONE. SEXAPODE, adj.,—sexapodus, L.,—synon. with HEXAPODE.

SEXFIDE, adj.,—sexfidus, L.,—sechsspaltig, G.,—six-cleft: divided into *six* portions; as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Sedum sexfidum*. SEXFLORE, adj.,—sexflorus, L., —sechsblüthig, G.: bearing *six flowers*; as the *flower-stalk* of *Passiflora sexflora*. SEXLOCULAIRE, adj.,—sexlocularis, L.: exhibiting *six cells*,—*sex loculos*; as, in Botany, the *capsule* of *Asarum*.

SIAGONAGRE, s. f.,—siagonagra, f. (σιαγών, the jaw, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—der rheumatische oder arthritische *Schmerz* im *Kinnbacken*, oder im *Kiefer*gelenke, G.,—*pain*, of rheumatic or gouty character, in the *jaw*, or its articulation.

SIALAGOGUE, adj.,—sialagogus (σίαλον, saliva, ἄγω, to expel), L.,—speichelausleerend, G.: an epithet applied to *pharmaceutical agents*,—les *Sialagogues*, F.,—remedia *sialagoga*, L.,—die *Speichel*mittel, G.,—which *augment* the secretion of *saliva*. SIALISME, s. m.,—ὁ σιαλισμὸς,—sialismus, m. L.,—das Speicheln, G.: synon. with SALIVATION. SIALOLOGIE, s. f.,—sialologia, f., —die Speichellehre, G.: a *Discourse*, or *Treatise*,—λόγος,—on the *saliva*,—σίαλον. SIALORRHÉE, s. f.,—sialorrhœa, f. (σίαλον,—ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Speichelfluss,—salivation.

SICCATIF, adj.,—ξηραντικὸς,—siccans, L.: synon. with DESSICATIF.

SICCHASIE, s. f.,—ἡ σιχχασία,—sicchasia, L.: a term, from the *Greek*, signifying *disgust*,—der Ekel, Widerwille, G.; but employed to designate *loathing of aliment*, an extreme degree of ANOREXIE.

SIDÉRATION, s. f.,—sideratio, f. L.: a term applied, by the ancient Pathologists, to certain diseases, or organic lesions, of sudden occurrence and violent character, as Catalepsy, Tetanus, Apoplexy, and senile Gangrene; which, being referrible to no apparent external cause, they sagely attributed to the influence of the planets,—*sidera*, L.

SIFFLANT, adj.,—sibilans, L.,—zischend, G.,—whistling: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to the *human voice*, or *respiration*,—*R. sifflante*, F.,—when accompanied by a *whistling* sound,—SIFFLEMENT, s. m.,—sibilatio, f. L.,—das Zischen, G.

SIGMOÏDE, adj.,—σιγματοειδὴς,—sigmodes, sigmoides, L.,—C-förmig, (*nicht* Σ-förmig, wie Manche meinen), halbmondförmig, G.,—sigmoid, semilunar: presenting the most ancient figure of the *Greek sigma*, that of C.; as, in Anatomy, 1. the two *depressions*, —*Cavités*, ou *Fosses, sigmoïdes*, F.,—which exist in the superior, or humeral, extremity of the ulna: 2. the *valves*,—*Valvules sigmoïdes* ou *semi-lunaires*,—valvulæ *semilunares* (die *halbmondförmigen* Klappen, G.) pulmonales, et aorticæ, L.,—which guard

the orifices of the pulmonary artery and aorta: and, 3.—the iliac or *sigmoid* flexure of the colon,—Flexura iliaca coli, L.

Signe, s. m.,—signum, n. L.,—*τὸ σημεῖον*,—das Zeichen, G.,—sign: the designation of every phenomenon, or circumstance, which may direct the Pathologist in determining the seat, and nature, of a disease. *Signs*, pathologically considered, are distributable into three groupes: 1. the *anamnestic*,—*S. anamnéstiques*, ou *commémoratifs*, F.,—see Anamnésie; 2. the *diagnostic*,—see Diagnostique; and, 3. the *prognostic*,—see Prognostique; comprehending the *past*, the *present*, and the *future*. The study of these *signs* constitutes an important branch of Medical Science, under the designation of *Semeiotics*, and *Semeiology*,—see Séméiologie.

Silicate, s. m.,—silicas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—kieselsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *silicic* acid,—*Acide silicique*, F.,—a term applied, by Berzelius, to *oxyde of silicium*,—with salifiable bases. Silice, s. f.,—silex, m. et f. L.,—der Kiesel, Kieselstein, G.: a *metallic oxyde*, composed of oxygen and Silicium, s. m.,—n. L.,—a pulverulent *metal*, which constitutes its base. Siliceux, adj.,—siliciosus, L.,—kieselig, G.,—silicious: composed of, or containing, *silex*.

Silicule, s. f.,—silicula, f. L.,—das Schötchen, G.: in Botany, a dry bivalve *pericarp*, divided, interiorly, by a membranous septum which sustains the seeds; and of breadth nearly equal to its length. Siliculeux, adj.,—siliculosus, L.,—siliculose: having, for its fruit, a *silicule*, or little pod; as *Arabis siliculosa*; and, in general, those plants,—les Siliculeuses, F.,—*Siliculosa*, L.,—which constitute the First Order of Class, *Tetradynamia*, of Linnæus.

Silique, s. f.,—siliqua, f. L.,—die Schote, G.,—silique or pod: in Botany, a dry *pericarp*, of elongated figure, exhibiting two opposite longitudinal sutures, and an interior partition to which the seed is attached. It differs, principally, from the silicule, in its greater proportionate length. Employed, also, to specifically designate *Testaceous Mollusca*, and plants; whose *shells*, and *fruits*, as those of *Solen*—and *Ceratonia siliqua*, resemble, in figure, the *pod* of the *siliquose* plants,—les *Siliqueuses*, F.,—*Siliquosa*, L. These form the Second Order of Class, *Tetradynamia*, of Linnæus; and a Tribe of the Family of the *Cruciferæ*, of other Botanists. Siliqueux, adj.,—siliquosus, L.: producing a *pod*; as the *siliquose* plants: or a fruit resembling the *pod*; as *Lotus siliquosus*.

Sillon, s. f.,—sulcus, m. L.,—*ἡ αὖλαξ*,—die Furche, G.,—groove, or furrow: a term employed to designate the *furrow-like* depressions, or markings, which exist on the surface of certain bones, and of other animal and vegetable organs. Of this nature, are the *furrow* of the cuboid bone,—*sulcus* ossis cuboidei, L.; the circular *groove*,—*s.* circularis vel atrio-ventricularis,—Kries*furche*, G.,—of the heart: the *furrow* on the *stem* of *Lampsana communis*, and the *calyx* of *Thymus*—*Melissa*—*calamintha*. Sillonné, adj.,—sulcatus, L.,—gefurcht, G.: marked with parallel *furrows*; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Trochus sulcatus*: in Botany, the *fruit* of *Scorpiurus sulcata*.

Silure, s. m.,—*Silurus*, L.: in Zoology, a genus of *Malacopterygian Abdominal Fishes*; constituting the type of the Siluroïdes, s. m. pl.,—*Siluridæ*, L.; and comprehending several species. The *flesh* of *S. glanis*,—le *Mal*, F.,—der Wels, Wallerfisch, G.,—which frequents the large rivers of *Eastern Europe*, and *Asia*, is tasteless and indigestible. Its *swimming-bladder* yields an inferior kind of isinglass.

Simarouba, s. m.: in Botany, a species belonging to genus, Quassia. The *bark*,—die Simarubarinde, G.,—of *Q. simaruba* (*S. amara* of Aublet), a native of *South-America* and the *West-Indian* islands, is bitter, *astringent*, and *tonic*; and forms the subject of a *German Officinal Extract*,—Simarubaextract.

Simple, adj.,—simplex, L.,—*ἁπλόος*,—einfach, G.: an epithet opposed, in signification, to *compound*, and *complicated*,—see Composé, and Compliqué. Thus, substances which, as oxygen and the metals, have hitherto resisted all efforts for their decomposition, are termed, in Chemistry, *simple* bodies,—*Corps simples*, F.; and, in Pharmacy, medicinal Preparations which, as *Simple* Tincture of Opium,—*Einfache* Opiumtinctur, G.,—contain only one active ingredient; and, in Botany,—parts, or organs, of plants, which, as the *stem* of *Orobanche major*, the *peduncle* of *Viola canina*, the *spadix* of *Arum*, and *style* of *Allium cepa*, are neither ramified nor divided. In Pathology, *diseases*, in which one organ only is affected, or the whole, if more than one be implicated, exhibit an analogous affection, are designated *simple*,—*Maladies simples*, F.,—morbi *simplices*, L.

Simulé, adj.,—simulatus, L.,—simulated: an epithet applied to divers *morbid affections*,—*Maladies simulées*, L.,—*verstellte* Krankheiten, G.,—which, as madness, epilepsy, and convulsion, individuals sometimes *simulate* for the purposes of deception.

Sinapisme, s. m.,—*ὁ σιναπισμὸς*,—sinapismus, m. L.,—der *Senf*teig, -umschlag, das *Senf*pflaster, G.: an irritating *cataplasm*,—see Cataplasme,—composed of farina of *mustard*,—*σίναπι*,—hydrochlorate of soda, yeast, and vinegar, or vinegar of Squill.

Sincipital, adj.,—sincipitalis, L.: pertaining to the Sinciput, s. m.,—n. L.,—der Vorderkopf, G.,—the forehead; as, in

Anatomy, the *sincipital* region,—*R. sincipitale*, F. By some writers, the term, *sinciput*, is regarded as synon. with *vertex*,—ἡ κορυφὴ, τὸ μεσόκρανον, of the *Greeks*. The following is the precise and accurate definition of the *German* Krause: "Der höchste Theil des Schädels, der Scheitel, *Vertex*,—trennt der Vorderkopf, *Sinciput*, vom Hinterkopf, Occiput."

SINDON, s. m. (σινδὼν, fine linen), F., et L.: a small rounded *pledget of linen*, with a thread attached to its middle. Destined for introduction into the orifice made in the cranium, by the crown of the trephine.

SINGULTUEUX, adj.,—singultans, L.,—schluchzend, G.,—sobbing; an epithet applied to the *respiration*,—*R. singultueuse*, F.,—when interrupted by *sobs*.

SINUÉ, adj.,—gebuchtet, G.,—sinuated: an epithet employed, in Botany, to, specifically, designate plants whose organs, as the *leaf* of *Dipsacus sinuatus*—, and, generally, organs themselves; which, as the *nectary*,—nectarium *sinuatum*,—of *Cobœa scandens*, and the *pileus* of *Morchella undosa*,—exhibit a *scolloped* or undulating outline.

SINUEUX, adj.,—sinuosus, L.,—sinuous: an epithet applied, in Surgery, to *ulcers* or *fistulæ*; which pursue a *tortuous* course: in Botany,—to organs of plants; which, as the *leaf* of *Dicranum sinuosum*, and the *anther* of *Cucumis*, present a *zigzag* outline.

SINUS, s. m. F., et L.: in Anatomy, an irregular cavity, or cavities, exhibiting an interior more capacious than the orifice or outlet. Of these, are distinguished, 1. the *Sinuses of the bones*,—*Sinus des os*, F.; which, as the *sphenoidal*, *frontal*, and *maxillary*,—die Keilbein-, Stirn-, und Oberkiefer*höhlen*, G.,—exist in the interior of the corresponding cranial and facial bones; and communicate, directly or indirectly, with the nasal fossæ: 2. *those of the dura mater*,—*S. de la dure-mère*,—*s.* duræ matris, L.,—die *Blutbehälter* des harten Hirnhaut, G.; as the *cavernous*,—*s.* cavernosi, L.,—die *Zellblutleiter*, G.,—see CAVERNEUX,—the two *lateral*, and *longitudinal*, the *straight* or *perpendicular*,—*S. droit* (—choroïdien, Ch.),—*s.* rectus, perpendicularis, vel tentorii, L.,—gerader oder *Zelt blutleiter*, G.,—and *Torcular Herophili*,—see CONFLUENT,—the *occipital*, *petrous*, and various other *sinuses* connected with them: and, 3. the *venous sinuses* of other organs; as those of the right and left auricle of the heart,—le *S. des veines caves*, et *pulmonaires*, F.,—*s.* venarum cavarum, et — pulmonalium, cordis, L.,—der Hohlenvenen-, und Lungenvenen*sack*, G.; and that of the vena portarum,—*S. des veines portes*,—die Pfortader*höhle*, G. Portal, also, designates the *coronary vein* which penetrates the posterior inferior part of the right cardiac auricle,—das rechte Herzohr, G.,—le *Sinus coronaire du cœur*.

In Surgery, a *fistulous* or *hollow sore*,—ὁ κόλπος, ὑπόνομον ἕλκος,—ein *hohles* Geschwür, G.,—see CLAPIER: in Botany, the *rounded notch*,—*E'chancrure*,—SINUÉ,—die Bucht, *hohler*, rund zulaufender Einschnitt, G.,—exhibited by the margins of certain organs, as of the leaves, of plants.

SIPHON, s. m.,—ὁ σίφων: in Physics, an *instrument*—sipho, m. L.—der Heber, die Wasserröhre, G.,—destined for the *transvasation* of liquids: in Zoology, the *membranous tube*,—siphunculus, L.,—Nerven*röhre*, G.; which, traversing centrally, or laterally, the partitions of the polythalamous—hence termed *siphunculated*—shell,—*Coquille siphonculée*, F.,—of certain *cephalopod Mollusca*, as that of *Nautilus*, connects the different chambers, and enables the contained animal to sink, or rise, by an act of volition, in the waters: also, the *rostrum*,—die Saugröhre, G.,—of *Crustacea*, and *Suctorial Arachnida*. SIPHONCULE, s. m., *petit siphon*,—das Saugröhrchen, G.: the *rostrum* of *Pediculus*.

SIRIASE, s. m.,—ἡ σειρίασις,—siriasis, f. L.: disease, and, more especially, inflammation of the brain,—see COUP,—produced by INSOLATION. Derived from Σείριος, the dog-star,—Sirius, m. L.,—der Hundstern, G.; or Σειὴρ, a name of the *sun*.

SIROP. See SYROP.

SITIOLOGIE, s. f.,—sitiologia, f. (σιτίον, food, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Nahrungsmittelkunde, *Lehre* von den *Speisen*, G.,—Sitiology: a *Treatise* upon *aliments*.

SKÉLONCIE, s. f.,—skeloncus, f. (σκέλος, leg, ὄγκος, swelling), L.,—die Schenkelgeschwullst, G.,—*tumefaction* of the *lower limb*.

SMILACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Smilaceæ*, L.: in Botany, a Family of monocotyledonous plants; having, for type, the genus, *Smilax*,—see SALSEPAREILLE.

SMEGMA, s. m.,—τὸ σμῆγμα: the *unctuous matter*,—*Smegma* præputii, L.,—secreted by Glandulæ Tysonianæ, on glans penis.

SODIUM, s. m.,—n. L., and G.: the metallic basis of *soda*, or oxyde of *sodium*,—see SOUDE. Discovered, by Davy, in 1807.

SOIE, s. f.: in Zoology, 1. the long *stiff hair*, or *bristle*,—seta, f. L.,—die Borste, G.,—which constitutes the whisker,—MOUSTACHE,—of the *Felidæ*, as the Lion and the Cat; invests the body of certain *Pachydermata*, as the Hog; and arms the tail of some Insects, as *Podiurus*; 2. the delicate *thread*, or *silk*,—sericum, n. L.,—die Seide, G.,—secreted by the caterpillar of divers *Lepidoptera*, as that of *Bombyx mori*, for the construction of the cocoon; and by *Arachnida*, for the fabrication of their web. In Botany, the slender *stem*, or *pedicel*, which sustains the urn of the Mosses, and fructification of the *Jungermanniæ*; and the *bristles*,—setæ, L.,—die Borsten, G.,—which exist on the summit of the floral envelope of many of the *Gramineæ*.

Soif, s. f.,—sitis, f. L.,—ἡ δίψα,—Durst, m.G.,—thirst: the sensation of a desire to introduce liquids into the alimentary canal.

Solaire, s. m.: in Surgery, a *bandage*,—fascia *solaris*, L.,—die Sonne, knotenförmige Binde, G.,—more commonly named, le Nœud *d'emballure*. Solaire, adj.,—solar: in Anatomy, the designation of an abdominal *nervous plexus*,—pl. *solaris*, vel cerebrum abdominale, L.,—das *Sonnen*geflecht, G.,—see Cœliaque.

Solanées, s. f., pl.,—*Solaneæ*, L.,—die Solaneen, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants; having for type, the genus, *Solanum*,—see Morelle. Solanine, s. f.,—solanina, f. L.: an *organic alcali*; discovered in the berry of divers species of *Solanum*.

Sole, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a genus, *Solea*, L.; belonging to the Family, *Pleuronectidæ*,—see Pleuronecte. In Anatomy, and Zoology, the inferior part,—die Fuss*sohle*, G.,—of the foot of Man;—of the hoof,—Huf*sohle*,—see Sabot,—of the ungulated *Mammifera*; and of the tarsus of Insects.

Soleaire, s. m., and adj.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *crural muscle* (M. tibio-calcanien, Ch.),—*Soleus*, L.,—der grosse Waden- oder *Sohlen*muskel, G.; which, fixed to the back part of the head of the fibula, and the oblique line on the posterior surface and the internal border of the tibia, terminates in a broad tendon uniting with that of the *Gastrocnemius*, to constitute the tendo Achillis; and is finally inserted into the os calcis.

Solen, s. m.,—n. L.: in Surgery, an oblong *box*, or *case*,—die Lade, G.,—Boite,—employed in the treatment of fractured limbs; sic ob similitudinem cum valvâ conchæ, quæ *Solen* vocatur, dictum: in Conchology, a genus of *bivalve shells*,—die Messerscheide, Scheidemuschel, G.,—Razor-shell; constituting the type of the *Solenacea*,—Solenacés, s. m. pl.: and inhabited by an acephalous Molluscum; several species of which are *edible*.

Solide, adj.,—solidus, L.,—στερεὸς,—fest, G.,—solid: an epithet applied to bodies the integrant molecules of which are so strongly united by the force of cohesion as to oppose a sensible resistance to their separation. The bones, cartilages, ligaments, muscles, tendons, blood-vessels, nerves, membranes, skin, hair, and nails, constitute the *solid* parts of the human body.

Solidisme, s. m.,—solidismus, m. L.,—solidism: in Theoretical Medicine, the doctrine of the *Solidists*,—Solidistes, s. m., pl.: a sect of *Physicians* who ascribed to the fluids of the animal body merely a passive and subordinate rank in the phenomena of life; which they regarded as essentially residing in the *solids*.

Solidité, s. f.,—soliditas, f. L.,—die Festigkeit, G.,—solidity: the property, or condition, of *solid* bodies.

Solipède, adj.,—solipes, L.,—ganzhufig, G.,—single-hoofed. Solipèdes, s. m. pl.,—*Solipedes*, L.,—*Ganzhufige* Thiere, G.: in Mastozoology, a Section, or Family, of the Order, *Pachydermata*; comprehending those animals which, as the Horse, Ass, and Zebra, have apparently one toe, and *one hoof*, only in each foot. Synon. with Solidungulés, s. m. pl.,—*Solidungula*, L.

Solstitial, adj.,—pertaining to the *solstice*,—*solstitium*, n. L.,—der Sonnenstillstand, G.: an epithet specifically designative of *animals*, and *plants*; which, as *Musca*,—and *Centaurea*,—*solstitialis*, appear about the advent of the summer-*solstice*.

Solubilité, s. f.,—solubilitas, f. L.,—die Löslichkeit, Lösbarkeit, G.,—solubility: the property, possessed by certain bodies, of *dissolving* in a menstruum. Soluble, adj.,—solubilis, L.,—löslich, lösbar, G.: possessing *solubility*. Solutif, adj.,—solutivus, L.: synon. with Laxatif.

Solution, s. f.,—solutio, f. L.,—ἡ διάκρισις, λύσις,—die Lösung, G.: in Chemistry, the operation whereby a solid body *dissolves* wholly, or partially, in another which is liquid; also, the result of such operation: in Pathology, the *termination* of a disease. *S. de continuité*: in Surgical Pathology, the *separation* of parts previously continuous; as exhibited in wound, laceration, and fracture.

Somatologie, s. f.,—somatologia, f. (σῶμα, the body, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—Somatology: a *Treatise* on the human *body*; as the Work published, under this title, by Pohl, in 1616. Somatotomie, s. f.,—somatotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—*dissection* of the *body*.

Sommeil, s. m.,—somnus, m. L.,—ὁ ὕπνος,—der Schlaf, G.,—sleep: in Physiology, the repose of the organs of the senses and of voluntary motion; the transient interruption of the relations which animals maintain with the external world, by the organs of sense. The term is, also, applied to the peculiar disposition which certain organs of plants, particularly the leaves, assume during the night.

Sommité, s. f.,—sommitas, f. L.: the *extreme point*,—äusserste Spitze, G.,—of the flowering-stem of certain plants; whose flowers, as those of *Artemisia absinthium*, and *Lavandula spica*, are too minute to admit of separate collection and preservation.

Somnambule, adj.,—ὑπνοβάτης,—sleep-walking: an epithet applied to one who is the subject of *somnambulism*,—Somnambulisme, s. m.,—ἡ ὑπνοβάτησις: a pathological affection pertaining to the *Neuroses*; characterized by *walking* in *sleep*, and the performance of other actions which are not or-

dinarily executed in that state. Consequently, synon. with NOCTAMBULE. *S. magnétique* ou *artificiel:* a sort of *sleep*, induced by the action of animal magnetism.

SOMNIFÈRE, adj.,—somnifer, L.,—ὑπνωτικὸς,—einschlafernd, G.,—somniferous: an epithet applied, in Pharmacy, to *remedies* which, as a *sleeping*-potion,—*Schlaf*trank, m. G.,—induce *sleep*,—*somnum ferunt*, L.: in Botany,—specifically designative of plants which, as *Physalis somnifera*, and *Papaver somniferum*, possess *narcotic* properties.

SOMNOLENCE, s. f.: the intermediate state between sleep and waking.

SON, s. m.: in Physiology, the sensation,—sonus, sonitus, m. L.,—ἦχος,—der Schall, G.,—sound,—communicated by *sonorous* bodies, through the medium of the atmosphere, to the organ of hearing: in Materia Medica, the integument of the cereal grains,—furfur, n. L.,—die Kleye, G.,—bran,—when broken down by grinding, and separated from the farina.

SONDE, s. m.,—specillum, n. L.,—ἡ μήλη,—die Sonde, G.,—sound: in Surgery, an *instrument* employed for introduction into the cavity of certain organs, as the bladder, or the track of wound or fistula, with a view of ascertaining the existence of foreign bodies, or the extent, or direction, of a lesion, or of fulfilling a therapeutic indication. Many varieties of *sonde*,—a designation comprehending the common sound, probe, catheter, and bougie,—are enumerated, and described, by the *French* Lexicographers. SONDER, v. a.,—*specillo* explorare, L.,—mit der *Sonde* untersuchen, G.,—to examine with *sound* or *probe*. *S. la vessie*,—*fistulam* in vesicam demittere.

SOPHISTICATION, s. f. Synon. with ADULTÉRATION.

SOPOREUX, adj.,—soporus, L.,—schlafsuchtig, G.,—soporous: inducing, or characterized by, *drowsiness*, or *morbid sleep*,—*sopor*, m. L.,—die Schlafsucht, G.; as Apoplexy, and other diseases, hence termed *Maladies soporeuses*, F. *Fièvre soporeuse:* a variety of intermittent; of which *drowsiness* constitutes the principal phenomenon.

SOPORIFÈRE, SOPORIFIQUE, adj. Synon. with SOMNIFÈRE.

SORBIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sorbus (Icosandria, monogyn.; Rosaceæ)*, L.; comprehending two species,—*S. aucuparia*, et *domestica*,—le *S. sauvage*, et *domestique*, F.,—der Vogelbeerbaum, und Sperberbaum, G.,—lately transferred, by *British* Botanists, to genus, *Pyrus*. From the bright-red *fruit* of the *former*, cyder, brandy, and bread, are prepared in *Sweden*.

SORBIQUE, adj.,—sorbicus, L.,—sorbic: an epithet employed to designate an *acid*,—die *Sorbeer*säure, Vogelbeersäure, G.,—which, on its first discovery in the berry of *Sorbus aucuparia*,—SORBIER,—was deemed peculiar; but has since been recognized as pure malic acid.

SOUBRESAUT, s. m.,—subsultus, m. L.,—das Zucken, Hupfen, G.,—a *convulsive twitching*, as of the tendons,—*s.* tendinum, L.,—das Sehnen*hupfen*, G.,—in low fever. *Soubr. épigastrique*, F.,—*subsultus* præcordiorum, L.: a succession of *convulsive shocks* occurring in the *epigastric* region.

SOUCI, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Calendula (Syngenesia, necessar.; Corymbiferæ)*, L.,—die Ringelblume, G.,—the Marygold. The *flowers* of *C. arvensis*, et *officinalis*,—le *S. des jardins*, et *des champs*, F.,—die Feld-, und die gewöhnliche *Ringelblume*, G.,—are bitter and *tonic;* and, employed as a cataplasm, are said to possess *resolutive* properties. An extract of them has, also, been recommended as a remedy for chronic vomiting. *Souci d'eau:* a popular designation of *Caltha palustris*,—die Sumpf- Dotterblume, G.

SOUDE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Salsola (Pentandria, digyn.; Chenopodeæ)*, L.,—die Sodapflanze, das Salzkraut, G.,—the Saltwort; comprehending many maritime species; from the ashes of which is obtained the soda of commerce,—see BARILLE. The plants, which yield the best soda, are *S. sativa*, *soda*, et *kali*.

SOUDE, s. f.,—*soda* pura vel caustica, L.,—reine *Sode*, ätzende oder caustische *Soda*, das Sodiumoxyd, G.: pure or caustic *soda*, oxyde of SODIUM. *Soude aërée*,—*crayeuse*, F.,—sub-carbonate, and carbonate, of *soda*,—see CARBONATE.

SOUFRE, s. m.,—sulfur, sulphur, m. L.,—τὸ θεῖον,—der Schwefel, G.,—sulphur: a simple combustible, non-metallic body,—Spec. Gravity, 1,99,—existing in nature, either pure, or in combination with oxygen or various metals. *French* and *German Officinal Preparations: Precipitated Sulphur*,—S. præcipitatum, Lac Sulfuris, *Ph. Gall.*,—Gefällter Schwefel, oder Schwefelmilch, G.; *Sublimed*—, —S. sublimatum, vel Flores Sulfuris,—Gereinigter od. Sublimirter Schwefel, Schwefelblumen; a *Compound Ointment*,—Adeps Sulfure et Ammoniæ Muriate (vel Carbonate Potassæ) Medicatus,—Zusammengesetzte Schwefelsalbe. *German:* a *Simple Ointment*,—Einfache Schwefelsalbe; and *Soap*,—Schwefel-Seife. *Sulphur*-fumigations,—die *Schw.*-räucherungen. For the other *medicinal* compounds of *Sulphur*,—see HYDRO-SULFATE, SULFURÉ, et SULFURIQUE. *S. végétal*, F.,—semen Lycopodii, L.,—der Klopf-, Blitz-, oder Moospulver, G.,—see LYCOPODE. SOUFRÉ, adj.,—sulphury, sulphurous;—schwefelicht, G.; as a *sulphurous* exhalation,—der *Schwefel*dampf, G.: sulphur-coloured,—schwefelgelb, G.; as, in Ornithology, *Psittacus*—; and in Botany, *Polyporus (Boletus) sulphureus*.

Soupir, s, m.,—suspirium, n. L.,—der Seufzer, das Seufzen, G.,—a sigh, sighing: a slow contraction of the inspiratory muscles; ordinarily excited by a sense of oppression behind the sternum; and portentous of danger, when occurring in febrile diseases.

Sourcil, s, m.,—supercilium, n. L.,—ἡ ὀφρὺς,—Augenbraune,f.G.,—the eye-brow: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the *arched eminence* which, covered with hairs, is situated, above each eye, in Man, and divers other *Mammifera;* also, the white or coloured *streak* which sometimes exists, above the eye, in Birds.

Sourcilier, Surcilier, adj.,—superciliaris, L.,—superciliary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which are connected with the *eye-brow*,—see Sourcil; as, 1. the two *eminences*,—*Arcades sourcilières*, F.,—arcus *superciliares*, L.,—die Augenbrauenbögen, G.,—transversely situated on the external surface of the frontal bone, above the superior ridge of the orbits: 2. a *muscle*,—*M. sourcilier* (—*fronto-sourcilier*, Ch.),—Corrugator supercilii,—der Augenbrauenrunzler, G.; attached, by its internal extremity, to the internal angular process of the frontal bone, and confounded, externally, with Occipito-frontalis, and Orbicularis palpebrarum: and, 3. an *Artery*,—*Artère sourcilière*, ou *Sus-Orbitaire*. Sourcilieux, adj.: in Zoology,—of *Birds*, which, as *Rallus superciliaris*, are characterized by the *supra-orbitary* streak; or, as *Falco superciliosus*,—by the tuft of *superciliary* feathers,—*Plumes sourcilières*, F.

Souris, s. f.: in Zoology, a well-known *Mammiferous Animal*,—*Mus musculus*,—ὁ μῦς,—die Maus, G.,—the mouse; belonging to Order, *Rodentia;* and constituting the type of the *Mouse*-Family,—*Muridæ*, L.: in Pathology, a *convulsive motion*,—mystagmus, m. L.,—das krampfhafte Zucken, G.,—of the eye-ball, and sometimes of the iris, or the infra-orbitary fibres of the Orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Sous-Acromio-Clavi-Huméral, s. m., and adj.,—infrà-acromio-clavi-humeralis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *deltoid muscle*,—see Deltoïde—(—*Sous-Acromio-Huméral*, Ch.); from its attachments.

Sous-Arbrisseau, s. m.,—suffrutex, m. L.,—τὸ θαμνίον,—das Staudengewächs, G.,—an under-shrub,—see Arbre.

Sous-Atloïdien, Sous-Axoïdien, s. m., and adj.,—infrà-atloideus, infrà-axoideus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Chaussier, to the second, and third, pair of *cervical nerves;* as passing out *beneath* the *atlas*, and the *axis* or vertebra dentata.

Sous-Clavier, adj.,—subclavius, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a *muscle*,—*M. sous-clavier* (— Costo-Claviculaire, Ch.), F.,—*Subclavius*, L.,—der *Unterschlüsselbein*muskel, G.,—which is situated—; and to *blood-vessels*,—vasa *subclavia* L.,—which pass—*beneath* the *clavicle*,—*unter* dem *Schlüsselbeine*, G. Of these vessels the *artery*,—*Artère sous-clavière*,—arteria *subclavia*, L.,—die Schlüssel- oder *Unterschlüsselbein*-pulsader, G.,—is, on the right side, a branch of arteria innominata; on the left,—of the aorta: and the *vein*,—*Veine sous-clavière*,—die *Unterschlüsselbein*blutader,—concurs, with its fellow of the opposite side, to form the superior vena cava.

Sous-Costal, adj.,—infrà-costalis, L.,—infra-costal: an epithet applied to certain small *muscular fasciculi*,—*Muscles sous-costaux*, F.; which are sometimes seen, on the internal surface of the thorax, descending obliquely from rib to rib; and have been regarded as appendages of the internal intercostal muscles.

Sous-Cutané, adj.,—subcutaneus, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to *blood-vessels*,—*Artères, veines, sous-cutanées*, F.; and *structures*, as the *sub-cutaneous* cellular tissue,—die *Unterhaut*zellgewebe, G.; which, are situated —: in Pathology,—to *morbid growths*,—tumores *subcutanei*, L.,—developed—immediately *beneath* the *skin*,—*sub cutem*, L.,—*unter* der *Haut*, G.

Sous-Diaphragmatique, adj.,—infrà-diaphragmaticus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *inferior diaphragmatic* blood-vessels and nerves.

Sous-Epineux, adj.,—infra-spinous: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of a large *excavation*,—*Fosse sous-épineuse*, F.,—fossa *infraspinata*, L.,—which exists, on the posterior surface of the scapula, *below* its *spine:* and, 2.—of a *muscle*,—*M. sous-épineux* (—*grand Scapulo-Trochitérien*, Ch.), F.,—*Infraspinatus*, L.,—der *Untergräten*muskel, G.; which, filling up that cavity, is attached, by a strong tendon, to the great tuberosity on the head of the humerus.

Sous-Hyoïdien, adj.,—infrà-hyoideus, L.: situated *below* the *hyoid* bone; as, in Anatomy, the *infra-hyoid* region,—*R. sous-hyoïdienne*, F.

Sous-Lingual, adj.,—See Sublingual.

Sous-Maxillaire, adj.,—sub-maxillary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of a large *salivary gland*,—*Glande sous-maxillaire*, F.,—glandula *sub-maxillaris*, L.,—die *Unterkiefer*- Speicheldrüse, G.; which, situated *beneath* the *jaw*, between the bellies of the digastric muscle, is provided with an excretory duct,—*Conduit de Warthon*, F.,—ductus Whartonianus, L.,—communicating with the buccal cavity, by a minute orifice, on the side of the frænum linguæ: and, 2.—of a *nervous ganglion*,—*G. sous-maxillaire*,—der *Unterkiefer*knoten, G.,—which, formed by the superior branch of the vidian, and communicating with the lingual of the inferior maxillary nerve, is situated in the centre of the preceding gland.

Sous-Maxillo-Cutané, Sous-Maxillo-Labial, adj.,—infrà-maxillo-cutaneus, et -labialis, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to the Houppe *du menton*, and Triangulaire *des lèvres*, muscles.

Sous-Mental, adj.,—see Submental.

Sous-Métacarpo-, et Sous-Métatarso-Latéri-Phalangien, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-metacarpo-, et infrà-metatarso-lateri-phalanginianus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to the palmar, and plantar, interosseous muscles; from their attachments,—see Interosseux.

Sous-Occipital, adj.,—infrà-occipitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the basilar process,—*Prolongement sous-occipital;* and to the occipital nerves, —*Nerfs sous-occipitaux*,—see Occipital.

Sous-Optico-Sphéno-Sclératicien, adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the inferior straight muscle of the eye,—Droit.

Sous-Orbitaire, adj.,—infrà-orbitalis, L.,—infra-orbitary: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of divers parts, or organs, which are situated, or pass, *beneath* the *orbit* of the eye; as, 1. a small *canal*,—C. ou *Conduit sous-orbitaire*, F.,—canalis *infraorbitalis*, L.,—der *Unteraugenhöhlen*-kanal, G., —which, traversing, obliquely, the substance of the inferior paries of the orbit, terminates in the fossa canina of the superior maxillary bone, by, 2. an *orifice*,—*Trou sous-orbitaire*,—das *Unteraugenhöhlen*loch; and transmits, 3. an *artery*,—*Artère sous-orbitaire*,—die *Unteraugenhöhlen*schlagader, —a branch of the internal maxillary; and the accompanying *vein*,—vena *infraorbitalis*, L.: and, 4. a *nerve*,—*Nerf sous-orbitaire*, —der *Unteraugenhöhlen*nerv,—a continuation of the superior maxillary; dividing, on its exit, into the palpebral, labial, nasal, and buccal filaments.

Sous-Poplité, adj.,—infrà-popliteus, L: an epithet applied, by Spigelius, to the *Popliteus* muscle,—see Poplité.

Sous-Pubien, adj.,—infrà-pubianus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of certain parts, situated *below* the *pubes;* as, 1. a *depression*,—*Fosse sous-pubienne*, F.,—which surrounds, 2. a large oval *orifice*,—*Trou sous-pubien*,—of the os innominatum, improperly designated foramen obturatorium,—see Obturateur,—and closed by, 3. a *ligament*,—*L. sous-pubien:* and, 4. a *fasciculus* of *ligamentous* fibres,—*Ligament sous-pubien* ou *triangulaire*,—transversely situated *below* the symphysis *pubis*.

Sous-Pubio-Coccygien, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-pubio-coccygeus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Levator ani* muscle,—*Releveur de l'anus*, F.,—der Afterheber, G.; as extending from the *inferior* and internal part of the *pubes*, to *os coccygis*.

Sous-Pubio-Créti-Tibial, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-pubio-creti-tibialis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Gracilis* muscle of the thigh,—Sous-Tibio-Prétibial, Ch., —schlanker Schenkelmuskel, G.,—Droit; from its attachments.

Sous-Pubio-Fémoral, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-pubio-femoralis, L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Chaussier, to the second *Adductor muscle* of the thigh,—see Adducteur; —from its attachments: and to the *blood-vessels*, and *nerves*, of the obturator foramen,—see Obturateur;—from their distribution.

Sous-Pubio-Trochantérien, s. m., and adj.,—infrà-pubio-trochanterianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *obturator muscles;* from their attachments.

Sous-Scapulaire, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-scapularis, L.,—infrascapular: a term applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or organs, situated *beneath* the *scapula*,—see Omoplate; as, 1. the great *excavation*,—*Fosse sous-scapulaire*, F.,—fossa *subscapularis*, L.; which, occupying the anterior or costal surface of the *scapula*, lodges, 2. a *muscle*,—*M. sous-scapulaire* (—*Sous-Scapulo-Trochinien*, Ch.), F.,—*Sub-* vel *Infra-scapularis*, L.,—der *Unterschulterblatt*muskel, G.; attached, on one hand, to the costal surface and vertebral border of the *scapula;* on the other, to the lesser tuberosity,—*Trochin*,—of the humerus: and, 3. an *artery*,—*Artère sous-scapulaire*, Ch.,— — *inférieure*, Sabat., et Scapulaire *commune*, of preceding Anatomists.

Sous-Scapulo-Trochinien, s. m., et adj.,—see Sous-Scapulaire.

Sous-Sel, s. m.,—sub-salt: a term applied to *salts* with an excess of base.

Sous-Spini-Scapulo-Trochitérien, s. m., et adj.,—infrà-spini-scapulo-trochiterianus, L.; a term applied, by Dumas, to *Infraspinatus muscle*,—see Sous-Épineux (le *Grand* Scapulo-Trochitérien, Ch.); from its attachments.

Sous-Sternal, adj.,—infrà-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the xyphoid cartilage,—*Appendice sous-sternal*, F.,—see Xyphoïde;—and, by Chaussier, to the *internal mammary artery*,—*Artère sous-sternale*,—see Mammaire;—as situated *beneath* the *sternum*.

Sous-Trochantérien, Sous-Trochantinien, adj.,—infrà-trochanterianus, et -trochantinianus, L.: epithets applied, by Chaussier, to the *internal* and *external circumflex arteries* of the thigh, respectively, —see Circonflexe.

Soyeux, adj.,—sericeus, L.,—seiden, seidenartig, G.,—silken, silk-like: composed, or exhibiting the characters, of *silk*.

Spadice, s. m.,—spadix, m. L.,—der Kolben, G.: in Botany, a *mode of inflorescence;* which consists in an assemblage of sessile flowers on a common simple axis; naked, as in *Piper;* or surrounded by a spatha,—see Spathe,—as in the *Aroideæ*.

SPADON, s. m.,—*ὁ σπάδων*,—spado, m. L.,—see CASTRAT.

SPARADRAPIER, s. m.: an *apparatus* for the preparation of, SPARADRAP, s. m.: adhesive plaster, spread upon linen, cotton, or paper.

SPARGANOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ σπαργάνωσις, σπάργωσις*,—sparganosis, mammarum e nimiâ copiâ lactis distensio, L.,—das Strotzen der Brüste von Milch, G.: etiam infantis involutio fasciis, L.

SPARTION, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Spartium (Diadelphia, decandr.; Leguminosæ)*, L.,—die Pfrieme, G.,—the Broom. The *green shoots*, and, according to Dr. Pearson, the *seeds* of the *common* species,—*S. scoparium*,—le *Genet commun*, F.,—die gemeine *Pfrieme*, G.,—are powerfully *diuretic*.

SPASME, s. m.,—*ἡ σπάσις, ὁ σπασμὸς*,—spasmus, m. L.,—der Krampf, G.,—spasm: a term, in Pathology, synon. with CONVULSION; but employed, by some writers, to especially designate a lesion of contractility in the muscles of organic life; as of the bladder and intestines. SPASMODIQUE, adj.,—*σπασμώδης*,—spasmodicus, L.,—krampfähnlich, krampfhaft, krampfig, G.,—spasmodic: caused, or characterized, by *spasm*. Synon. with SPASTIQUE. SPASMOLOGIE, s. f.,—spasmologia, f. (*σπασμὸς*,—*λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* vom *Krampf*, G.,—a *Treatise* upon *Spasm*.

SPATHACÉ, SPATHÉ, adj.,—spathaceus, spathatus, L.,—blüthenscheidenartig, blüthenscheidig, G.,—spathaceous: an epithet, in Botany, generally designative of plants, whose organs, as the *spike* of *Calla*, and *umbel* of *Allium*, are enclosed by a *spatha*,—see SPATHE: specifically,—of those which, as *Iris spathacea*, exhibit a conspicuous *spatha*, or, as *Erythrina spathacea*, are furnished with a *spatha*-like calyx.

SPATHE, s. f.,—*ἡ σπάθη*,—spatha, f. L.,—die Blumen- oder Blüthenscheide, G.: in Botany, a *foliaceous* or *membranous involucre*; peculiar to monocotyledonous plants; and composed of one or more broad leaves, or bracteæ, which surround, or envelope, the flowers. SPATHELLE, s. f.,—spathella, f. L.,—das Blüthenscheidchen, G.,—small or *partial spatha*: a term applied to each of the pieces which constitute the glume of the *Gramineæ*; and to the *partial spathæ* which sometimes accompany each flower of an assemblage enveloped by a general spatha.

SPATULE, s. f.: in Surgery, and Pharmacy, an *instrument*,—spatula, f. L.,—*ἡ σπάθη*,—der Spatel, G.,—employed in spreading ointment and plaster, and stirring up pharmaceutical compounds: in Ornithology, a genus of *Grallatorial Birds*,—*Platalea*, L.,—der Löffelreiher, G.,—the Spoonbill.

SPECIFIQUE, adj.,—specificus, L.,—specifisch, G.: an epithet employed, in Materia Medica, to designate such *remedies*,—*Remèdes spécifiques*, F.,—die *Specifischen*, G.,—as exercise a certain and determinate influence upon particular diseases. Thus Mercury is regarded as a *specific* for Syphilis; and Sulphur, for Scabies. In Natural History, the *specific* designation,—der gewöhnliche Name, G.,—is the term, or epithet which distinguishes the *species* of a genus. For its application to Physics, see PESANTEUR.

SPECULUM, s. m.: a term borrowed from the *Latin*, *speculum*, a mirror; and employed, in Surgery, to designate certain *instruments*, which are destined to dilate the entrance of divers cavities of the body, and *expose to view* the parts, or organs, therein contained. Of these instruments, the *speculum* ani, oris, et uteri, L.,—der After-, Mund- und Mutter*spiegel*, G.,—constitute the principal and most familiar examples.

SPERMACETI, s.: a fatty substance,—der Wallrath, G.,—see CÉTINE; obtained from the cranium of the Spermaceti Whale,—der Kaschelott, Pottfisch, Wallrathfisch, G.,—see CACHALOT.

SPERMATIQUE, adj.,—*σπερματικὸς*,—spermaticus, L.,—spermatisch, G.,—spermatic: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to parts, or vessels,—*Vaisseaux spermatiques*,—die *Samen*gefässe, G.,—which are connected with the secretion, or transmission, of the *seminal* fluid, or *sperm*; as, 1. two *arteries*,—*Artères spermatiques*,—die *Samen*schlagadern, G.,—branches of the abdominal aorta, sometimes of the renal arteries: distributed, in the male, (art. testiculaires, Ch.), upon the testes; in the female, (art. de l'ovaire), on the ovaries: 2. *Veins*,—venæ *spermaticæ*, L.; accompanying the arteries; and terminating, on the right side, in the inferior cava; on the left, in the renal vein: 3. *plexuses*,—*Pl. spermatiques* (—testiculaires, Ch.),—Pl. *spermatici*, dexter et sinister, L.,—die *Samen*geflechte, G.; supplied by the renal: 4. *Excretory ducts*,—*Canaux*, ou *Conduits spermatiques*,—vasa deferentia,—die *Samen*leiter, *Samen*abführungsgänge, G.,—see DÉFÉRENT: 5. the *cord*,—*Cordon spermatique*,—enclosing the *spermatic* vessels in the male: and, 6. the whole series of *passages*,—*Voies spermatiques*,—viæ *spermaticæ*, L.; which serve for the excretion of the *sperm*. See, also, SPERMATOZOAIRES.

SPERMATOCÈLE, s. f.,—spermatocele, f. (*σπέρμα*, sperm, *κήλη*, a tumour), L.,—der Samenbruch, G.: a term applied, by the Ancients, to certain *swellings of the testis*; which they regarded as consequent on accumulation of the *seminal* fluid in that organ.

SPERMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—spermatologia, f. (*σπέρμα*,—*λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Samenlehre, G.,—spermatology: a *Treatise* on the *Seminal* fluid.

SPERMATOPÉ, adj.,—spermatopœus, L.: an epithet designative of *aliments*, or other

remedies,—*samen*bereitende Mittel, G.,—which are calculated to *augment* the secretion of the *seminal* fluid, by stimulating the *spermatopoietic* organs,—organa *spermatopœa*, L.,—die *Samen*werkzeuge, G.

SPERMATOPHAGE, adj.,—σπερματοφαγος, —spermatophagus, L.,—samenfressend, G., —spermatophagous: an epithet, in Zoology, synon. with GRANIVORE; and SPERMOLOGE, adj.,—seed-gathering: Aves *spermologæ*, L.,—die *körner-fressenden* Vögel, G.

SPERMATOTHÈQUE, ou SPERMATHÈQUE, s. f.,—spermatotheca, vel spermatheca, f. (σπέρμα, semen, θήκη, a repository), L.,—der Samenbehälter, G.: a hollow organ, attached to the superior part of the oviduct in female Insects; and destined to receive, in coitu, and reserve for the fecundation of the numerous ova, as they are successively expelled, the *seminal fluid* of the male. It communicates with the oviduct by a minute orifice, whose thickened margin performs the office of a sphincter.

SPERMATOZOAIRES, s. m., pl.,—*Spermatozoa* (σπέρμα,—ζῶον, an animal), L.,—die Samenthierchen, G.,—spermatic animalcula.

SPERMATORRHÉE, s. f.,—spermatorrhœa, f. (σπέρμα,—ῥέω, to flow), L.,—der Samenfluss, G.: Seminis incontinentia; pollutio diurna et nocturna, L.,—auch ein *Ausfluss* des *Samens* aus einer Samenfistel, G. Consequently, the term is synon. with SPERMACRASIE, s. f.,—spermacrasia, f. (σπέρμα,—ακρασία, incontinence), L.; and with GONORRHÉE, in its legitimate application.

SPERME, s. m.,—τὸ σπέρμα,—sperma, semen, n. L.,—das Samen, die Samenfeuchtigkeit, G.,—sperm, seed: the *seminal* or fecundating *fluid* of male animals; secreted by the testes.

SPERMOLITHE, s. m.,—spermolithus, m. (σπέρμα,—λίθος, a stone), L.,—spermolite: in Oryctology, a fossil seed,—die Samenversteinerung, *versteinerter* Pflanzen-*Samen*, G.: in Pathology, the indurated *concretions* found in the *vesiculæ seminales*,—die harten *Concremente*, welche man in den *Samen*bläschen fand, G.

SPERMOPHORE, s. m.,—spermophorus, m. (σπέρμα,—φέρω, to bear), L.,—der Samenhälter, G.: a term applied, by Link, to the PLACENTA of the pericarp of plants.

SPERNIOLE, s. f., *frai de grenouille*,—Sperniola, f., sperma ranarum, L.,—der Froschlaich, G.,—frog-spawn: highly eulogized, by sundry continental writers, more distinguished by credulity than experience, for its *refrigerant* and *cosmetic* properties.

SPHACÈLE, s. m.,—ὁ σφάκελος,—sphacelus, m. L.: a term employed, by some Pathologists, as synon. with GANGRENE; by others, as especially designative of deep-seated gangrene of a limb or organ. SPHACÉLÉ, adj.,—sphacelated: attacked by —; ὁ σφακελίας, a subject of—*sphacelus*.

SPHÉNO-BASILAIRE, adj.,—spheno-basilar: an epithet employed, by Sömmering, to designate the sphenoid and occipital bones; which, from their union in adult age, he describes as one bone,—os *spheno-basilare*, L.

SPHÉNO-ÉPINEUX, adj.,—spheno-spinous: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. an *orifice*,—*Trou sphéno-épineux*, ou *petit rond*,—foramen *spheno-spinosum*, L.,—situated in basis cranii, anteriorly to the *spinous* process of the *sphenoid* bone; and, 2. an *artery*,—*Artère sphéno-épineuse*, ou MENINGÉE *moyenne*,—arteria *spinosa*, L.,—die mittlere Hirnhautschlagader, G.; which, supplied by the internal maxillary, passes through the *spinous* orifice in its way to the dura mater.

SPHÉNO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—spheno-maxillary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *fissure*,—*Fente sphéno-maxillaire*, F.,—fissura *spheno-maxillaris* vel orbitalis inferior, L.,—die *Keilbeinkiefer*spalte, G.; which, formed by the sphenoid, superior maxillary, palate, and malar bones, exists in the posterior part of the orbit, at the angle of union of its internal and inferior paries: and, 2. a *depression*,—*Fosse sphéno-maxillaire*,—fossa *spheno-maxillaris*, L.; situated at the junction of the *spheno-* and pterygo-*maxillary* fissures.

SPHÉNO-ORBITAIRE, adj.,—spheno-orbitalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Béclard, to the *orbitar* portion of the *sphenoid* bone; which he terms l'*Os sphéno-orbitaire*.

SPHÉNO-PALATIN, adj.,—spheno-palatinus, L.,—spheno-palatine, formed by, or pertaining alike to, the *sphenoid* and *palate* bones; as, 1. a round *orifice*,—*Trou sphéno-palatin*, F.,—foramen *spheno-palatinum*, L.,—situated between the *former* and vertical portion of the *latter*: 2. a *muscle*,—Musculus *spheno-palatinus*, of Cowper,—*M. Peristaphylin interne*, of *French* Anatomists; and *Levator palati*, of the *British*: 3. an *artery*,—*Artère sphéno-palatine*, F.,—die *Keilbeingaumen*schlagader, G.; constituting the termination of the internal maxillary; and passing to the nasal fossæ through the orifice of like name; 4. a *nervous ganglion*,—*G. sphéno-palatin*, ou *de Meckel* (— *sphenoïdal*, Ch.),—der *Keilbeingaumen*- oder Nasenknoten; situated externally to that orifice, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure; and sending off, 5. several *nerves*,—Nervi *spheno-palatini*, L.,—die *Keilbeingaumen*nerven, G.,—for distribution on the nasal fossæ.

SPHÉNO-PARIÉTAL, adj.,—spheno-parietalis, L.: an epithet correctly designative of the *suture*,—*S. sphéno-pariétale*, F.,—which unites the extremity of the greater wing of the *sphenoid* with the anterior inferior angle of the *parietal* bone.

SPHÉNO-PTÉRYGO-PALATIN, SPHÉNO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLIN, s. m., and adj.,—

spheno-pterygo-palatinus, spheno-salpingo-staphylinus, L.: epithets applied, respectively, by Cowper, and Winslow, to *Circumflexus palati* muscle,—see PÉRISTAPHYLIN, *externe;* from its attachments.

SPHÉNO-TEMPORAL, adj.,—spheno-temporalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. by Béclard, in his *Mémoire sur l'Ostéose*, to the posterior portion of the body of the *sphenoid;* which, developed by two points of ossification, he describes as a distinct bone,—l'*os sphéno-temporal:* and, 2. the *suture*,—*S. sphéno-temporale*,—formed by the articulation of the greater wing of *sphenoid* with the squamous portion of *temporal* bone.

SPHÉNOÏDAL, adj.,—sphenoïdalis, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, the *sphenoid bone;* as, 1. certain delicate and convoluted *lamellæ of bone*,—CORNETS *sphénoïdaux*,—die *Keilbein*hörnchen, G.; situated between the sphenoid and ethmoid bones: 2. *spines*,—*Epines sphénoïdales;* one of which, a., existing on the inferior surface of the *sphenoid*, is articulated with the vomer; and the other, b. a triangular process (Apophyse sous-temporale, Ch.), is situated posteriorly to the foramen spheno-spinosum: 3. a *fissure*,—*Fente sphénoïdale* ou *orbitaire supérieure*,—fissura *sphenoidalis* vel orbitalis superior, L.,—die *Keilbein*spalte, G.,—placed in the orbit, between the greater and lesser wings of the *sphenoid*, and forming a communication with the cranium: and, 4. two *sinuses*,—*Sinus sphénoïdaux*,—s. *sphenoidales*, L.,—die *Keilbein*höhlen, G.; hollowed in the substance of the *sphenoid* bone; and communicating with the nasal fossæ.

SPHÉNOÏDE, s. m., and adj.,—*σφηνοειδής*,—sphenodes, sphenoides, L.,—keilförmig, G.,—sphenoid: a term applied, in Anatomy, to an azygous *bone*,—*Os sphénoïdale*, F.,—sphenoides, L.,—das Keilbein, G.,—of *wedge-like* figure; situated in basis cranii, on the mesial line; and articulated with all the other cranial, and several of the facial bones. Its union with the occipital, in the human adult, is so perfect that they apparently constitute one bone,—see SPHÉNO-BASILAIRE. The *sphenoid*,—le *Sphénoïde*, F.,—is developed from ten or twelve points of ossification.

SPHINCTER, s. m. F., et L.,—*ὁ σφιγκτήρ*,—der Sphinkter, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles;* whose function consists in *closing* the natural orifices which they respectively surround. The principal *sphincter* muscles, in Man, are, 1. those of the *anus*,—*M. sph. de l'anus externe*, et *interne*,—*Sph.* ani externus et internus, L.,—äusserer und innerer After*schliesser*, G.; 2.—of the *lips*,—*Sph. des lèvres*,—*Sph.* oris,—see ORBICULAIRE; 3.—of the *eye-lids*,—see PALPÉBRAL; 4. of the *vagina*,—CONSTRICTEUR; 5.—of the *bladder*,—*Sph. de la vessie*,—*Sph.* vesicæ,—der *Schliess*muskel der Blase, G. The term, *Sph. faux de la vessie*,—spurious *sphincter* of the bladder,—has, also, been applied, by Morgagni, to the anterior fibres of *Levator ani;* as capable of *constricting*, in their contraction, the neck of the bladder, beneath which they pass: and that of *Sph. de gosier*, by Cowper, to the *Constrictores pharyngis* muscles.

SPHYGMIQUE, adj.,—*σφυγμικός*,—sphygmicus, L.,—zum *Pulse* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to the *pulse: Art sphygmique*, F.,—ars, vel doctrina, *sphygmica*, L.,—die Pulslehre, G.,—the knowledge, or doctrine, of the *pulse*.

SPHYGMOCÉPHALE, s.m.,—sphygmocephalus, m. L.: a sense of *throbbing* or *pulsation*,—*σφυγμός*,—in the *head*,—*κεφαλή*.

SPHYGMOGRAPHIE, s. f., F., and G.,—sphygmographia, f. (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *γράφω*, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* des *Pulses*, G.,—*description* of the *pulse*. SPHYGMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—sphygmometrum (*same*, and *μέτρον*, a measure), L.,—der Pulsmesser, G.,—sphygmometer: an instrument destined to *measure* the force, and frequency, of the cardiac and arterial *pulsations*.

SPIGÉLIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Spigelia* (*Pentandria, monogyn.; Gentianeæ*), L.,—die Spigelie, G.,—Worm-grass; comprizing two *American* species,—*S. anthelmia*, et *marilandica*,—which have been highly eulogized for their *anthelminthic* properties.

SPILANTHE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Spilanthes* (*Syngenesia, æqual.; Corymbiferæ*), L.; of which one species,—see CRESSON,—employed in *dict*, is *acrid* and *antiscorbutic*.

SPILOME, s. m.,—*τὸ σπίλωμα*,—spiloma, n. L.: literally, a *spot* or *stain*,—der Fleck, Schmutz, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate a variety of *Nævus*,—the *Spilus*, of Willan and Bateman.

SPINA BIFIDA: a term borrowed, from the *Latin*, to designate a congenital *malformation*, or *defect*,—gespaltener Rückgrat, G.,—of the *spinal column*,—see HYDRORACHIS. *Sp. ventosa:* a disease of the osseous system,—see ARTHROCACE,—in which the tissue of the bone exhibits the appearance of distension by a *gaseous* fluid.

SPINAL, adj.,—spinalis, L.: pertaining to the *spine* or vertebral column; as, 1. the *Spinal arteries*,—*Artères spinales antérieures* et *postérieures*, (—médianes antér. et postér. du *rachis*, Ch.), F.,—arteriæ *spinales* anteriores et posteriores, L.,—die vorderen und hinteren *Rückenmark*schlagadern, G.; which, supplied by the vertebral, descend along the anterior and posterior surfaces of, 2. the *spinal cord*,—MOELLE *spinale*, ou *épinière:* and, 3. a *nerve*,—*Nerf spinal*, ou *onzième paire encéphalique*,—see NERF; more commonly known as the accessory of the pneumogastric,—see ACCESSOIRE; and, from its origin in the *spinal* cord, progress through the *cranium*, and final distribution

on the *Trapezius* muscle, designated, by Portal, le *Nerf* SPINI-CRANIO-TRAPÉZIEN.

SPINO-AXOÏDO-OCCIPITAL, SPINI-AXOÏDO-TRACHÉLI-ATLOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj., —spini-axoido-occipitalis, et -tracheli-atloideus, L.: terms applied, respectively, by Dumas, to *Rectus posticus major*—, and *Obliquus inferior capitis*, muscles,—see DROIT, et OBLIQUE; from their attachments.

SPIRACULE, s. m.,—spiraculum, n. L.,—das Luftloch, G.,—spiracle: the *respiratory pore*, or *stigma*,—see STIGMATE,—of certain Articulated Animals.

SPIRAL, adj.,—spiralis, L.,—spiralförmig, schraubenförmig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to, generally, designate the organs of animals, and plants; which, as the *spiral tongue* of the *Lepidoptera*,—die *Spiral*zunge der Schmetterlinge, G.,—and the *spiral vessels*,—vasa *spiralia*, L.,—of plants, are *convoluted* like a watch-spring: and, specifically,—animals, and plants, themselves; whose organs, as the *shell* of *Cerithium spiratum*, the *leaf*,—das *Spiral*blatt, G.,—of *Drosera*—, and *peduncle* of the female plant of *Vallisneria spiralis*, exhibit a *convoluted* or *spiral* disposition.

SPIROÏDE, adj.,—spiroides, L.,—spiroid: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *aqueduct*,—*Canal spiroïde*,—of Fallopius,—Fallopischer Kanal, G.,—see AQUEDUC.

SPLANCHNIQUE, adj.,—σπλαγχνικὸς,—splanchnicus, L.: containing, or distributed on, the *viscera*,—τὰ σπλάγχνα; as, 1. the three great *splanchnic cavities*,—les *Cavités splanchniques*, F.,—cava *splanchnica*, L.,—of the cranium, thorax, and abdomen: and 2. *Nerves*,—Nervi *splanchnici*, L.; the *greater* of which, a. *Nerf grand splanchnique*,—grosser *Eingeweide*nerv, G.,—takes its origin from the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and sometimes 10th thoracic ganglia: and the *lesser*, b.,—*N. petit splachn.* (—petit surrénal, Ch.), —kleiner *Eingeweide*nerv,—from the 10th and 11th thoracic ganglia.

SPLANCHNOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—splanchnographia, f. (σπλάγχνον, a viscus, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Splanchnographie, *Beschreibung* der *Eingeweide*, G.,—Splanchnography: anatomical *description* of the *viscera*.

SPLANCHNOLITHIASE, s. f.,—splanchnolithiasis, f. L.: the development of a *calculous concretion*,—SPLANCHNOLITHE, s. m., —splanchnolithus, m. (σπλάγχνον,—λίθος, a stone), L.,—Eingeweidestein, m. G.,—in any of the *viscera*.

SPLANCHNOLOGIE, s.f.,—splanchnologia, f. (σπλάγχνον,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Splanchnologie, Eingeweidenlehre, G.,—Splanchnology: an anatomical *Treatise* on the *viscera*; as the excellent *Traité de Splanchnologie*, of Gavard; 8vo. Paris, 1809. In like manner, also, SPLANCHNOSCOPIE, and SPLANCHNOTOMIE, feminine compounds of σπλάγχνον, with σκοπέω, to survey, and τομὴ, incision, are employed, by the *French*, to designate anatomical *examination*, and *dissection*, of the *viscera*: and may be *latinized*, and *anglicized*, by conversion of the final *e* into *a*, and *ie* into *y*; and *germanized* by the prefix of the feminine article, *die*, without such conversion.

SPLÉNALGIE, s. f.,—splenalgia, f. (σπλὴν, the spleen, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—die Splenalgie, der Milzschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *spleen*; constituting the ninth genus of the *Choloses*,—see CHOLOSE,—of the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert. SPLÉNEMPHRAXIE, s.f.,—splenemphraxis, f. (*same*, and ἔμφραξις, obstruction), L.,—die *Ueberfüllung* der *Milz*, Milzgeschwullst, G.,—*congestion*, or *tumefaction*, of the *spleen*.

SPLÉNIQUE, adj.,—σπληνικὸς,—splenicus, L.: belonging to, or acting on, the *spleen*, —see RATE; as, in Anatomy, the *splenic artery*,—*Artère splénique*, F.,—die *Milz*schlagader, G.,—and *vein*,—Vena *splenica*, L.,—die *Milz*blutader; the *former*, a branch of the cœliac trunk; the *latter*, uniting, with the superior mesenteric, to constitute the abdominal vena portarum: 2. a *nervous plexus*,—*Pl. splénique*,—das *Milz*geflecht,—supplied by the cœliac: in Materia Medica, *remedies*,—τὰ σπληνικὰ,—die *Milz*mittel,—employed for the cure of *splenic* diseases.

SPLÉNITE, s. f.,—splenitis, lienis inflammatio, f. L.,—die *Milz*entzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *spleen*.

SPLÉNIUS, s. m. F., et L.: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*, —*M. splénius* (— CERVICO-MASTOÏDIEN, Ch.), of the posterior cervical region; from its resemblance to a *strap*,—*splenium*, n. L., —Riemen, m. G. Attached, by its internal border, to the spinous processes of the first five dorsal and seventh cervical vertebræ, and inferior part of the posterior cervical ligament, it is inserted, above, into the transverse processes of the first two cervical vertebræ, into the mastoid process of the temporal, and posterior surface of the occipital, bone. By some Anatomists, it is described as two distinct muscles, under the designations of *Splenius Colli*, and *Capitis*, L.,—der Bausch- oder *Riemen*muskel des Halses, und des Kopfs, G.

SPLÉNOCÈLE, s. f.,—splenocele, f. (σπλὴν, the spleen, κήλη, hernia), der Milzbruch, G.,—*hernia* of the *spleen*.

SPLÉNOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—splenographia, f. (σπλὴν,—γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* der *Milz*, G.,—an anatomical *description* of—: SPLÉNOLOGIE, s.f.,—splenologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* von der *Milz*, G.,—a *Treatise* upon,—the *spleen*.

SPLÉNONCIE, s.f.,—splenoncus, m. (σπλὴν, the spleen, ὄγκος, a tumour), L.,—die Milzgeschwullst, G.,—*tumour*—; nearly synon. with SPLÉNOPARECTAME, s. f.,—splenopa-

rectama, n. L.,—eine übermässige *Ausdehnung* der *Milz*, G.,—inordinate *distension*, morbid *increase of volume*,—of the *spleen*.

Splénophraxie, s. f.,—splenophraxia, f. L.: a term synon. with Splénemphraxie; and constituting the title of the eleventh genus of the *Choloses*, in the *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Splénorrhagie, s. f.,—splenorrhagia, f. (σπλὴν, the spleen, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Milzblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *spleen*. Splénotomie, s. f.,—splenotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—die *Zerlegung* der *Milz*, G.,—anatomical *dissection* of the *spleen*.

Spondylalgie, s. f.,—spondylalgia, f. (σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Wirbelschmerz, *Schmerz* in den *Rückenwirbeln*, G.,—*pain* in the *vertebræ*. Spondylarthrocace, s. f. (σπόνδυλος,—ἄρθρον, a joint,—κακὸν, evil), F., et L.,—die *Caries* der *Rückenwirbel*, G.,—*caries* of the *articulations*—: Spondylite, s. f.,—spondylitis, f. L.,—inflammation—of the *vertebral* column.

Spongieux, adj.,—σπογγοειδὴς,—spongiosus, L.,—schwammig, G.,—spongy, spongelike: exhibiting the structure, or properties, of *sponge*.

Sporadique, adj.,—σποραδικὸς,—sporadicus, L.,—sporadisch, G.,—sporadic, scattered, dispersed: an epithet applied to *diseases*,—αἱ νόσοι σποραδικαὶ,—morbi *sporadici*, L.,—die *sporadischen* Krankheiten, G.,—which attack man individually, and independently of season and situation. Hence directly opposed, in signification, to Endémique, and Epidémique.

Sporange, s. f.,—sporangium, n. (σπόρα, seed, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel), L.,—die Keimkornkapsel, G.: in Botany, the *membranous vesicle* or *capsule*, which contains the sporules,—see Spore,—of many cryptogamous plants, as the *Uredineæ*; according to Hedwig, the urn of the Mosses.

Spore, s. f.,—spora, f. L.,—der Keimkorn, G.: a term applied, by Hedwig, to the reproductive *corpuscles* which are contained in the urn of the Mosses; and, by other Botanists, to those of all the cryptogamous—which fulfil the same office as the seeds of phanerogamous—plants. Sporule, s. f.,—sporula, f. L.: synon. with Spore.

Squame, s. f.,—see Ecaille. Squameux, adj.: an epithet, in its applications to Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, syn. with Ecailleux. Designative, in Pathology, of morbid *affections of the skin*,—*Maladies cutanées écailleuses*, F.; which, characterized by the detachment of the epidermis, constitute the Order, *Squamæ*, of the *Cutaneous Diseases*, of Willan.

Squarreux, adj.,—squarrosus, L.,—sparrig, G.,—rough, unpleasant to the touch; as, in Botany, the *involucre* of *Cnicus cernuus*, and *leaf* of *Cullumia squarrosa*.

Squelette, s. m.,—τὸ σκελετὸν,—more properly, a dried body or mummy,—sceleton, n., sceletus, m. L.,—das Skelet, Knochengerust, die Gerippe, G.,—skeleton: in Anatomy, the assemblage of all the bones of the body of a vertebrated animal. *Sq. naturel*: a skeleton in which the bones are united by their *proper* ligaments:—*artificiel*: one wherein the bones are *artificially* put together. In Comparative Anatomy, the hard envelope of Articulated Animals is termed the exterior *skeleton*: and, in Botany, the designation is applied to the more solid and imperishable parts of the organs of plants; as the reticular tissue of the leaf.

Squelettologie, s. f.,—sceletologia, f. (σκελετὸν,—λόγος, a discourse), L.: a *Treatise* upon —: Squelettopée, s. f.,—sceletopœa, f. (*same*, and ποιέω, to make), L.: the art of *constructing—skeletons*.

Squinancie, s. f.,—see Angine.

Squirrhe, ou Scirrhe, s. m.,—ὁ σκίῤῥος,—scirrhus, m. L.,—der Skirrhus, G.: in Pathology, an indurated and indolent tumour, ordinarily without discoloration of the integument; constituting the first stage of cancer. Squirrheux, adj.,—σκιῤῥώδης,—scirrhosus, L.,—skirrhös, G.,—scirrhous: affected with, or exhibiting the characters of, *scirrhus*.

Squirrogastrie, s. f.,—scirrhogastria, f. L.: *scirrhous* degeneration of the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ; constituting the 11th genus of *Gastroses*, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, of Alibert.

Stade, s. m.,—stadium, n. (στάδιον, a measure of road), L.,—stage: in Pathology, the *period*, or *degree*, of a disease,—die *Periode*, oder der *Grad* einer Krankheit, G.; also, one of the three *periods* which characterize the paroxysm of intermittent and remittent fever.

Stahlien, s. m., and adj.: a term employed to designate the *partizans*,—*Médecins stahliens*, F.,—Medici *stahliani*, L.,—of the once fashionable *doctrine*,—Stahlianisme, s. m.,—Stahlianismus, m. L., and G.,—of the celebrated *Stahl*.

Staminé, Stamineux, adj.,—stamineus, staminosus, L.,—an epithet specifically designative of *plants*; which as *Cynoglossum stamineum*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of very *long stamens*. Staminifère, adj.,—staminiferus, L.,—staminiferous: *bearing stamens*; as male flowers in general, and, especially, the *nectary*,—nectarium *staminiferum*, L.,—of *Cneorum tricoccum*.

Stapédien, s. m., et adj.,—*Stapedius*, L.: a term applied to the *muscle* of the *Stapes*,—Muskel des *Steigbugels*, G.,—E'trier.

Stapélie, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Stapelia* (*Pentandria, digyn.*; *Apocyneæ*,) L.; containing numerous species, natives of the *Cape of Good Hope*. The *Hottentots* feed upon the *root* of *S. incarnata*.

STAPHISAIGRE, s. f.: in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, *Delphinium*,—see DAUPHINÉLLE. The acrid and violently *drastic seeds* of *D. staphysagria*,—σταφὶς ἀγρία, of Dioscorides?,—das *Läusekraut*, G.,—are employed, in powder, as indicated by the *German* synonym, for destroying *lice*.

STAPHYLIN, adj.,—staphylinus, L.: an epithet applied, by Winslow, to a *muscle*,—*M. staphylin moyen*,—see PALATO-STAPHYLIN; as pertaining to the *uvula*,—σταφυλὴ. STAPHYLINO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., et adj., —staphylino-pharyngeus, L.:—by Morgagni, to the *Muscle Palato-pharyngien*, of modern *French* Anatomists.

STAPHYLÔME, s. m.,—τὸ σταφύλωμα,—staphyloma, n. L.,—das Staphyloma, Traubenauge, G.: in Ophthalmic Pathology, the generic designation of various *tumours* developed on the anterior surface of the eyeball. Three species of *staphyloma*,—*S. de la cornée*,—*de la sclérotique*, et—*de l'iris*, are distinguished by *French* pathological writers.

STAPHYLONCIE, s. f.,—staphyloncia, f., staphyloncus, m. (σταφυλὴ, the uvula, ὄγκος, swelling), L.—die Zapfchengeschwullst, G.,—*tumefaction* of the *uvula*.

STASE, s. f.,—ἡ στάσις,—stasis, f. L.,—der Stillstand, die Stockung, G.,—*stagnation* of the blood or animal humours.

STATION, s. f.,—ἡ στάσις,—statio, f. L.: in Physiology, the action,—der Stand, G., —of *standing* on foot: in Zoology, and Botany, the favourite *haunt*, or *place of growth*, —die Stellung, der Standort, G.,—the habitation (not *habitat*, a vulgar and execrable abbreviation) of animals, and plants.

STÉARATE, s. m.,—stearas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—talgsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *stearic* acid with salifiable bases. This acid, —*Acide stéarique*,—die *Talg*säure,—is obtained by the action of alcalis upon, STÉARINE, s. f.,—stearina, f. L.,—das Talgfett, G.: that portion of the fatty oils; which, less fusible than the other, and resembling suet, remains solid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere.

STÉATOCÈLE, s. f.,—steatocele, f. (στέαρ, fat or suet, κήλη, swelling), L.,—der Fettbruch, Speckbruch, G.,—a *suet-like tumour*, —*steatoma*,—of the scrotum.

STÉATÔME, s. m.,—τὸ στέατωμα,—steatoma, n. L.,—das Steatom, der Speck- oder Fettgeschwullst, G.: an encysted *tumour*, containing a substance of the consistence of *suet*. STÉATOMATEUX, adj.,—steatomatosus, L.,—steatomatous: exhibiting the nature of —; STÉATOMATODE, adj.,—steatomatodes, L.: resembling—*steatoma*.

STEGNOSE, s. f.,—ἡ στέγνωσις,—stegnosis, f. L.,—constriction, constipation. STEGNOTIQUE, adj.,—stegnotic: τὰ στεγνωτικὰ,—remedia *stegnotica*, L.,—*zusammenziehende* Mittel, G.,—*astringent* remedies.

STEIROSE, s. f.,—ἡ στειρώσις,—steirosis, f. L.,—synon. with STÉRILITÉ.

STÉNOCARDIE, s. f.,—stenocardia, f. (στενὸς, strait or constricted, καρδία, the heart), angina pectoris, L.,—die Brustbraune, G., —see ANGINE.

STÉNOCHORIE, s. f.,—ἡ στενοχωρία,—stenochoria, f. L.: literally, *narrowness of space*; but employed, by modern Pathologists, to designate *contraction* of the vagina,—die *Verengerung* der Mutterscheide, G.

STÉNOPYRE, s. f.,—see STHÉNOPYRE.

STÉNOSTENOSE, STÉNOSTEGMOSE, s. f., —stenostenosis vel -stegmosis, f. L.: *contraction*,—στένωσις,—of the parotid or *Stenonian* duct,—die *Verengerung* des Ductus *Stenonianus*, G.

STERCORAL, adj.,—stercorarius, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, *excrement*,—*stercus*, L.; as *stercoral* abscess, and fistula, —*Abcès stercoral*, et *Fistule stercorale*, F.,—der *Koth*abscess, und die *Koth*fistel, G.

STÉRILE, adj.,—sterilis, L.,—ἄγονος,—unfruchtbar, G.,—barren. STÉRILITÉ, s. f., —sterilitas, f. L.,—see AGONIE: the condition of animal, or plant, which is *incapable* of procreating its species, or producing fruit.

STERNAL, adj.,—sternalis, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, the *sternum*; as the true or *sternal* ribs,—see CÔTE; and the *sternal* extremity of the clavicle,—see CLAVICULE.

STERNALGIE, s. f.,—sternalgia, f. (στέρνον, sternum, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Brustschmerz, G. Synon. with STÉNOCARDIE.

STERNO-CLAVICULAIRE, adj.,—sterno-clavicularis, L.,—sterno-clavicular: an epithet designative of the *articulation*,—das *Brustbeinschlüsselgelenk*, G.,—which exists between the *sternum* and *clavicle*.

STERNO-CLAVI-(ou CLEIDO-) MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—*Sterno-clavi-* (vel *cleido-*) *mastoideus*, L.: a term employed to designate a *cervical muscle* (—STERNO-MASTOIDIEN, Ch.),—der Kopfnicker, G.; from its attachments to the *sternum*, *clavicle*, and *mastoid* process of the temporal bone.

STERNO-COSTAL, adj.,—sterno-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *Triangularis sterni*, muscle,—TRIANGULAIRE; from its attachments: and, by *German* Anatomists, to the *articulations*,—*Art. sterno-costales*, F.,—die *Brustbeinrippen*gelenke, G., —which exist between the *sternum* and *costæ veræ*,—see CÔTE.

STERNO-COSTO-CLAVI-HUMÉRAL, adj., —sterno-costo-clavi-humeralis, L.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Pectoralis major*, muscle,—PECTORAL; from its attachments.

STERNODYNIE, s. f.,—sternodynia, f. (στέρνον, the sternum, ὀδυνὴ, pain), L. Synon. with STERNALGIE.

STERNO-HUMÉRAL, adj.,—sterno-humeralis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Pectoralis major*, muscle,—see PECTORAL.

STERNO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-hyoideus, L.: a *muscle* of the neck,—der *Brustzungenbein*muskel, G.; so designated, from its attachments to the superior part of the *sternum*, and inferior border of body of the *hyoid* bone.

STERNO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-mastoideus, L.,—see STERNO-CLAVI-MASTOÏDIEN. STERNO-PUBIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-pubianus, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Rectus abdominis*, muscle,—see DROIT. STERNO-THYROÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—sterno-thyreoideus, L.: a cervical *muscle*,—der *Brustbeinschild*muskel, G.; so named, from its attachments to the posterior surface of the *sternum*, and the external oblique line of the *thyroid* cartilage.

STERNUM, m. F.,—n. L.,—τὸ στέρνον,—das Brustbein, G.,—breast-bone: in Anatomy, an azygous, symmetrical *bone;* constituting the anterior paries of the thoracic cavity in Man. It presents an anterior or cutaneous, and posterior or mediastinal, surface; and a superior or clavicular, and inferior or abdominal, extremity: articulated, laterally, with the clavicle and the seven superior, hence named *sternal*, ribs; and developed, according to Béclard, by six principal bones; which he designates, from their disposition, l'*Os primi-* ou *clavi-sternal*, *duo-*, *tri-*, *quarti-*, *quinti-*, et *ultimi-* ou *ensi- sternal*. See, also, ENSIFORME.

STERNUTATOIRE, adj.,—sternutatorius, L.: synon. with PTARMIQUE.

STERTEUR, s. f.,—stertor, m. L.: synon. with RONFLEMENT. STERTOREUX, adj.,—stertorous: exhibiting, as *Respiration stertoreuse*, F., the character of *stertor*.

STÉTHOSCOPE, s. m.,—stethoscopium, n. (στῆθος, the breast, σκοπέω, to examine), L.,—das Stethosköp, G.: an instrument, first employed, by Laennec,—see his work *De l'Auscultation Médiate*, 8vo. Paris,—for *examining* the condition of the *thoracic* organs, in the living state.

STHÉNIE, s. f.,—sthenia, f. (σθένος, strength, power), L.,—die Kraft, Starke, G.: excess of rigidity of the animal tissues: excess of organic action; undue exaltation of the phenomena of life. STHÉNIQUE, adj.,—sthenicus, L.,—sthenisch, G.,—sthenic: exhibiting the characters of, or induced, as *sthenic* or inflammatory *fever*,—STHÉNOPYRE, s. f.,—sthenopyra, f. L.,—*sthenische* oder synochische Fieber, G.,—by, *sthenia*.

STIGMATE, s. m.,—stigma, n. L.: in Zoology, the designation of the series of minute *pores*,—τὰ στίγματα,—*stigmata*, vel spiracula, L.,—die Luftlöcher, G.; which, arranged along the sides of the body of the *Myriapoda*, *Insecta*, and *Tracheary Arachnida*,—see TRACHÉEN,—constitute the orifices of the tracheæ, or respiratory tubes: in Botany, an *organ*,—die Narbe, G.,—situated upon the summit of the ovary, or of the style, when it exists; and destined to receive from the anther of the male, and transmit to the germen or ovary of the female, the pollen or fecundating principle.

STIMULANT, adj.,—stimulans, L.,—reizend, G.: an epithet designative, in Materia Medica, of *remedies*,—*stimulantia*, L.,—die *Reiz*mittel, G.; which are calculated to *stimulate*, or excite, the organic action of the various systems of the animal economy. STIMULATION, s. f.,—stimulatio, f. L.,—die Reizung, der Reiz, G.: the action of *stimulants;* condition of a *stimulated* tissue.

STIMULEUX, adj.,—stimulosus, L.,—brennhaarig, brennborstig, G.; furnished with minute *stinging hairs*,—STIMULES, s. m. pl.,—stimuli, vel pili urentes, L.,—die Brennhaare, oder -spitzen, G.; as the *leaf* of *Urtica urens*.

STIPE, s. m.,—stipes, m. L.,—der Strunk, G.: in Botany, 1. the ligneous *stem* of monocotyledonous arborescent plants; which, as that of the *Palmæ*,—der *Stamm* der Palmen, G.,—terminates, above, in a tuft of leaves: 2. the *stem* or *shaft*,—*Stamm* der Pilze,—sustaining the pileus of certain *Fungi:* and, 3. the cylindrical *process*,—der *Stiel*,—which the *Cypsele* of divers *Synantheræ* exhibits, above the part occupied by the seed. STIPELLE, s. f.,—stipella, f. L.,—das Nebenblättchen, G.: a stipule, attached to the petiolule, at the base of the leaflet, of a compound leaf. STIPELLÉ, adj.,—stipellatus, L.: furnished, as the partial petiole of some compound leaves, with a *stipelle*.

STIPIFORME, adj.,—stipiformis, L.,—strunkförmig, G.,—stipiform: resembling a *stipe*. STIPITÉ, adj.,—stipitatus, L.,—gestrunkt, G.: supported on a *stipe;* as the *seed* of *Bellis stipitata*.

STIPULE, s. f.,—stipula, f. L.,—das Achselblatt, Nebenblatt, Blattansatz, G.: in Botany, a membranous or foliaceous appendage, inserted at the base of certain leaves. STIPULÉ, adj.,—achsel-, nebenblättrig, G.: furnished with *stipules;* as *Pultenæa stipularis*. STIPULEUX, adj.,—stipulosus, L.: exhibiting, as *Spiræa stipulata*, *large stipules*.

STOLON, s. m.,—stolo, m. L.,—der Ausläufer, die Wurzelsprosse, G.,—root-shoot: in Botany, the slender *shoot*, or *creeper*, which certain plants send out from root, stem, or branch; and which, taking root at a distance, produce fresh plants. STOLONIFÈRE, adj.,—wurzelsprossend, G.,—stoloniferous: producing *runners;* as *Agrostis stolonifera*.

STOMACACE, s. m., F.,—f. L.,—ἡ στοματακάκη,—die Mundfäule, der Scorbut des Mundes, G.,—fetid ulceration—, scurvy—of the mouth.

STOMACAL, STOMACHIQUE, adj.,—στοματαχικὸς,—stomachalis, stomachicus, L.,—stomachic: pertaining to, involving, or genial to, the *stomach;* as the *gastric* vessels,—die *Magen*gefässe, G.; a *stomach*-disease,—

morbus *stomachicus*, L.; *stomachic* remedies, —τὰ στομαχικὰ,—die *Magen*mittel, G. Stomacalgie, s. f.,—stomachalgia, f. (στόμαχος, the stomach, ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der Magenschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *stomach*.

Stomalgie, s. f.,—ἡ στομαλγία,—stomalgia, f.,—der Mundschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *mouth*. Stomatique, adj.,—στοματικὸς,—stomaticus, L.,—stomatic: calculated to relieve diseases of the *mouth*; as *stomatic* remedies,—τὰ στοματικὰ,—die *Mund*mittel, G. Stomatographie, s. f.,—stomatographia, f. (στόμα, the mouth, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die *Beschreibung* des *Mundes*, oder der *Mund*höhle, G.,—an anatomical *description* of the *mouth*, or *its* cavity. Stomatorrhagie, s. f.,—stomatorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth), L.,—der Mundblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *mouth*.

Stomo-Gastrique, adj.,—stomo-gastricus, L.,—stomo-gastric: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the coronary artery,—*Artère stomo-gastrique*; from its vicinity to the *mouth*,—στόμα,—of the *stomach*,—γαστὴρ.

Storax,—see Styrax.

Strabisme, s. m.,—ὁ στραβισμὸς,—strabismus, m. L.,—das Schielen, G.,—squinting: defect of parallelism in the axis of vision; the eyes not being directed simultaneously on the same object.

Stramoine, s. f.: in Botany, a species, belonging to genus, Datura (*Pentandria, monogyn.*; *Solaneæ*), L. The thorn-apple, —*D. stramonium*,—la *Pomme épineuse*, ou *Herbe aux sorciers*, F.,—der Stechapfel, Dornapfel, G.,—is a powerful *narcotic poison*. An *Extract* of the plant,—Stechapfelextract, G.,—has been recommended, as anodyne, in convulsive diseases; and the *fume* of the dried *leaf*,—das Stechapfelblatt,—as a remedy in the paroxysm of asthma.

Strangulation, s. f.,—strangulatio, f. L.,—die Urwurgung, Erstickung, G. *S. utérine*, F.,—die Mutter*erstickung*, G.: the sense of *suffocation*, frequently attendant on the paroxysm of hysteria.

Strangurie, s. f.,—ἡ στραγγουρία,—stranguria, f. L.,—die Harnstrenge, der Harnzwang, G.,—strangury: excretion of urine, effected with extreme difficulty and pain.

Stricture, s. f.,—strictura, f. L.,—die Strictur, Verengerung, G.: a term, in Surgical Pathology, syn. with Contraction; as exemplified in *stricture* of the œsophagus, rectum, and urethra,—die *Verengerung* der Speiseröhre,—des Mastdarms,—der Harnröhre, G.: but employed, by some writers, as synon. with Étranglement.

Strie, s. f.,—stria, f. L.,—der Streif, Strich, G.,—a streak. Strié, adj.,—striatus, L.,—gestreift, gestrichelt, G.,—striated: marked with *striæ*,—Streifen, Strichen, G.; as, in Anatomy, the Corpora *striata*,—Corps *striés*: in Ichthyology, and Conchology, the *scales*,—squamæ *striatæ*,—of *Exocœtus*, the *gill-cover* of *Trigla*, and *Uranoscopus*; and the testaceous *envelope* of *Cardium striatum*: in Botany, the *stem* of *Rumex acetosa*, and *fruit* of *Omocarpum striatum*: in Pathology, expectorated matters, when marked with *streaks* of blood,—*Stries sanguins*, F.,—*striæ* sanguinis, L.

Strobile, s. m.,—ὁ στρόβιλος,—strobilus, m. L.,—das Fruchtzapfen, G.,—see Cone. Strobilifère, adj.,—strobiliferus, L.:—synon. with Conifère. Strobiliforme, adj.,—στροβιλώδης,—strobiliformis, L.—zapfenförmig, G.,—strobiliform: exhibiting the figure of the *strobile* or vegetable cone. Strobilin, adj.,—στροβίλινος,—strobiline: cone-shaped; as, in Zoology, *Spongia strobilina*: growing on the *cone* of the fir; as, in Botany, *Agaricus strobilinus*.

Strongle, s. m.,—*Strongylus*, m. L.: in Helminthology, a genus of *Entozoa*, belonging to Order, *Nematoidea*,—Nématoïde,—of Rudolphi. One of the species,—*S. gigas*,—infests the kidney of Man and divers other *Mammifera*. The *Ascaris lumbricoides*,—see Ascaride,—has, from its *round* form, been termed στρογγύλος, by *Greek* writers.

Strontiane, s. f.,—strontiana, f. L.: oxyde of Strontium, s. m.,—n. L.: a solid metal; so termed from *Strontian*, in Scotland; where it was first found, in the state of carbonate,—the Strontianite, s. f.,—strontianites, f. L.,—of *French* mineralogical writers.

Structure, s. f.,—structura, f. L.,—ἡ κατασκευὴ,—der Bau, das Bauen, G.: in Zoology, and Botany, the arrangement, or disposition, of the tissues, or organic elements, which enter into the composition of animals, and plants.

Strumes, Strumeux. Syn. with Scrofules, et Scrofuleux. *Struma*, however, is regarded, by *German* writers, as a synonym of Bronchocèle,—der Kropf, die Anschwellung der Schilddrüse, G.; and distinguished into three species, or varieties: *S.* lymphatica, vasculosa, et scirrhosa, L.,—der lymphatische, der aneurismatische, und der scirrhöse *Kropf*, G.

Strychnine, s. f.,—strychnina, f. L.,—das Strychnin, die Strychnine, G.: an *organic alcali*; discovered, in 1818, by Pelletier and Caventou, in the *fruit* of divers species of *Strychnos*, and of *Ignatia amara*. Intensely bitter, and *poisonous*; and much employed in the modern treatment of paralysis. Strychnique, adj.,—strychnicus, L.,—strychninsauer, G.,—strychnic: an epithet applied, in Chemistry, to *salts*,—*strychninsaure* Salze, G.,—of which *strychnine* constitutes the base.

Stupéfactif, Stupéfiant, adj.,—stupefaciens, L.,—betäubend, G.,—stupefacient, stupifying: producing *stupor*,—see Narcotique. Stupéfaction, s. f.,—stupefactio, f. L.,—die Betäubung, G.: not, ety-

mologically considered, a synonym of *stupor;* but, rather, the action, or process, whereby the state of *stupor* is induced. See

STUPEUR, s. f.,—stupor, m. L.,—der Stupor,die Fuhlosigkeit,—das verminderte oder mangelnde Gefuhl, G.,—stupor: diminished or defective sensibility to external impressions: a state constituting one of the characteristic symptoms of European typhus.

STYGMATE,—see STIGMATE. STYGMATES, s. m., pl.: a term whereby Jules Cloquet has proposed to designate the whitish radiated fibro-cartilaginous *cicatrices*, which remain upon the peritoneum, after cicatrization of the neck of the hernial sac.

STYLE, s. m.,—stylus, m. (*στύλος*, a shaft or column), L.: in Botany, that portion of the *pistil*, or female organ of plants,—der Griffel,G.,—which ordinarily separates the stigma from the germen: in Zoology, the *shaft* of the poiser of the *Diptera;* and the rigid filamentous organ which terminates the abdomen of *Sirex*, and other Insects. STYLÉ, adj.: furnished with *styliform* organs; as, in Zoology, the *abdomen,—gestielter* Hinterleib, G.,—of *Asilus stylatus:* distinguished by extraordinary length of the *style;* as, in Botany, *Erodium stylatum.*

STYLET, s. m.,—stylus, m. (*στύλος*, the writing-style of the ancients), L.: in Surgery, an instrument, constructed of silver or steel, for the examination of wounds and fistulæ, and the introduction of setons.

STYLO-HYAL, s. m.: a term applied, by Geoffroy-St.-Hilaire, to the *styloid* process, or bone; which he regards as constituting part of the *hyoid* apparatus.

STYLO-CÉRATO-HYOÏDIEN, STYLO-CÉRATOÏDIEN, s. m., and adj.,—stylo-ceratohyoideus, stylo-ceratoideus, L.: terms respectively applied, by Spigelius, and Riolanus, to the *Stylo-hyoid* muscle,—see STYLO-HYOÏDIEN; as extending from the *styloid* process of the temporal to the greater *cornu* of the *hyoid* bone. STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—stylo-chondrohyoideus, L.: the designation of a *muscle*, of rare occurrence in Man; which, when existing, extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal, to the lesser *cornu* of the *hyoid* bone. It is musculus *stylo-hyoides novus*, of Santorini,—*M. nouveau stylo-hyoïdien*, of *French* Anatomists.

STYLO-GLOSSE, s. m., et adj.: in Anatomy, the designation of a *muscle,—M. styloglosse*, F.,—*Styloglossus*, L.,—der *Griffel-Zungen*muskel,G.; which extends from *styloid* process of the temporal bone, and stylomaxillary ligament, to the side of the *tongue.*

STYLO-HYOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—styloid: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. a *Ligament,—L. stylo-hyoïdien*,F., —ligamentum *stylohyoideum*, L.,—and a *muscle*,—der *Griffelzungenbein*muskel, G.; which extend from the *styloid* process of the temporal, to the lesser cornu and body of the *hyoid*—bone. The second branch, supplied by the facial nerve,constitutes the nervus *stylo-hyoideus*, of Sömmering.

STYLO-MASTOÏDIEN, s. m., et adj.,—stylo-mastoideus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of an *orifice,—Trou stylo-mastoïdien*,F.,—foramen*stylomastoideum*,L.; which, situated on the inferior surface of the temporal bone, between the *styloid* and *mastoid* processes, and constituting the outlet of Aquæductus Fallopii, transmits the facial nerve: and, 2. an *artery,—Artère stylo-mastoïdienne*, F.,—die Griffellochschlagader, G.; supplied, commonly, by the posterior auricular; sometimes, by the occipital. By Murray, the epithet, *stylo-mastoid*, is applied to the posterior auricular itself.

STYLO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—stylomaxillaris, L.,—stylo-maxillary: an epithet, designative of a *ligament*,—Ligamentum *stylomaxillare*, L.; which extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal bone to the angle of the lower *jaw.*

STYLO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., et adj.,—stylo-pharyngeus, L.: in Anatomy, the name of a *muscle,—M. stylo-pharyngien,—Stylo-pharyngeus*,L.,—der *Griffelschlundkopf*muskel, G.; which extends from the *styloid* process of the temporal bone, to the parietes of the *pharynx*, and posterior border of the thyroid cartilage.

STYLOÏDE, adj.,—*στυλοειδὴς*,—stylodes, styloides, L.,—griffelförmig, G.,—styloid, styliform, resembling a *style:* an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of a long and slender *process,—Apophyse styloïde*,—der *Griffel*fortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone; which affords attachment to three, sometimes four, muscles, and two ligaments: and, 2.—of two pyramidal *processes*,—processus *styloideus* radii et ulnæ, L.,—which exist at the carpal extremity of the radius and ulna.

STYMATOSE, or, more properly, STYMATORRHAGIE, s. f.,—stymatosis, stymatorrhagia, f. L.,—eine Blutung aus dem männlichen Gliede,mit wollüstiger Erection desselben,G.,—sanguinis,e membro virili,cum voluptatis sensu rigido, profluvium, L.

STYPTIQUE,adj.,—*στυπτικὸς*,—stypticus, L.,—styptisch,G.,—styptic: an epithet applied to pharmaceutical *remedies,—τὰ στυπτικὰ*,—stark *zusammenz*iehende, *styptische* Mittel, G.,—which possess the property of *constringing* the organic tissues.

STYRAX, s. m. F., et L.,—*τὸ στύραξ*,—der Storax, Styrax, G.: in Pharmacy, the designation of two balsamic and odoriferous substances: as, 1. the *solid,—S. calamite*,F., —*S.* sicca vel calamita, L.,—Körner*storax*, G.; which, exuding from the trunk of *Styrax officinalis,—ὁ καὶ ἡ Στύραξ*,—see ALBOUFIER,—constitutes the basis of *German Offi-*

cinal Pills,—Storax-Pillen: and, 2. the *liquid*,—*S. liquide*,—liquida, F., et L.,—Flüssiger *Storax*, G.,—a product of LIQUIDAMBAR *styraciflua*; and the active ingredient of a *German Storax-Ointment*,—Storaxsalbe.

SUBÉRATE, s. m.,—suberas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—korksäure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *suberic* acid,—*Acide subérique*, F.,—die *Korksäure*, G.,—a product of the action of nitric acid upon *cork*,—*suber*, L.,—with salifiable bases. SUBÉRINE, s. f.,—suberina, f. L.: a term applied, by Chevreul, to the *tissue of cork*; which he regards as an immediate principle of plants.

SUBLIMATION, s. f.,—sublimatio, f. L.,—die Sublimation, Sublimirung, G.: in Chemistry, a process which consists in volatilizing a dry substance, and condensing it at the superior part of a peculiar apparatus, termed a *sublimatory*,—SUBLIMATOIRE, s. m.,—sublimatorium, n. L.,—das Sublimirgefäss, G. SUBLIMÉ, s. m., et adj.,—sublimatum, n., sublimatus, L.,—Sublimat, n., sublimirt, G.,—sublimate, sublimed: terms applied, in Chemistry, and Pharmacy, to the products of *sublimation*; as the corrosive *sublimate*,—ätzender Quecksilber*sublimat*, G.; and *sublimed* sulphur,—*sublimirter* Schwefel,—see SOUFRE.

SUBLIME, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of *organs*; which, as Flexor digitorum *sublimis*, muscle, are situated *superficially* with respect to their more deeply-seated congeners,—see FLECHISSEUR, et PROFONDE: in Pathology,—of *respiration*,—*R. sublime*,—when accompanied, at the moment of inspiration, with unusual elevation of the ribs, and dilatation of the nostrils.

SUBLINGUAL, adj.,—sublingualis, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of *blood-vessels*, or other *organs*, which are distributed, or situated, *beneath* the *tongue*: as, 1. an *artery*,—*Artère sublinguale*, F.,—die *Unterzungen*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the lingual,—see LINGUAL,—expended, principally, on, 2. a salivary *gland*,—glandula *sublingualis*, L.,—die *Unterzungen*-Speicheldrüse, G.,—which pours its secreted fluid into the buccal cavity, by several excretory ducts, either uniting with ductus Whartonii, or terminating isolately on the mucous membrane of the inferior paries of that cavity.

SUBLUXATION, s. f.,—sub-luxatio, f. L.,—die Verstauchung, G.,—partial dislocation.

SUBMENTAL, adj.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of an *artery*,—*Artère submentale*, F.,—die *Unterkinn*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the external maxillary; and, 2. of a *vein*,—vena *submentalis*, L.,—which terminates in the labial: so designated, from their distribution *beneath* the *chin*.

SUBMERGÉ, adj.,—submersus, L.,—untergetaucht, G.: an epithet designative, in Botany, of plants; which, as *Ceratophyllum submersum*, live constantly *submerged* in the waters. SUBMERSIBLE, adj.,—submersibilis, L.:—of the flowers of plants; which, rising above the surface of the water at the period of fecundation, again *sink* when that process has been accomplished.

SUBULÉ, adj.,—subulatus, L.,—pfriemlich, G.,—subulate: an epithet specifically designative of *animals*, and *plants*, whose organs, as the *shell*,—testa *subulata*, L.,—of *Fusus subulatus*, the *corselet* of *Tetrix* —, and the *leaf*,—*pfriemenförmiges* Blatt, G.,—of *Plantago subulata* —; and, generally, of organs, themselves, which, as the *antennæ* of *Libellula*, and the *prickles* of *Rosa villosa*—exhibit the figure of an *awl*,—*subula*, L.,—die *Pfrieme*, G.,—see ALÉNÉ.

SUC, s. m.,—succus, m. L.,—ὁ χυλὸς,—see JUS: the fluid obtained by the expression of certain vegetable substances; as the *juice* of the grape,—der Trauben*saft*, G.,—and lemon,—*S. de limon*, F.,—*succus* limonis, L.: also, the designation of certain fluids of the animal body; as the gastric and the pancreatic *juice*,—der Magen- und pankreatischer *Saft*, G.

SUCCENTURIÉ, adj.,—succenturiatus (*succenturiare*, to fill up, or supply), L.: an epithet applied, by some Anatomists, to the renal capsules,—see SURRÉNAL; which they consequently regard as *supplementary* kidneys,—renes *succenturiati*, L. By others, the duodenum has been designated a *supplementary* stomach,—*E'stomac succenturier*, F.

SUCCIN, s. m.,—succinum, n. L.,—τὸ ἤλεκτρον,—der Bernstein, G.,—amber: a solid substance, possessing electrical and excitant properties; and found, principally, on the shores of the Baltic. It yields, on distillation, the succinic acid, and a volatile empyreumatic oil,—*Huile de Succin*,—Oleum *Succini*, L.,—das *Bernstein*- oder *Succinöl*, G. The *French*, and *Germans*, have an *Officinal Alcoholic Tincture*,—Tinctura Succini, *Ph. Gall.*,—Geistige Bernsteintinctur, G.; the *Germans*, an *Ethereal Tincture*,—Aetherische Bernsteintinctur,—of *amber*.

SUCCINATE, s. m.,—succinas, n. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—bernsteinsäure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *succinic* acid,—*Acide succinique*,—die *Bernstein*säure, G.,—with salifiable bases. *Succinate d'Ammoniaque*, F.,—*succinas* ammoniæ, L.,—*Bernstein*- oder *succinsaures* Ammonium oder Ammoniak, G.

SUCCION, s. f.,—suctus, m. L.,—das Einsaugen, G.,—suction: in Physiology, the act of *sucking*.

SUCCUBE, s. m.,—succubus, m. L.,—nightmare,—see CAUCHEMAR; etiam *incubi* species, dormientibus noctu adveniens; qui putant se cum incubo rem veneream habere. Viro occurrens, fœmineum,—mulieri, masculinum designatur phantasma.

Succulent, adj.,—succulentus, L.,—saftig, G.,—juicy: filled with *juice;* as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Aloe*, and of *Cactus*, and the *fruit* of *Amygdalus persica.*

Succussion, s. f.,—succussio, f. L.,—das Schutteln, G.,—the act of *shaking* or *jolting.* *S. de poitrine*, F.,—*S.* thoracis, L.: a valuable diagnostic test of the existence of effused fluid, in cases of Hydrothorax.

Sucre, s. m.,—*τὸ σάκχαρον*,—saccharum, n. L.,—der Zucker, G.,—sugar: the well-known crystalline product of the Sugar-cane,—see Canne,—and numerous other plants,—see Bette. Eliminated, also, by a morbid process, from the human kidney; and then termed *sugar* of diabetes,—*S. de diabètes*,—*saccharum* diabeticum, L.,—der Harn*zucker*, G. It exists naturally in other animal fluids, as the milk,—see Lait; and constitutes an article of great utility in pharmaceutical preparations. *Sucre de plomb:* a vulgar designation of acetate, or sub-acetate, of lead.

Sudatoire, s. m.,—sudatorium, n. L.,—das Schwitzbad, die Schwitzstube, G.,—sudatory, or sweating-stove. —adj.,—sudatorius, L.: attended with excessive *perspiration;* as *sweating*-fever,—febris *sudatoria*,—see Suette. Sudorifique, adj.,—sudorificus, L.,—promoting *perspiration;* as *sudorific* remedies,—*schweisstreibende* Mittel, G.,—see Diaphorétique.

Suette, s. f.,—sweating-fever,—see Hidropyretos.

Sueur, s. f.,—sudor, m. L.,—*ὁ ἱδρὼς*,—der Schweiss, G.,—sweat, cutaneous perspiration,—see Diaphorèse.

Suffocant, adj.,—suffocans, L.,—erstickend, G.: menacing, or accompanied by a sense of, *suffocation;* as *suffocative* catarrh,—der *Stick*husten, G. Suffocation, s. f.,—suffocatio, f. L.,—die Erstickung, G.: the condition of an animal, in which respiration is arrested; the extreme degree of dyspnœa. *S. hystérique*,—*utérine:* a modification of Hysteria.

Suffusion, s. f.,—suffusio, f. L.,—an overspreading. *S. visûs*, L.,—das Falschsehen, G.,—false vision. —lentis crystallinæ,—see Cataracte. —*nigra*,—see Amaurose. *S. ictérine*, F.,—see Ictère.

Sugillation, s. f. F., and G.,—sugillatio, f. L.: synon. with Contusion.

Suif, s. m.,—*τὸ στέαρ*,—sebum, n. L.,—das Nierenfett, der Talz, G.,—suet: the fatty substance which envelopes the kidney of the ox, sheep, and other Ruminating animals.

Suint, s. m.: the peculiar fatty matter which invests wool.

Suintement, s. m.: the imperceptible *oozing* of fluid from a natural emunctory, wound, or sore.

Sulfate, s. m.,—sulfas, vel sulphas, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—schwefelsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *sulphuric* acid,—see Sulfurique,—with salifiable bases. The *sulphates*, principally employed in *medicine*, are *sulphate* of *alumina* and *potash*,—see Alun; — of *copper*,—*S. acide*, ou *Sur-sulfate*, *de cuivre*, F.,—*sulfas* cupri, L.,—*schwefelsaure* Kupfer, G.; — of *iron*,—*S. de protoxyde de fer*,—*sulf.* ferri,—*schwefelsaures* Eisen; — of *magnesia*,—*S. de magnésie*,—*sulf.* magnesiæ,—*schwefelsaure* Magnesia, Talkerde, oder Bittererde; — of *potass*,—*S. de potasse*,—*sulf.* potassæ,—*schwefelsaures* Kali; — of *soda*,—*S. de soude*,—*sulf.* sodæ,—*schwefelsaure* Soda, *schwefelsaures* Natron; and — of *zinc*,—*S. de zinc*,—*sulf.* zinci,—*schwefelsaurer* Zink. The *Sulphate* of *quina*,—*S. de quinine*, F.,—has not been introduced into the *Pharmakologische Tabellen*, of Schwartze.

Sulfite, s. m.,—sulphis, f. L.: a genus of salts,—schwefligsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *sulphurous* acid,—Sulfureux,—with salifiable bases.

Sulfure, s. m.: a term applied to the compounds of *sulphur* with the metals, or —their oxydes: as the *sulphuret* of *antimony*,—*S. d'antimoine*,—*sulphuretum* antimonii, L.,—das *Schwefel*antimon, G.; — of *quicksilver*,—*S. de mercure*,—*sulph.* hydrargyri,—das *Schwefel*quecksilber; and — of *potass*,—*S. de potasse*,—*sulph.* potassæ,—das *Schwefel*kali,—formerly liver of sulphur, see Foie.

Sulfuré, adj.,—sulphuratus, L.: combined with *sulphur;* as, in Chemistry, *sulphuretted* hydrogen gas,—*Gaz hydrogéné sulfuré:* in Mineralogy, *sulphuretted* lead,—*Plomb sulfuré*,—das *Schwefel*blei, G.

Sulfureux, adj.,—sulphurosus, L.,—schwefelig, G.,—sulphureous: an epithet generally designative of fluids which, as *sulphureous* mineral water,—*Eau minérale sulfureuse*, F.,—contain *sulphur* in solution: —specifically, of an *acid*,—*Acide sulfureux*,—die *Schwefelig*säure, G.,—which forms the second degree of oxydation of *sulphur:* the hypo-*sulphurous*,—das Schwefeloxyd,—die unterschwefelige Säure, G.,—constituting the first.

Sulfurique, adj.,—sulphuricus, L.,—sulphuric: the designation of an *acid*,—acidum *sulphuricum*, L.,—die *Schwefel*säure, G.,—which constitutes the fourth degree of oxydation of *sulphur:* the hypo-*sulphuric*,—*Acide hypo-sulfurique*,—die *Unterschwefel*säure, G.,—being the third. *Schwefel*äther, G.,—Æther *sulphuricus*, L. *Schwefel*äthergeist,—Spiritus Ætheris *sulphurici.*

Sumac, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Rhus (Pentandria, digyn.; Terebinthaceæ)*, L.,—der Sumach, G.; comprizing many species, of great utility in the arts. The *Poison-oak*,—le *S. vénéneux*,—*R. toxicodendron*,—der Gift*sumach*, G.,—a *North-American* shrub, yields a highly *corrosive* and *poisonous juice;* the vapours of which are delete-

rious. An *extract* of it has been recommended in certain cutaneous affections, and paralysis. *R. vernix*,—der Firnissbaum, G.,—yields the black varnish, of the *Japanese*.

SUPERBE, adj.,—superbus, L.,—proud, eminently beautiful: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of the *Rectus superior*, muscle,—der *hoffartige* Muskel, G.,—of the eye: as imparting to that organ, when in action, an expression of *pride:* in Botany,—an exotic plant,—*Gloriosa superba*,—die *Prachtlilie*, G.,—of surpassing *beauty*.

SUPÈRE, adj.,—superus, L.,—hochstehend, G.,—superior: an epithet designative of the organs of plants, when situated *superiorly* in relation to others. Thus, the calyx is *superior* to the ovary, in *Iris;* and the ovary, to the flower, in the *Papaveraceæ*. See INFÈRE.

SUPERFÉTATION, s.f.,—superfœtatio, f. L., —τὸ ἐπικύημα,—Ueberschwängerung, f. G.: conception of a new fœtus in an already impregnated uterus. Synon. with SUPERIMPREGNATION, s.f.,—superimpregnatio, f. L.

SUPERFLU, adj.,—superfluus, L.,—überflüssig, G.: an epithet, in Botany, applied, by Linnæus, to the 2nd Order of his Class, *Syngenesia*. It comprehends plants, whose flowers, as those of *Achillæa*, and *Anthemis*, exhibit hemaphrodite florets in the disk or centre, and female only, which are apparently *superfluous*, in the circumference.

SUPERPURGATION, s.f.,—superpurgatio, f. L.,—see HYPERCATHARSIE.

SUPINATEUR, s. m., and adj.,—supinator, m. L.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *muscles*,—*M. supinateurs*, F.,—musculi *supinatores*, L.,—die *zurückbeugenden* Muskeln, G.,—which execute, SUPINATION, s. f.,—supinatio, f. L.,—die Zurückdrehung, G.: that outward movement of the forearm and hand, whereby the palmar surface of the latter is placed uppermost. The two muscles, in question, are le *Muscle long* ou *grand* —, et *court* ou *petit Supinateur* (— Huméro-Sus-, et Epicondylo-Radial, Ch.), F.,—*Supinator* radii longus, et brevis, L.,—langer und kurzer *Rückwärtsdreher*, G.

SUPPLEMENTAIRE, adj.,—anhänglich, zusätzlich, G.,—supplementary: an epithet applied, by Cuvier, to one of the six osseous pieces which constitute the branch of the lower jaw, in Birds and Reptiles.

SUPPOSITOIRE, s. m.,—suppositorium, n. L.,—das Stuhlzäpfchen, G.,—suppository: medicamentum rotundum, oblongum, conicum,—vide BALANE,—longitudine digiti medii in adultis, in pueris, minimi aut paulò minus, quod ano inseritur, ad languentem motum peristalticum resuscitandum, alvumque sollicitandam: quandoque etiam ad tenesmum intestini recti leniendum, ascarides necandas, aliosve in usus, L.

SUPPRESSION, s. f.,—suppressio, f. L.: the *stoppage* of a natural, continued or periodic, or of a critical, evacuation; as of the perspiration, urine, or the menstrual discharge, or of hæmorrhoids,—die *Unterdrückung* des Schweisses, des Urins, der Menses, oder der Hämorrhoiden, G. See RETENTION.

SUPPURATIF, adj.,—suppurans, suppurativus, L.,—suppurative: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*suppurantia*, L.,—*eitermachende* oder *-befördernde* Mittel, G.,—which promote, SUPPURATION, s. f.,—suppuratio, f. L.,—die Eiterung, G.,—formation, or exhalation, of *pus:* one of the terminations of the inflammatory process.

SURAL, adj.,—suralis: pertaining to the *calf of the leg*,—*sura*, f. L.,—ἡ γαστροκνημία, —see MOLLET.

SURCILIER,—see SOURCILIER.

SURCOMPOSÉ, adj.,—supradecompositus, L.: an epithet designative, in Botany, of a compound leaf,—ein vielfältig zusammengesetztes Blatt, G.; the common petiole of which is divided into several secondary and subdivided petioles.

SUR-COSTAL, adj.,—suprà-costalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the twelve small triangular fasciculi of muscular fibres,—*Muscles sur-costaux*, F.,—which extend from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ, to the superior margin of the ribs below. Considered, by many Anatomists, as constituting part of the external intercostal muscles.

SUR-DEMI-ORBICULAIRE, s. m., et adj., —suprà-semi-orbicularis, L.: a term applied, by Winslow, to the *superior* portion of *Orbicularis oris*, muscle,—see ORBICULAIRE.

SURDENT, s. m.: a term applied to a *tooth* of the first—, which has not been shed at the period of the second, dentition.

SURDITÉ, s. f.,—surditas, f. L.,—Taubheit, f. G.,—see COPHOSE: diminution, or abolition, of the sense of *hearing*. The principal causes of *deafness* are inflammation, acute or chronic, of the internal ear; lesion of the auditory nerve or brain; and the existence of a mechanical obstacle to the transmission of sounds.

SUREAU, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Sambucus (Pentandria, digyn.; Caprifoliaceæ)*, L.,—the Elder. The *flowers* of the *common* species,—le *S. commun*, F.,—*S. nigra*,—ἡ ἀκτία,—der schwarze oder gemeine *Hohlunder*, G.,—are *anodyne, emollient, diaphoretic;* the *bark*, acrid, *purgative*, and *diuretic*. The *dwarf Elder*,—*l'Hyèble*,—*S. ebulus*,—der Attich, Niederholder, G.,—is reputed to possess like properties.

SUR- ou SUS-ÉPINEUX, adj.,—supraspinosus, L.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, 1. of parts, or organs, situated *above* the *spine* of the scapula; as a triangular *cavity*,—*Fosse sur-épineuse*, F.,—fossa *supraspinata*, L.,—die *Obergräten*grube, G.;—wherein is lodged, b. a *muscle*,—*M. sur-épineux* (—petit *Sus-Scapulo-Trochitérien*, Ch.),

F.,—*Supraspinatus*, L.,—der *Obergräten*-muskel, G.,—which extends from the surface of that cavity, to the anterior part of the great humeral tuberosity: 2.—of two *ligaments*,—ligamenta *supraspinosa*, L.,—situated *upon* the *spine* or vertebral column; one of which, a. le *L. sur-épineux* cervical, F.,—extends from the seventh cervical vertebra to the occipital protuberance; and the other, b.—*L. sur-épin. dorso-lombaire*,—from the same vertebra, along the dorsal and lumbar spinous processes, to the central ridge of the sacrum.

Sur-Excitation, s. f.,—superexcitatio, f. L.,—super-excitation: augmentation of the vital energy of an animal tissue.

Surgeon, s. m.,—surculus, m. L.: in Botany, a young plant, or sucker,—ein junger Zweig, ein Nebensprossling, G. The term, *surculus*,—*Surcule*, m. F.,—is employed, by Botanists, to designate the *stem* of the Mosses,—der Moos*stengel*, G.

Surpeau, s. m. Syn. with Epiderme.

Surrénal, adj.,—suprà-renalis, L.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to organs, blood-vessels, and nerves, which are placed, or distributed, *above* the *kidney*; as, 1, the *renal capsules*,—*C. surrénales*, F.,—die Nebennieren, G.,—see Succenturié: 2.—the *supra-renal* or capsular *arteries*,—*Artères surrénales*,—arteriæ *suprà-renales*, L.,—die Nebennierenschlagadern, G.,—distinguished into the superior, middle, and inferior, and respectively supplied by the inferior diaphragmatic, the aorta, and the renal artery; and, 3.—two *Nerves*,—le *grand* et le *petit surrénal*, Ch.,—the greater and lesser splanchnic,—see Splanchnique,—of preceding Anatomists. The semi-lunar ganglion has, also, been termed, by Chaussier, *Ganglion surrénal*.

Surtout, s. m.,—der Ueberrock, G.,—upper-covering. *S. ligamenteux de la colonne vertébrale*, F.: a term applied to the anterior and posterior vertebral ligaments.

Sus-Carpien, adj.,—suprà-carpianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to an artery of the wrist,—*Artère sus-carpienne*,—the dorsal, of preceding Anatomists.

Sus-E'pineux. See Sur-E'pineux.

Sus-Hyoïdien, adj.,—suprà-hyoideus, L.: situated *above* the *hyoid* bone; as the *supra-hyoid* muscles,—*M. sus-hyoïdiens*, F.; and the *supra-hyoid* region,—die *obere Zungenbein*gegend, G.

Sus-Maxillaire, adj.,—suprà-maxillaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *superior maxillary* bone,—Maxillaire. Sus-Maxillo-Labial, adj.,—suprà-maxillo-labialis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to three *muscles* of the supra-maxillary region,—see E'lévateur, 1, 5., et Canin. Sus-Maxillo-Nasal, adj.,—suprà-maxillo-nasalis, L.;—by the *same*, to a nasal *muscle*,—see Transversal.

Sus-Métacarpo-, Sus-Métatarso-Latéri-Phalangien, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-metacarpo-, suprà-metatarso-lateri-phalangianus, L.: terms applied, by Dumas, to the dorsal interosseous *muscles* of the human hand, and foot, respectively; from their insertions. See Métacarpo-, et Métatarso-Phalangien.

Sus-Métatarsien, adj.,—suprà-metatarsianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the metatarsal artery,—die Mittelfussschlagader, G.

Sus-Optico-Sphéni-Sclératicien, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-optico-spheni-sclerotic-us, L.: an epithet applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus superior*, muscle of the eye,—see Droit; from its attachments.

Sus-Orbitaire, adj.,—supraorbitalis, L.,—supraorbitary: situated *above* the *orbit* of the eye; as, 1. the *groove*, or *orifice*,—*E'chancrure*, ou *Trou sus-orbitaire*, F.,—incisura *supraorbitalis*, vel foramen *supraorbitale*, L.,—which, situated in the superciliary arch, transmits, 2. the *supra-orbitary artery*,—*Artère sus-orbitaire*, ou *surcilière*, F.,—die *Oberaugenhöhlen*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the ophthalmic, distributed on the forehead.

Suspenseur, ou Suspensoire, adj.,—suspensory: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, by which others are *suspended*, or sustained; as the *suspensory ligament*,—see Gouvernail,—and *muscle*,—Crémaster,—of the testis,—*L.* et *M. suspenseur du testicule*; a fibro-cellular *band*,—ligamentum *suspensorium* penis, L.,—das *Aufhänge*band der Ruthe, G.,—which extends from spmphysis pubis to corpus cavernosum penis; and a *process of peritoneum*,—*Ligament suspenseur du foie*,—ligamentum *suspensorium* hepatis, L.,—das *Aufhänge*band der Leber, G.,—which connects the liver with the diaphragm.

Suspensoire, s. m.: a *suspensory* bandage,—*suspensorium* scroti, L.,—die *Trag*binde, G.,—for the scrotum.

Sus-Pubien, adj.,—suprà-pubianus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to divers parts, and organs, which are situated *above* the *pubes*; as, 1. a tendinous *ring*,—Anneau *sus-pubien*, ou Inguinal: 2. an *artery*,—*Artère sus-pubienne* ou E'pigastrique: 3. a *nerve*,—*Nerf sus-pubien* (—génito-crural, Bichat), a ramification of the inguino-cutaneous branch of the first lumbar: and, 4. the round *ligament*,—*Cordon sus-pubien*,—see Rond,—of the human uterus.

Sus-Pubio-Fémoral, s. m., et adj.,—suprà-pubio-femoralis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Pectineus* muscle,—see Pectiné.

Sus-Scapulaire, adj.,—suprà-scapularis, L. *S. inférieur*, et *supérieur*: terms applied, by Spigelius, to *Infra-* and *Supraspinati*, muscles,—see Sous- et Sus-E'pineux,—respectively; as situated *on* the *scapula*.

Sus-Scapulo-Trochitérien, s. m.,—suprà-scapulo-trochiterianus, L. *S. grand, petit,* et *plus petit,* F.: epithets applied, by Chaussier, to *Infraspinatus, Supraspinatus,* and *Teres minor,* muscles,—see Sous-,Sus-E'pineux, et Rond; from their attachments. The *second* is le *Muscle Sus-Spini-Scapulo-Trochitérien,* of Dumas.

Sus-Tarsien, adj.,—suprà-tarseus, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to a ramification,—*Artère sus-tarsienne,* F.—die Rückenschlagader des Fusses, G.,—of the tibial artery,—Pédieux; as distributed on the *supra-tarsal* or dorsal region of the foot.

Suture, s. f.,—sutura, f. L.,—die Fuge, Naht, G.: in Anatomy, the immoveable *articulation,*—die Knochen*naht,* G.,—which unites the various bones of the cranium and face: in Entomology, the straight line which divides the elytra of Coleopterous Insects: in Botany, the ordinarily prominent line, which indicates the point of rupture, of the organs of plants: in Surgery, an operation which consists in uniting, by means of a needle and waxed thread, the lips of a wound, in order to secure its immediate cicatrization. The principal varieties of *suture,* enumerated by chirurgical writers, are the *glover's,* the *interrupted,* and the *twisted,*—la *S. des pelliers,—entrecoupée,* et —*entortillée,* F.,—die Darm- oder Kirschner-, die Knopf- oder unterbrochene,—und die umwundene *Naht,* G.

Sycose, s. f.,—ἡ *σύκωσις,*—sycosis, f. L.: according to Kraus, the formation of a tumour,—die Bildung eines *Sycoma,* resembling, in outline, a *fig,*—τὸ *σῦκον.* This tumour, or excrescence,—τὸ *σύκωμα,*—sycoma, n. L.,—die Feigewarze, G.,—is ordinarily developed circa marginem ani, vel labia pudendi muliebris, L.

Sylvatique, Sylvestre, adj.,—sylvaticus, sylvestris, L.: inhabiting *woods,* running, or growing, *wild;* as, in Zoology, *Cicindela sylvatica,* and *Helix nemoralis,*——die *Wald*schnecke, G.: in Botany, *Angelica sylvestris,*—die *wilde* Angelika,—and the *Wood Anemone,—A. nemorosa,*—die *wilde* weisse *Wald*anemone, G.

Symblépharose, s. f.,—symblepharosis, f. (*σὺν,* with, *βλέφαρον,* the eye-lid), L.,—die *Verwachsung* der *Augenlieder* mit dem Augapfel, G.,—*adhesion* of the *palpebræ* to the eye-ball.

Symétrie, s. f.,—ἡ *συμμετρία,*—symmetria, f. L.,—die Symmetrie, das Ebenmass, G.,—symmetry: regularity of figure. Symétrique, adj.,—*σύμμετρος,*—symmetricus, L.,—symmetrisch, G.,—symmetrical: constructed, or disposed, with *symmetry:* susceptible of division into two equal and perfectly similar parts; as, in Anatomy, the azygous—hence termed *symmetrical*—bones of the human body, thirty-four in number: in Zoology, the *shell* of *Argonauta.*

Sympathie, s. f.,—ἡ *συμπαθεία,*—sympathia, f. L.,—die Sympathie, Mitleidenschaft, G.,—sympathy: in Physiology, the relation which exists between the actions of two or more organs, contiguously or remotely situated. Sympathique, adj.,—*συμπαθὴς,*—sympatheticus, sympathicus, L.,—sympathisch, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain *nerves,*—Nervi *sympathetici,* L.,—die *sympathischen* Nerven, G.,—on account of the important influence which they exert in the production of the *sympathies;* as, 1. the *great sympathetic,—Nerf grand sympathique,*—see Trisplanchnique; 2. the *middle,—moyen* ou Pneumo-Gastrique; and, 3. the *lesser,—petit*—ou Facial: in Pathology,—morbid affections and phenomena,—*Affections* et *Phénomènes sympathiques,* F.,—resulting from *sympathy.*

Sympétalique, adj.,—sympetalicus, L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to the *stamens* of plants; when, *uniting* with,—*σύν,*—the *petal,—πέταλον,*—as in *Malva,* they impart to a polypetalous—the appearance of the monopetalous corolla.

Symphyse, s. f.,—ἡ *σύμφυσις,*—symphysis, f. L.: a term literally signifying the *state of growing together,* natural cohesion, or connection,—das Zusammenwachsen, die Verwachsung, G.; but employed, by Anatomists, to, generally, designate the assemblage of means destined to unite the bones at their articulations; and, especially, certain articulations themselves, as the pubic and sacro-iliac *symphysis,—S. pubienne,* et *sacro-iliaque,* F.,—die Schambein-, und Kreuzdarmbein*fuge,* G. Symphyséotomie, s. f.,—symphysiotomia, f. L.,—die Schambeintrennung, G.,—symphysiotomy: a surgical operation, which consists in *division* of the ossa pubis, at their *symphysis.*

Symptôme, s. m.,—τὸ *σύμπτωμα,*—symptoma, n. L.,—das Symptom, der Krankheitszufall, G.: in Pathology, a morbid phenomenon, or perceptible alteration in the aspect, or functions, of the various organs, during the progress of a disease. Symptomatique, adj.,—*συμπτωματικὸς,*—symptomaticus, L.,—symptomatisch, G.: an epithet applied to a *disease,*—morbus *symptomaticus,* L.,—which is merely the *symptom* of a primitive or antecedent morbid affection,—see Idiopathique; and to medical *treatment,—Médicine symptomatique,*—which is exclusively directed to the relief of *symptoms.* Symptomatologie, s. f.,—symptomatologia, f. (*σύμπτωμα,—λόγος,* discourse), L.,—die Symptomatologie, die *Lehre* von den *Zufallen* der Krankheiten, G.,—Symptomatology: a *Treatisè* on the *symptoms,*—die Krankheits*zeichen,* G.,—or *morbid phenomena,* of diseases.

Synanthéré, adj.,—synantherus (*σὺν,* together, *ἀνθηρὸς,* an anther), L.: an epithet applied, in Botany, to plants,—Synanthé-

RÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Synantherеæ*, L.,—*verwachsenbeutilige* Pflanzen, G.; whose stamens are *united* by their *anthers*. The *synantherous* plants constitute the Class, SYNANTHÉRIE, s. f.,—*Synantheria*, f. L.,—die Synantherie, G.,—of Richard; and the *Syngenesia*,—see SYNGÉNÉSIE,—a far less expressive designation,—of Linnæus.

SYNARTHRODIAL, adj.,—synarthrodialis, L.: pertaining to, or connected with, an *immoveable articulation*,—SYNARTHROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συνάρθρωσις,—synarthrosis, f. L.,—die unbewegliche Knockenverbindung, G.

SYNCHONDROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συγχόνδρωσις,—synchondrosis, f. L.,—die Knorpelverbindung, G.: in Anatomy, the *articulation* of two bones by the intervention of *cartilage*. SYNCHONDROTOMIE, s. f.,—synchondrotomia, f. L.,—synchondrotomy: synon. with SYMPHYSÉOTOMIE.

SYNCHRONE, adj.,—σύγχρονος,—synchronus, L.,—synchronous,—see ISOCHRONE.

SYNCOPAL, adj.,—σύγκοπος,—ohnmächtig, G.: an epithet designative of a variety of intermittent fever,—febris *syncopalis*, L.; every paroxysm of which is characterized by, SYNCOPE, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ συγκοπὴ,—die Ohnmacht, G.: sudden and complete loss of feeling and voluntary motion, with diminution, or suspension, of the pulsation of the heart and arteries.

SYNCRANIEN, adj.,—syncranius, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the superior maxillary bone,—*Mâch. syncranienne*; as intimately *connected* with the *cranium*.

SYNDESMOGRAPHIE, s.f.,—syndesmographia, f. (σύνδεσμος, a ligament, γράφω, to describe), L.,—die Syndesmographie, die *Beschreibung* der *Bänder*, G.: an anatomical *description* of —: SYNDESMOLOGIE, s. f.,—syndesmologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Bänderlehre, G.,—a *Treatise* on—the *ligaments*.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGIEN, s. m., adj.: a term employed to designate a fasciculus of fibres of *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*; described, by some Anatomists, as a distinct muscle,—Musculus *syndesmo-pharyngeus*, L.,—der *Bänderschlund*muskel, G.

SYNDESMOSE, s.f.,—syndesmosis, f. L.,—die Verbindung durch *Bänder*, G.: the articulation of two or more bones by the intervention of *ligaments*. SYNDESMOTOMIE, s. f.,—syndesmotomia, f. (σύνδεσμος,—and τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Syndesmotomie, die *Zerlegung* der Gelenk*bänder*, G.,—anatomical *dissection* of the articular *ligaments*.

SYNDROME, s. m. F., et L.,—ἡ συνδρομὴ,—the assemblage of symptoms,—die Gesammtheit der Symptome, G.,—which characterize a morbid state.

SYNÉCHIE, s. f.,—synechia, f. (συνεχεία, intimate connection), L.,—Synechie, f., die *Verwachsung* der Iris mit der Linsencapsel, oder mit der Hornhaut, G.,—*adhesion* of the iris to the capsule of the crystalline lens or the cornea.

SYNÉVROSE, or, more correctly, SYNNÉVROSE, s. f.,—ἡ συννεύρωσις,—synneurosis, f. L.: the articulation of bones by *tendon*.

SYNÉZIZIS, s. f.,—synizesis, f. L.,—absence, or obliteration, of the pupil of the eye,—ἡ τῆς κορῆς συνίζησις,—die Verschliessung der Pupille, G.; from malformation, or the consequences of the inflammatory process.

SYNGÉNÉSIE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Syngenesia*, f. (σὺν, together, γένεσις, growth), L.: the designation, in Botany, of the 19th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose stamens,—hence termed *Etamines syngénéses*, F.,—are *united* by the anthers,—see SYNANTHÈRE. SYNGÉNÉSIQUE, adj.,—syngenesicus, L.,—zur *Syngenesie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining, as the *syngenesious* plants, to Class, *Syngenesia*.

SYNOQUE, adj.,—σύνοχος,—synochus, L.,—zusammenhaltend, G.,—synochous, continued, continuous: an epithet applied, in Pathology, to inflammatory fever,—ἡ συνοχὴ, ὁ πυρετὸς σύνοχος,—febris *synocha*, L.,—das *synochische* oder entzündliche Fieber, G.; from its uniform progress, and *continued* type. Putrid fever appears, also, to have been comprehended, under this designation, by the Ancients.

SYNOSTÉOGRAPHIE, SYNOSTÉOLOGIE, SYNOSTÉOTOMIE, s. f.,—synosteographia, synosteologia, synosteotomia, f. L.: terms compounded of the *Greek*, σὺν, with,—ὀστέον, and—γράφω,—λόγος,—τομὴ; and employed, respectively, to designate an anatomical *description* of, a *Treatise* upon, and *dissection* of —the *articulations* of the bones,—die anatomische *Beschreibung* der —, die *Lehre* von den—, und *Zerlegung* der—*Gelenke*, G.

SYNOVIE, s. f.: a barbarous compound of the *Greek*, σὺν, with, and *Latin*, *ovum*, egg; employed to designate the lubricating fluid,—synovia, f. L.,—der Gelenksaft, Gelenkschleim, das Gelenk- oder Gliedwasser, G.; which the *synovial* membranes and capsules,—*Membranes* et *Caps. synoviales*, F.,—die *Synovial*häute, und -kapseln, G.,—disposed around the moveable articulations, are destined to secrete into their cavities.

SYNTÉCOPYRE, more properly, SYNTÉCTICOPYRE, s. f.,—syntecticopyra, f. L.,—ὁ συντηκτικὸς πυρετὸς,—das Zehrfieber, G.,—colliquative fever.

SYNTÈNOSE, s. f.,—syntenosis, f. (σὺν, with, τένων, a tendon), L.: the union of bones by the intervention of *tendon*; as exhibited in the patella.

SYNTHÈSE, s. f.,—ἡ σύνθεσις,—synthesis, f. L.,—die Zusammensetzung, G.: in Chemistry, the *combination* of several bodies for the production of a new compound; re-union of the elements of a compound body, previously separated by analysis,—see ANALYSE: in Surgery, the generic name of

those operations which have, for their object, *re-union* of separated or divided parts.

SYPHILIDE, s. f.: a term applied, by Alibert, to divers cutaneous diseases, of *syphilitic* or venereal origin,—see SYPHILIS.

SYPHILIS, s. f. F., L., and G.: a term, of obscure origin, employed as syn. with Lues venerea, of *Latin*, and die Lustseuche, die venerische Krankheit, of *German* pathological writers. SYPHILITIQUE, adj.,—syphiliticus, L.,—syphilitisch, G.,—syphilitic: connected with *Syphilis*. SYPHILOMANIE, s. f.,—syphilomania, f. L.,—die Lustseuchenwuth, G.: *monomania*, characterized by an unfounded dread of the existence of *syphilitic* infection.

SYRINGOTOME, s. m.,—ὁ συρίγγοτομος,—syringotomus, L.,—das Syringotom, Fistelmesser, G.: an instrument, employed in the performance of *syringotomy*,—SYRINGOTOMIE, s. f.,—syringotomia, f. (σύριγξ, a fistula, τομὴ, incision), L.,—die Syringotomie, das *Aufschneiden* einer *Fistel*, G.: the operation for *fistula*, by *incision*.

SYROP, s. m.,—syrupus, m. L.,—der Sirup, Zuckersaft, G.,—syrup: a term derived from the *Arabic*, *Scherbet* or *Scherbeth*, which signifies *succus saccharo conditus*, L.; and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a *liquid conserve*, prepared from the juice, infusion, decoction, or distilled water, of plants, by the addition of sugar.

SYSSARCOSE, s. f.,—syssarcosis, f. (συσσαρκόω, to unite by flesh), L.,—die *Verbindung* der Knochen durch *Muskeln*, G.,—the *union* of bones by the intervention of *muscles;* wie des Schulterblatts mit den Rippen, G.

SYSTALTIQUE, adj.,—συσταλτικὸς,—systalticus, L.,—zusammenziehbar, G.,—contractile, capable of *contracting:* an epithet applied to the movement of parts, or organs; which, as the heart and arteries, dilate, and *contract*, alternately.

SYSTÉMATOLOGIE, s. f.,—systematologia, f. (σύστημα, a system, λόγος, discourse), L.,—die Systemlehre, G.,—a *Treatise* on, or History of, *Systems*.

SYSTÈME, s. m.,—τὸ σύστημα,—systema, n. L.,—das System, G.,—system: in Philosophy, an edifice of plausible suppositions, or hypotheses, raised up, as the Newtonian *System*, for the explication of the phenomena of Nature: in Physics, the arrangement of bodies, as of the planets around a common centre, exhibited in the *System* of the Universe; or of divers organs, or forces, which, as in the *system* of an organized being, contribute to a common end: in Natural History, the methodical distribution of objects, designed, as the great *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus, to facilitate their study: in Anatomy, an assemblage of organs which, as those composing the osseous and the nervous *system*,—das Knochen-, und das Nerven*system*, G.,—are constructed of the same tissues, and destined to execute analogous functions. SYSTÉMATIQUE, adj.,—συστηματικὸς,—systematicus, L.,—systematisch, G.,—systematic: pertaining to, or constituting, a *system*.

SYSTOLE, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ συστολὴ,—die Systole, das *Zusammenziehen*, oder *-drücken*, des Herzens und der Arterien, G.,—the *contraction* of the heart and arteries,—a state opposed to that of DIASTOLE.

SYSTYLE, adj.,—systylus (σὺν, together, στύλος, a style), L.,—systylous: exhibiting *united styles;* as, in Botany, *Rosa systyla*.

T.

TABAC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Nicotiana (Pentandria, monogyn.; Solaneæ)*, L.,—the Tobacco-Plant; comprizing many species. The *leaf* of the *common* tobacco,—le *T. commun*, ou *de Virginie*,—*N. tabacum*,—gemeiner oder virginischer *Tabak*, G.,—is *stimulating*, *purgative*, and *narcotic*. Its *Essential Oil*, instilled into wound or sore, is said to produce fatal consequences. The *Germans* have an *officinal Extract* and *Ointment*,—Tabaksextract und -Salbe,—of *tobacco*. This celebrated plant derives its generic designation from Jean *Nicot*, a native of Languedoc; who, in 1560, introduced it from Portugal, into France:—its specific and European name, from the Mexican province of *Tobasko*, or the island of *Tobago*, whence it was brought into Europe.

TABIDE, adj.,—tabidus, L.,—abgezehrt, G.,—tabid: connected with, or suffering from —. TABIFIQUE, adj.,—tabificus, L.,—tabific: inducing—*tabes*, or consumption.

TABLE, s. f.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to the two *osseous laminæ*,—lamina cranii externa et interna, L.,—die äussere und innere *Tafel* der Hirnschale, G.; which, separated by DIPLOE, constitute the bones of the cranial vault.

TABLETTE, s. f.,—tabella, f. L.,—das Kügelchen, G.: medicamentum solidum, ex pulvere et triplo vel quadruplo sacchari pondere in liquore idoneo soluti, ad spissam syrupi consistentiam cocti, et supra lapidem marmoreum, in orbiculos effusi, confectum, L.

TABLIER, s. m.,—labellum, n. L.,—apron: in Botany, the inferior and ordinarily pendulous division of the floral envelope of the *Orchideæ:* in Zoology, the assemblage of pieces which conceal the sexual organs

of certain *Pulmonary Arachnida;* so named from its imaginary resemblance to the *apron* of the *Hottentot* female.

TACHE, s. f.,—see MACULE. *T. jaune,—de Sömmering,*—see CORPS, et JAUNE. TACHÉTÉ, adj.: spotted,—see MACULÉ; as, in Botany, the *stem* of *Conium maculatum*, and the *leaf* of *Orchis maculata.*

TACITURNE, adj.,—taciturnus, L.,—schweigselig, G.,—taciturn: characterized by *taciturnity,*—TACITURNITÉ, s. f.,—taciturnitas, f. L.,—die Schweigseligkeit, G.; as *silent* delirium,—*Délire taciturne*, F.

TACT, s. m.,—tactus, m. L.: in Physiology, the sense, or faculty,—ἡ ἁφὴ, ἄψις,—dasGefuhl,G.,—touch,—whereby the higher animals are enabled to judge of the *tangible* qualities of bodies.

TAIE, s.f.,—speck on the cornea,—see ALBUGO, et LEUCOME.

TAILLE, s. f.: a term synon. with LITHOTOMIE, or, more correctly, CYSTOTOMIE.

TALON, s. m.,—talus, m., calx, m. et f.,—calcaneum, n. L.,—ἡ πτέρνα,—die Ferse, G.,—heel: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the posterior projection of the tarsus in divers *Mammifera* and Birds; the posterior part of the hoof of the *Solipeda;* and the extremity of the tibia of Insects, at its union with the tarsus: also, a synonym of the tarsal bone, *Astragalus,*—see ASTRAGALE.

TAMARIN, s.m.,—dieTamarinde, G.: the *fruit* of the *Tamarind-tree,* TAMARINIER, s. m.,—*Tamarindus indica,*—derTamarindenbaum, G.,—the only yet known species of its genus *(Monadelphia, triandr.; Leguminosæ)*, growing in the *East* and *West-Indies, Arabia*, and *Egypt.* The *tamarind* contains an acidulous, *cooling*, and *laxative pulp.* The tree is *Tammerbendi*, of *Arabian* writers.

TAMARISC, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tamarix (Pentandria, pentagynia; Portulaceæ)*, L.,—the Tamarisk. The *bark* of two species,—le *Tam. de Narbonne*, et *d'Allemagne*—*T. gallica*, et *germanica*,—die französische, und teutsche *Tamarisken*, G.,—is reputed *astringent* and *febrifuge.*

TAMBOUR, s. m.,—tympanum, n. L.,—die Trommel, Pauke, G.,—drum: the popular designation of CAISSE *du Tympan.*

TAMPON, s.m.,—τὸ ἐπιστομίον,—epistomium, obturamentum, n. L.,—der Pflock, Stopfel, G.,—plug: a mass of linen, lint, or sponge; employed, in Surgery, and Obstetrics, in the *plugging,*—TAMPONNEMENT, s. m.,—of a wound, or natural cavity of the body, as the nasal fossæ and vagina, for the suppression of hæmorrhage.

TANAISIE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Tanacetum (Syngenesia, superfl.; Corymbiferæ)*, L.,—the Tansy. The *flowering-tops* of the *common European* species,—la *Tan. vulgaire,—T. vulgare,*—der gemeine *Rheinfarrn*, das *Rheinfallkraut*, G.,—are *tonic*, and *anthelminthic.*

TANNIN, s. m.,—tanninum, n. L.,—der Gersbestoff, G.: a peculiar substance; existing in many plants; composed, principally, of gallic acid; and named *tannin*, from the property which it possesses, of *tanning*, and thus rendering incorruptible, the skins of animals.

TAPIOCA, s. m.: the *American* designation of the *fecula* of the *root* of *Jatropha manihot,*—see MANIOC.

TARENTISME, TARENTULISME, s. m.,—tarantulismus, m. L.: a singular nervous affection, resembling *Chorea,*—der Veitstanz, G.; said to result, in lower *Italy*, from the bite of the *Tarantula,*—TARENTULE, s. f.,—*Aranea*, vel *Lycosa,—tarantula,*—die Tarantel, G.: a large and formidable member of Class, *Arachnida.*

TARDIGRADE, adj.,—tardigradus (*tardus*, slow, *gradior*, to walk), L.,—langsamgehend, G.,—slow-moving. TARDIGRADES, s. m. pl.,—*Tardigrada*, L.: a Section, or Sub-Order, of Order, *Edentés*, of Cuvier; comprehending those *Unguiculated Mammifera*, which, as the *Bradypus*,—see PARÉSSEUX,—*move* about with extreme *slowness.*

TARSE, s. m.,—ὁ ταρσὸς,—tarsus, m. L.: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the first portion, or instep,—die Fusswurzel, G.,—of the *foot* of the *Mammifera*, consisting, in Man, of seven bones; the third piece,—der Lauf, G.?—of the *leg*, interposed between the tibia and toes, of *Birds;* the sixth division of the simple limb of *Crustacea;* and the series of minute articulations,—das Fussblatt, G.,—which, terminating the leg, constitutes the proper foot, of *Insects.* TARSIEN, adj.,—tarseus, L.,—tarsal: pertaining to the *tarsus;* as the *articulations,—Art. tarsiennes*, F.,—whereby the various bones of the *tarsal* region are connected; and the *tarsal* artery,—*Artère tarsienne*,—supplied by the anterior tibial; and dividing into an external and internal branch,—arteria *tarsea* externa et interna,—die äussere und innere *Fusswurzel*schlagader, G.

TARSE, adj.: an epithet designative of the minute cartilaginous pieces,—*Cartilages tarses*, F.,—*tarsi* palpebrarum, L.,—die Augenliedknorpeln, G.,—which exist in the substance of the free borders of the eye-lids.

TARSO-MÉTATARSIEN, adj.,—tarso-metatarseus, L.: an epithet designative of the *articulations* which connect the anterior or metatarsal row of the *tarsal*—with the five *metatarsal* bones; and of the *ligaments,—L. tarso-métatarsiens*, F.,—distinguished into *dorsal* and *plantar*, whereby those articulations are secured.

TARSO-MÉTATARSI-PHALANGIEN *du pouce*, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Adductor* muscle of the great toe,—see ADDUCTEUR,—the MÉTATARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN *du pouce*, of Chaussier. TARSO-PHALANGIEN *du pouce*:—by the

same, to *Flexor brevis*,—see FLÉCHISSEUR,—of the great toe; from its attachments.

TARSO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN *du petit Orteil*, et — *du pouce*, s. m., and adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, to *Flexor brevis minimi digiti*, et — *pollicis*, *pedis*, respectively; from their points of attachment.

TARTRATE, s. m.,—tartras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—weinsaure Salze, G.,—resulting from the combination of *tartaric* acid,—*Acide tartarique*, F.,—acidum *tartaricum*, L.,—die *Wein-* oder *Weinstein*säure, G.,—which exists naturally in *tartar*,—see TARTRE,—with salifiable bases. The principal *tartrates*, employed in Medicine, are, 1. the *Supertartrate of potass*,—*Tartrate acidule*, ou *Sur-tartr. de potasse*, F.,—*Tartras* acidulus, vel *supertartr.* potassæ, L.,—Saures *Weinstein*saures Kali, G.; 2. *Tartrate*,—*T. de potasse*,—*T.* potassæ,—*Weinstein*saures Kali, G.; 3. *Tartrate of potass and antimony*,—*T. de potasse*, et *d'Antimoine*,—*T.* potassæ stibiatus, vulgò *Tartarus* emeticus,—Spiessglanzhaltiges *weinstein*saures Kali; 4. — *of potass and iron*,—*T. de potasse* et *de fer*,—*T.* potassæ et ferri,—Eisenoxydhaltiges *weinstein*saures Kali; and, 5. — *of potass and soda*,—*T. potasse* et *de soude*,—*T.* potassæ et sodæ,—Natronisirtes *weinstein*saures Kali.

TARTRE, s. m.,—tartarus, m. L.,—der Weinstein, G.,—tartar: the *sediment;* which, consisting principally of supertartrate of potass and a colouring-matter, is deposited by wine, in the progress of age, and adheres to the parietes of its containing vessels.

TAUPE, s. f.,—talpa, f. L.,—die Maulwurfgeschwullst, G.: in Surgical Pathology, an indolent *tumour* of the scalp, containing a whitish, thick, granular pulp; and so named from its imaginary resemblance to the *mole*,—*Talpa*,—der Maulwurf, G.

TAXIS, s. f. F., et L.,—ἡ τάξις: an operation in Surgery, which has, for its object, reduction of hernia,—die Zuruckbringung eines Bruches, G.,—restitution of the parts composing hernia,—to their normal site.

TAXIDERMIE, s. f.,—taxidermia, f. (τάξις, arrangement, δέρμα, a skin), L.,—taxidermy: the art of *preparing* the *skins* of animals, for cabinets of Natural History.

TÉGUMENT, s. m.,—tegumen, integumentum, n. L.: a term, in Anatomy, synon. with PEAU: in Zoology, designative, generally, of the *structures*,—*Tégumens*, F.,—tegumenta, L.,—die Decke, G.,—which, with all their appendages of hair, nail, feather, scale, and horny plate, *cover*, and protect, the animal body. In Botany, the proper *covering* of the seed of plants,—E'PISPERME, ou *Spermoderme*,—die Samen*hülle*, Samen*haut*, G.,—is named, by the *French*, *tégument propre;* and the parts which, as the calyx, corolla, or perigone, envelope the sexual organs,—les *Tégumens floraux*.

TEIGNE, s. f.,—tinea capitis, f. L.,—der Kopfgrind, Schorfkopf, G.: in Pathology, chronic inflammation of the scalp; appearing under the form of pustules, or vesicles, filled with a reddish or yellowish, highly offensive, and viscous fluid. The following five species are distinguished by modern *French* writers: *T. amiantacée*,—*faveuse*, *furfuracée* ou *porrigineuse*,—*granulée* ou *rugueuse*, et—*muqueuse*,—*T.* asbestina, favosa, furfuracea vel porriginosa, granulata, et muciflua, L. The *German*, Most, enumerates only two species: *T.* favosa, et vera vel maligna,—der favöse, und wahre oder bosartige *Kopfgrind*. The *furfuracea*,—die Kopfschabe,—and *granulata*,—der hirseähnliche *Kopfgrind*,—are regarded, by him, as mere varieties of the *first*. *Tinea* sometimes invades other regions of the body. Occurring in the face, it is *T.* faciei vel Crusta lactea,—see CROUTE,—of Most. TEIGNEUX, adj.: pertaining to *Tinea*, or Porrigo; as les *Dermatoses Teigneuses*, F.,—which constitute the third group of cutaneous diseases in the splendid *Traité Complet des Maladies de la Peau*, of Alibert.

TEINTURE, s. f.,—tinctura, f. L.: in Pharmacy, the solution of a simple or compound body in water, alcohol, wine, or ether. Hence *tinctures* are distinguished, by Pharmacologists, from the number of their active ingredients, into the *simple* and *compound;* as the *simple* Opium-*tincture*,—*Einfache* Opium*tinctur*, and *compound* Cinchona*tincture*,—*Zusammengesetzte* China*tinctur*,—of the *Germans:* and, from the nature of the menstruum, into the *aqueous*, *alcoholic*, *vinous*, and *ethereal*,—wässerige, geistige, weinige, und ätherische, G. The *vinous* is more commonly known by the term, *wine*,—VIN.

TÉLÉPHIEN, adj.,—telephius, L.: an absurd, and almost obsolete, designation of obstinate *ulcers;* so named from their resemblance, in intractability, to the sore which resulted from the wound inflicted by Achilles, upon *Telephus*.

TEMPE, s. f.,—tempus, n. L.,—ὁ κρόταφος,—der Schlaf, G.,—temple: the lateral region of the cranium, in *Mammifera* and Birds: situated between the orbit and the meatus auditorius; and principally occupied by a bone, hence termed TEMPORAL.

TEMPÉRAMENT, s. m.,—temperamentum, n. L.,—ἡ κρᾶσις,—das Temperament, G.: the constitution peculiar to —; the predominance of any organ, or system of organs, in the economy of—an individual. See Thomas, *Physiologie des Tempéraments ou des Constitutions*, 8vo. Paris, 1826.

TEMPÉRANT, adj.,—temperans, L.: an epithet applied to *remedies*,—*temperantia*, L.,—gelind *kühlende* Mittel, G.; which, as the vegetable acids,—vegetabilische Säuren, G.,—soothe irritation, and *moderate* the activity of the vascular system.

TEMPÉRATURE, s. f.,—temperies, f. L., —die Temperatur, G.: the appreciable degree of caloric which exists in any given situation or body; the condition of the atmosphere, with respect to heat and cold.

TEMPORAL, adj.,—temporalis, L.: situated in, or connected with, the *temples*,—les *Tempes*, F.,—*tempora*, L.,—die Schläfe, G., —see TEMPE; as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os temporal*, —os *temporis*, L.,—das *Schläfe*bein,—constituting part of the lateral parietes of the cranial vault, and exhibiting, in conjunction with the adjacent bones, 2. a *depression*,—*Fosse temporale*,—fossa *temporalis*,—*Schläfe*ngrube; filled up by, 3. a *muscle*,—*M. temporal*, ou CROTAPHITE, (— TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, Ch.),—*Temporalis*,—der *Schläfe*muskel; which is bound down by, 4. a strong *fascia*,—*Aponévrose temporale*,—Aponeurosis *temporalis*,—die *Schläfe*nfascie,—attached, on one hand, to, 5. the *temporal ridge*,—linea semicircularis, L.,—of the parietal bone; and, on the other, to the superior margin of the zygoma: 6. *Arteries*,—*Artères temporales*, F.,—mainly distinguished into, a. the *superficial*,—la *superficielle*,—die oberflächliche *Schläfe*schlagader, G.,—which is supplied by the external carotid; b. the *middle*,—*moyenne*,—mittlere,—a branch of the preceding; and, c. the two *deep-seated*,—*profondes*,—tiefe,—branches of the internal maxillary: and, 7. *Nerves*,—Nervi *temporales*, L.,—die *Schläfe*nerven, G.; of which there are, also, a. the *superficial*,—le *superficiel*, ou *auriculaire* (— *temporal* cutané, Ch.); b. the *deep-seated*,—les *profondes*,—all furnished by the inferior maxillary; and, c. the *twigs*,—*Rameaux temporaux*,—distributed, by the facial, upon, 8. the *temporal* region,—die *Schläfe*ngegend, G.

TEMPORO-CONCHINIEN, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Superior auris*, Muscle,—le *Temporo-Oriculaire*, of Chaussier,—see AURICULAIRE.

TEMPORO-MAXILLAIRE, adj.,—temporomaxillaris, L.,—temporo-maxillary: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the *articulation*,—*Articul. temporo-maxillaire*, F.,—which connects the *temporal* and inferior *maxillary* bones: 2.—by Chaussier, to the *temporal muscle*,—see CROTAPHITE; as inserted into these bones: and, 3. the branches,—Nervi *temporo-maxillares*, L.,—of the facial nerve; which are distributed on the *temporal* and *maxillary* regions.

TENAILLE, s. f.,—tenaculum, m. L.,—der Tenakel, G.,—*T. incisive*: a pair of surgical *forceps*, furnished with cutting edges; and employed in the removal of fragments of bone, cartilage, and certain tumours.

TENDINEUX, adj.,—tendinosus, tendineus, L.,—νευρώδης,—sehnig, G.,—tendinous: exhibiting the characters, or consisting, as the *tendinous* centre of the diaphragm,—der *sehnige* Theil des Zwerchfells, G.,—of,

TÉNDON, s. m.,—ὁ τένων,—τὸ νεῦρον,—die Sehne, G.: a sheet, or cord, of white, shining, albugineous fibres; ordinarily serving, as *tendo* Achillis,—die Achilles*sehne*, G.,—the common *tendon* of the *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus*,—for the implantation of a muscle, or muscles, into bone.

TENDU, adj.,—tensus, L.,—gespannt, G.,—tense: an epithet applied to the *pulse*, when the artery imparts to the finger, a sense of, TENSION, s. f. F., and E.,—tensio, f. L.,—ἡ τάσις, διάτασις,—die Spannung, G.

TENESME, s. m.,—ἡ τεινεσμὸς,—tenesmus, m. L.,—der Tenesmus, Stuhl- oder Afterzwang, G.: frequent desire to void feces, with pain, and distension, about the anus.

TENETTES, s. f. pl.,—lithotomy-forceps.

TÉNIA, s. m.,—*Tænia*, f. (τένια, a riband), L.,—der Bandwurm, G.,—Tape-worm: in Helminthology, a genus of flat and articulated *Entozoa*,—belonging to 4th Order, *Cestoidea*,—see CESTOÏDES,—of Rudolphi; and comprizing numerous species. Of these, two only,—*T. solium*, et *vulgaris*,—der lang- und kurzgliedrichte *Bandw.* G.,—*Tenia* armata umana, e volgare, It.,—the *latter* regarded, by some Helminthologists, as a mere variety of the *former*,—are yet known to infest the human intestines. *T. lata*, arranged, by Linnæus, in *Tænia*, is now transferred to genus, *Bothriocephalus*,—see BOTRYCÉPHALE. The articulations of *T. solium*, separately voided, are termed *gourd-worms*,—die Kürbiskernwürmer, G.,—see CUCURBITAIN. See, also, Jördens, *Helminthologie des Menschlich. Körpers*, 4to. 1802; Brera, *Lezioni Medico-Pratiche sopra i principali Vermi del Corpo umano viventi*, 4to., Crema, 1802; et Rudolphi, *Entozoorum sive Vermium Intestinalium Historia Naturalis*, 2 vol. 8vo. Amstelodami, 1810.

TENONTAGRE, s. f.,—ἡ τενοντάγρα,—tenontagra, f. L.: gouty or rheumatic *pain* of the *tendons*.

TENSEUR *de l'Aponévr. fémorale*: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate a *muscle*, (—ILIO-APONÉVROSI-FÉMORAL, Ch.), —*Tensor vaginæ femoris*,—*Anspanner* der Schenkelbinde, G.; extending from the anterior superior spinous process of ilium, to the femoral fascia; and destined, when in action, to render *tense* that membrane.

TENTACULE, s. m.,—tentaculum, n. L.: in Zoology, a mobile and non-articulated *appendage*, of various configuration; attached to the body of divers animals; and ordinarily serving as an organ of touch,—die Fuhlfade, oder -spitze, G. TENTACULÉ, adj.: furnished with *tentacula*, or organs which resemble them; as, in Zoology, the *supra-orbitary region* of *Blennius tentaculatus*, the *head* of the *Cephalopoda*, and of *Limax*: in Botany, the *fruit* of *Carex tentaculata*.

TENTE, s. f.,—ὁ μοτὸς, τὸ μοτὸν,—turunda, f., penicillus, m. L.,—Messel, Wieke, f.

G.,—tent: a piece of rolled lint, prepared sponge, or gentian-root; employed, by Surgeons, to dilate the orifice, or prevent cicatrization of the parietes, of wound or sore.

TENUIFLORE, adj.,—schmalblumig, G., —small-flowered: exhibiting *small* or *slender flowers*,—*tenues flores*, L.; as, in Botany, *Bromus tenuiflorus*. TENUIFOLIÉ, adj.,—dunnblättrig, feinblättrig, G.: producing *slender leaves*,—*tenuia folia*, L.; as *Cheiranthus tenuifolius*, et *Anemone tenuifolia*.

TÉRÉBENTHINE, s. f.,—ὁ τερέβινθος,—terebinthina, f. L.,—der Terpentin, G.,—turpentine: in Materia Medica, a liquid, obtained from divers trees, of the Natural Families of the *Coniferæ*, and *Terebinthaceæ*. Wholly composed of resin and essential oil; distinguished from the true balsams,—see BAUME,—by the absence of benzoic acid; and soluble in alcohol. The principal *medicinal Turpentines* are, 1. that of *Canada*,—*Térébinth. du Canada*, F.,—the produce of *Abies balsamea*,—see SAPIN; 2. the *Chian*,—*T. de Chio* ou *de Scio*,—*Terebinth.* cypria, L.,—Cyprischer *Terpent.*, G.,—of certain species of *Terebinthus*,—see TÉRÉBINTHE; 3.—of *Copaiba*,—der Copaiva- oder Copahubalsam, G.,—see COPAYER; 4. the *common*, —*T. commune*,—*T.* communis,—gemeiner *Terpent.*,—see PIN,—which yields the yellow resin, *Colophane*, F.,—gelbes Harz, gekochter *Terpent.*, G.,—and constitutes the base of divers *French*, and *German Officinal Preparations*; 5.—of *Gilead* or *Mecca*,—*T. de Giléad*, *de la Mecque*, ou *de Judée*,—see OPOBALSAMUM; 6.—of *Strasburgh*,—*T. de Strasbourg*,—*T.* argentoratensis,—Strassburger *Terp.*,—see SAPIN; and, 7.—*of Venice*,—*T. de Venise*,—*T.* veneta,—Venedischer *Terpent.*,—see MÉLÈZE. TÉRÉBENTHINÉ, adj.,—τερεβίνθινος, τερεβινθώδης,—terebinthaceus, L.,—terpentinartig, G.,—terebinthine: containing, or exhibiting the properties, or odour, of, *turpentine*.

TÉRÉBINTHACÉES, s. f., pl.,—*Terebinthaceæ*, f. L.,—die *Terpentinbaum*-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with perigynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, TÉRÉBINTHE, s. m.: a *French* genus of plants,—*Terebinthus*, L.; containing the *Pistaciæ*, —see PISTACHIER,—of Linnæus. Two of the species,—*T. communis*, et *pistacia*,—natives of *South-Europe* and the *Levant*, are said to yield the *Chio-turpentine*,—see TÉRÉBENTHINE; and the MASTIC exudes from the trunk, and branches, of a third,—*T.*—*Pistacia*—*lentiscus*.

TERGÉMINÉ, adj.,—tergeminatus, L.,—dreifachzweizählig, G.,—tergeminate: an epithet applied, in Botany, to a *compound leaf*, whose bifid petiole, as that of *Mimosa tergemina*,—bears *two* leaflets on each of its branches, and a *third pair* at the point of their bifurcation.

TERMINAL, adj.,—terminalis, L.,—endständig, gipfelständig, G.: an epithet employed, in Zoology, and Botany, to designate parts, or organs, of animals, and plants; which are situated at the summit, or extremity, of others; as the *terminal* mouth and anus,—os *terminale*, et anus *terminalis*, L.,—of certain *Annelida*; the *terminal* spike, —*E'pi terminal*, F.,—of *Lavandula spica*, the *anther*,—*gipfelständiger* Staubbeutel, G.,—of the *Cyperaceæ*, and the *terminal* leaflet of some compound leaves.

TERNÉ, adj.,—ternatus, L.,—dreyzählig, G.,—ternate: disposed by *threes*; as, in Botany, the *spikes*,—*E'pis ternés*, F.,—of *Andropogon ternatus*, and the *leaf*,—*dreyzähliges* Blatt, G.,—of *Trifolium pratense*.

TERRE, s. f.,—terra, f. L.,—ἡ γῆ,—die Erde, G.,—earth: in Astronomy, the third, from the sun, of the eleven planets; which, revolving around, constitute with, that luminary, the solar system: in Geography, the solid portion,—*terra* firma, L.,—ἡ χθών, —das feste *Land*, G.: comprizing about two-fifths, of the surface, of the planet inhabited by Man: in Chemistry, the heterogeneous material, which, regarded, by the Ancients, as one of the four elements, constitutes that solid portion, or crust, of the terraqueous globe; and the metallic oxydes which, as lime, magnesia, and silex, enter, more or less largely, into the composition of such material: in Animal Chemistry, and Pharmacy, divers substances which, as the *earth* of bone,—*Terre des os*,—die Beinerde, G., (phosphate of lime),—and *terra* japonica,—see CACHOU,—although direct products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, yet resemble, in their physical characters, *earthy* matter.

TERREAU, s. m.,—solum, n. L.,—der Boden, G.,—soil: the black and pulverulent matter; which results from the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances.

TERRESTRE, adj.,—terrestris, terrenus, L.,—ἐπίγειος,—irdisch, G.,—terrestrial,—earthy: pertaining to, or exhibited on, the planet, *earth*,—see TERRE; as a *terrestrial* object or phenomenon; hence opposed, in signification, to AÉRIEN, ATMOSPHÉRIQUE, MÉTÉOROLOGIQUE: ordinarily inhabiting, or growing upon, *land*; as Man, and the other *terrestrial* animals,—*Mammifères*, *Oiseaux*, *Mollusques*, et *Crustacés terrestres*, F.,—and plants; thus differing from AQUATIQUE, MARINE, OCÉANIQUE: living beneath, or growing contiguously to, the surface of the *ground*; as, in Zoology, the *earth*-worm,—der *Erd*wurm, G.,—see LOMBRIC, and *Julus terrestris*: in Botany, the *ground*-ivy,—LIERRE *terrestre*; and *ground*-agaric, —*Agaricus terrenus*.

TERREUX, adj.,—terrosus, L.,—γεώδης,—erdig, erdhaft, G.,—earthy: consisting of, or resembling, *earth*.

TERRICOLE, adj.,—terricolus (*terra*, the ground, *colo*, to inhabit), L.,—terricolous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to a Sub-Order, of Order, *Abranches*,—*Abr. terricoles*, F.,—of the Class, *Annelida*; comprehending animals which, as the *earth*-worm,—see TERRESTRE,—*live* principally under *ground*.

TEST, s. m.,—testa, f. L.,—die Schale, G.,—shell: in Zoology, the coat of mail,—la CUIRASSE,—of divers *Mammifera*, as the Pangolin,—*Manis*, of Linnæus; the solid covering, distinguished into a *dorsal* and *abdominal plate*,—CARAPACE, et PLASTRON, F.,—das Rücken- und Bauch*schild*, G.,—of the *Chelonian Reptiles*, and of the *shell*-covered *Mollusca*,—see TESTACÉ; the assemblage of hard pieces which invest the bodies of the *Crustacea*, and other articulated animals; and, according to Ehrenberg, the envelope, or *shield*, of certain *Infusoria*, containing the body of the animalcule, and presenting orifices for the protrusion of the head and tail: in Botany, the smooth and scaly *pellicle*,—LORIQUE,—lorica, f. L.,—of Mirbel,—die Samen*schale*, G.,—which invests the exterior of the seed of plants.

TESTACÉ, adj.,—testaceus, L.,—testaceous: an epithet employed, in Zoology, by Linnæus, to designate an Order,—*Testacés*, F.,—*Testacea*, L.,—die *Schal*thiere, G.,—of the Class, *Vermes*; by Cuvier,—the first Order of Class, *Acéphales*,—*Ac. Testacés*,—the *Conchifera*,—see CONCHIFÈRE,—of modern Malacologists; including those soft-bodied animals,—*Vermes* seu *Mollusca*,—which inhabit, in the first instance, a *shell* of any description, in the second, a bivalve: in Botany,—*brick-coloured* plants; as *Boletus testaceus*.

TESTICULE, s. m.,—testis, testiculus, m. L.,—ὁ ὄρχις,—die Hode, G.,—testicle. In Anatomy, the *testicles*,—οἱ δίδυμοι,—die Hoden, Testikeln, G.,—are two glandular bodies, of ovoid and compressed figure, lodged in the scrotum, and destined for the secretion of the seminal fluid. *Testes* cerebri,—see QUADRIJUMEAU. TESTICULAIRE, adj.,—testicularis, L.,—testicular: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the spermatic cord and vessels,—CORDON, et SPERMATIQUE; as connected with, or distributed on, the *testes*.

TESTUDINÉS, TESTUDINIDES, s. m. pl.,—*Testudinidæ*, L.: the designation, in Zoology, of a Family of the Order of *Chelonian Reptiles*; having, for type, genus, *Testudo*. See Bell, *Memoir on the Testudinata*.

TÉTANIQUE, adj.,—τετανικὸς,—tetanicus, L.,—tetanic: connected with, or suffering from, TÉTANOS, s. m.,—ὁ τέτανος,—tetanus, m. L.,—der Tetanus, Starrkrampf, Todtenkrampf, die Steifsucht, Todtenstarre, G.: a spasmodic affection pertaining to 3rd Order of *Neuroses*,—*Névroses de la Locomotion*,—of Pinel. Distinguished, from its causes, into *spontaneous* or *idiopathic*, and *vulnerary* or *traumatic*,—*T. spontané*, et *traumatique*, F.; from its seat, into *general* and *partial*,—Allgemeiner oder eigentlicher, und örtlicher *Starrkrampf*, G.; and, from its peculiar symptoms, into the *straight*, and *curved*,—*T.* rectus, et curvatus, L.,—the *perfect* and *imperfect*. *Tetanus*, with curvature, is farther distinguished, from the figure which the body assumes, into *Emprosthotonos*,—*T.* anticus, L.,—der Vorkrampf, G.; *Opisthotonos*,—*T.* posticus vel dorsalis,—Rückenkrampf; and *Pleurothotonos*,—*T.* lateralis,—Seitenkrampf. Another variety of partial *tetanus* is that which affects the lower jaw,—*Trismus*, F.,—tr. vel spasmus maxillæ inferioris, L.,—der Kinnbackenkrampf, G.

TÉTARD, s. m.,—die Kaulplatte, G.,—tadpole: the larva of the *Batrachia*,—see BATRACHIEN.

TÉTARTOPHIE, s. f.,—tetartophyia, f. (τεταρταῖος, occurring every fourth day), L.: according to Sauvages, *quartan* intermittent fever,—febris *tetartæa*, L.,—das viertägige Fieber, G. See QUARTE.

TETE, s. f.,—ἡ κεφαλὴ,—caput, n. L.,—der Kopf, G.,—head: in Anatomy, and Zoology, the superior or anterior *extremity* of the trunk; containing the principal organs of the senses, and, in the higher Classes of animals, the great nervous centre or brain: in Botany, the superior portion of plants, generally; and, especially, the rounded *summit*,—CAPITULE,—of *capitulate* plants.

TÉTRABRANCHES, s. m., et adj.,—*Tetrabranchiata*, (τέτρα, four, βράγχια, gills of fishes), L.: a term employed, by Owen, to designate his First Order of Class, *Cephalopoda*; comprizing those *Mollusca* which, as the *tetrabranchial* inhabitant of *Nautilus*, possess *four gills*. See DIBRANCHES.

TÉTRADACTYLE, adj.,—τετράδακτυλος,—tetradactylus, L.,—vierfingerig, G.,—tetradactylous: having *four fingers* on each hand; or, as divers *Mammifera*,—*Mammifères tétradactyles*,—and *Birds*,—Aves *tetradactyli*, of zoological writers, *four toes* on each foot.

TÉTRADYNAMIE, s. f.,—*Tetradynamia*, f. (τέτρα, four, δύναμις, power), L.,—die Tetradynamie, G.: in Botany, the 15th Class of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose *flowers*,—*Fleurs tétradynames*, F.,—*viermächtige* Blüthen, G.,—contain six stamens, *four* of which are *long*, and two short. TÉTRADYNAMIQUE, adj.,—tetradynamicus, L.,—zur *Tetradynamie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to *Tetradynamia*.

TÉTRAGONE, adj.,—τετράγωνος,—tetragonus, L.,—vierseitig, G.,—tetragonal,—see QUADRANGULAIRE; as, in Conchology, the *shell* of *Arca tetragona*: in Botany, the *anther* of *Tulipa*, and *leaf*,—*vierkantiges* Blatt, G.,—of *Calytriæ tetragona*, and the *stem* of *Cactus tetragonus*.

TÉTRAGYNE, adj.,—tetragynus, L.,—tetragynous: an epithet generally designa-

tive of plants,—*vierweibige* Pflanzen, G.,—which exhibit—; and, specifically, of those which, as *Tamarix tetragyna*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of—four *female* organs. See

TÉTRAGYNIE, s. f.,—*Tetragynia*, f. (τέτρα, four, γυνή, a female), L.,—die Tetragynie, G.: in Botany, the designation of several Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprizing plants, which possess *four female* organs or pistils. TÉTRAGYNIQUE, adj.,—tetragynicus, L.,—tetragynisch, G.: pertaining to *Tetragynia*.

TÉTRAMÈRE, adj.,—τετραμερής,—tetramerus, L.: divided into *four pieces*, or articulations; as, in Entomology, the *four-jointed tarsi* of the *tetramerous Coleoptera*.

TÉTRANDRE, adj.,—tetrandrus, L.,—viermännig, G.: an epithet, generally, designative of flowers,—*Fleurs tétrandres*, F.,—*viermännige* Blüthen, G.,—which produce *four stamens*; and, specifically, of the plants which, as *Myriophyllum tetrandrum*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by possession of the *tetrandrous* character. See

TÉTRANDRIE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Tetrandria*, f. (τέτρα, four, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a male), L.: in Botany, the 4th Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants which possess *four male* organs, or stamens. TÉTRANDRIQUE, adj.,—tetrandricus, L.,—tetrandrisch, zur *Tetrandrie* gehörig, G.: pertaining to Class, *Tetrandria*.

TÉTRAPÉTALE, adj.,—tetrapetalus (τέτρα,—πέταλον, a petal), L.,—vierblumenblättrig, G.?,—tetrapetalous: producing a corolla of *four petals*; as, in Botany, *Loranthus tetrapetalus*. TÉTRAPHYLLE, adj.,—tetraphyllus (*same*, and φύλλον, a leaf,) L.,—tetraphyllous: producing a perigone, or involucre, with *four divisions*,—vierkelchblättrig, G.; as *Restio tetraphyllus*: *four-leaved*,—vierblättrig; as *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*.

TÉTRAPODE, adj.,—τετράπους,—tetrapodus, L.: synon. with QUADRUPÈDE. TÉTRAPODOLOGIE, s. f.,—tetrapodologia, f. L.,—die *Lehre* von den *Quadrupeden*, G.,—tetrapodology: a *Treatise* on *Quadrupeds*.

TÉTRAPTÈRE, adj.,—τετράπτερος,—tetrapterus, L.,—vierflugeligt, G.,—tetrapterous: possessing *four wings*; as the great majority of Insects.

TÉTRASPERME, adj.,—tetraspermus (τέτρα—, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—viersamig, G.,—tetraspermous: containing *four seeds*; as, in Botany, the *legume* of *Dolichos tetraspermus*, and *Indigofera tetrasperma*.

TEXTURE, s. f.,—textura, f. L.,—das Gewebe, G.: in Zootomy, and Phytotomy, the peculiar arrangement of the tissues which enter into the composition of the organs of animals, and plants.

THÉ, s. m.: in Botany, a genus, *Thea* (*Polyandria*, *monogyn.*; *Hesperideæ*), of the *French*—and *Camellia* (*Monadelphia*, *polyandr.*; *Camelliceæ*), L., of *British*, systematic Phytographists,—the Tea-plant; comprizing several species, natives of *China* and *Assam*. Of these, the celebrated *T. viridis*, et *bohea*,—le *Thé vert*, et *bout*, F.,—der grüne *Thee*, und der *Thee*buh, G.,—are said to yield, indiscriminately, the green and the black teas of commerce: while the finer kinds of green are produced by the former, alone. The infusion of the tea-leaf, especially of the green, is slightly bitter, *astringent*, *stimulating*, and *sedative*. Its occasional noxious effects upon the human system, have been erroneously attributed to impregnation with copper. The nature of its active principle has not yet been discovered. *Thé poudre à canon*, F.,—der Schiesspulver*thee*, G.,—gunpowder-*tea*. In popular language, *tea* is an incorrect synonym of aqueous *Infusion* and *Decoction*.

THÉNAR, s. m.,—τὸ θέναρ,—thenar, m. L.: literally, the palm of the hand and sole of the foot,—see PAUME, et PLANTE. *Eminence thénar*: in Anatomy, the projection formed, on the superior and external part of the human hand, by a fleshy mass,—*Th. de la main*, of Riolan, and Winslow,—which consists of *Abductor*, *Opponens*, et *Flexor brevis*, pollicis manûs. *T. du pied*: a term applied, by Winslow, to *Abductor*, *Adductor*, et *Flexor brevis*, pollicis pedis.

THÉORIE, s. f.,—ἡ θεωρία,—theoria, f. L.,—die Theorie, G.,—theory: the speculative part of a science; the connection established between the facts which constitute a science, by inferences logically deduced from those facts. THÉORÉTIQUE, THÉORIQUE, adj.,—θεωρητικός,—theoreticus, L.,—theoretisch, G.,—theoretical: pertaining to *theory*. See Gregory, *Conspectus Medecinæ Theoreticæ*. Edinburgi, 1813.

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, THÉRAPIE, s. f.,—ἡ θεραπευτικὴ (τεχνὴ), θεραπεία,—therapeutica, therapeutice, f. L.,—die Therapeutik, Therapie, G.,—Therapeutics: that branch of Medicine, which has, for its especial object, the *treatment* of diseases.

THÉRIAQUE, s. f.,—theriaca, f. (θηριακός, pertaining to wild animals), L.,—der Theriak, G.: in Pharmacy, an extraordinary and incongruous compound of divers animal, vegetable, and mineral substances; concocted, in the form of *Electuary*, by the Ancients; and eulogized, and prescribed, by them, as one of their most potent antidotes,—θηριακὰ φάρμακα,—against the bite of *wild* or venomous *animals*. Hence, the name.

THÉRIOTOMIE, s. f.,—theriotomia, f. (θήρ, a wild animal, τομή, incision), L.,—die Thierzergliederung, G.,—*dissection* of the lower *animals*. THÉRIOTOMISTE, s. m.,—der Thierzergliederer, G.,—theriotomist: a practitioner of *theriotomy*.

THERMAL, adj.—thermalis (θέρμη, warmth) L.: an epithet applied to mineral waters

which possess a temperature higher than that of the atmosphere surrounding their site of issue from the earth's surface: in Zoology, and Botany,—to animals, and plants; which, as *Paludina*—, et *Nymphæa thermalis*, inhabit *thermal* waters. THERMES, s. m. pl.,—*αἱ θέρμαι*,—thermæ, L.,—warme (bes. die natürlichen) Bäder, G.,—warm (especially *thermal*) baths.

THERMOMÈTRE, s. m.,—thermometrum, n. (*θέρμη*, warmth, *μέτρον*, a measure), L.,—der Thermometer, Warmemesser, G.: in Physics, an *instrument* employed for *measuring* the *temperature* of bodies. The instrument, when constructed to indicate a very elevated temperature, is termed a *pyrometer;* when low temperatures,—THERMOSCOPE, s. m.,—thermoscopium, n. L. The *thermometers*, principally used, are those of Celsius, Réaumur, and Fahrenheit.

THON, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species, —*Scomber thynnus*,—*ὁ θύννος*,—der Thunfisch, die Spanische Makrele, G.,—the tunny,—belonging to genus, SCOMBRE.

THORACENTÈSE, s. f.,—thoracentesis, vel thoracocentesis, f. L.,—die *Durchbohrung* des *Brustkastens*, G.,—*perforation*,—*κέντησις*,—of the parietes of the *chest*,—*θώραξ*,—in the operation for empyema,—see EMPYÈME.

THORACHIQUE, THORACIQUE, adj.,—thoracicus, L.,—pertaining to the THORAX: an epithet, in its varied applications to Anatomy, Zoology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, generally synon. with, but more comprehensive than, PECTORAL; and especially employed, in Zootomy, to designate parts, and organs, to which the latter is not correctly applicable; as the *parietes*,—die *Brust*wände, G.,—which, distinguished into several *Regions*,—*Rég. thoraciques*, F.,—circumscribe the thoracic cavity,—cavum—, and protect the organs,—viscera—*thoracis*, L.,—therein contained; the portion of *aorta*,—die *Brust*aorte,—comprized within those parietes, and the smaller *arteries*,—*Artères thoraciques*, F.,—die *Brust*schlagadern,—which, consisting principally, of the internal *thoracic*,—MAMMAIRE *interne*,—the *superior* and the *inferior external*, branches of the axillary, and the *thoracico-humeral*,—die *Brust*schulterschlagader, G.,—see ACROMIAL,—are distributed upon them; the *thoracic ganglia*,—die *Brust*knoten, G.,—of the great sympathetic nerve; the great *thoracic* or mediastinal *gland*,—see THYMUS; and the *thoracic duct*,—der *Brust*gang,—or main trunk of the absorbent system. In Physiology, the *temperament*,—*T. thoracique*, F.,—or constitution, characterized by a marked predominance of the *thoracic* organs. In Ichthyology, the 3rd Order of *Pisces Ossei*,—P. *thoracici*,—of Linnæus; comprehending those Fishes in which the ventral or abdominal is placed immediately below the pectoral or *thoracic* fin.

THORACODYNIE, s. f.,—thoracodynia, f. (*θώραξ*, the thorax, *ὀδύνη*, pain), L.,—der Brustschmerz, G.,—*pain* in the *thoracic* region. THORACOSCOPIE, s. f.,—thoracoscopia, f. (*same*, and *σκοπέω*, to examine), L.,—the art of *examining*, by percussion, or by stethoscope, the human *thorax*.

THORACO-FACIAL, THORACO-MAXILLI-FACIAL, s. m., et adj.: terms employed, by Chaussier, and Dumas, respectively, to designate the *Platysma myoides* muscle,—see PEAUCIER; from its connections with the integuments of the *thorax*, the *maxilla* inferior, and the *face*.

THORAX, s. m. F., et L.,—*ὁ θώραξ*,—der Thorax, Brustkasten, G.: in Man, and the other *Vertebrata*, that portion of the trunk; which, interposed between the cervix and cranium, above or anteriorly, and abdomen, below or posteriorly, constitutes a large cavity, hence termed cavity of the *thorax*,—see THORACIQUE. This cavity contains the principal organs,—die Brustorgane, G.,—of circulation and respiration; and is internally lined by two membranous sacks,—see PLÉVRE, from the union,—*adossement*, F.,—of which result the mediastina,—see MÉDIASTINE. In *Mammifera*, and Birds, it is, more or less perfectly, separated from the abdomen by a muscular septum,—see DIAPHRAGME; and bounded, in all other directions, by the ribs, sternum, and dorsal or thoracic vertebræ,—die *Brust*wirbel, G.

In the *Articulata*, the term, *thorax*, is applied, by some Zootomists, to the whole trunk, or portion of body comprized between the head and abdomen; by others, to the superior or dorsal surface, only, of that portion. Modern Entomologists,—see Kirby and Spence,—*Introduction to Entomology*, vol. iii; and Burmeister's admirable *Manual*, by Shuckard, p. 74,—describe the *thorax* of Insects, as consisting of three principal segments, which they respectively designate, *Pro-*, *Meso-*, and *Metathorax;* each bearing one pair of legs; and the two latter, or only the intermediate segment, a pair of wings, in addition.

THROMBOSE, s. f.,—*ἡ θρόμβωσις*,—thrombosis, f. L.,—coagulation; as of the blood,—die *Gerinnung* des Bluts; — of milk,—das *Gerinnen* der Milch, G.

THYM, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Thymus (Didynamia, gymnosperm.; Labiatæ)*, L.,—the Thyme; comprehending many species which possess aromatic, *stimulant*, and *tonic* properties. Among these, are especially distinguished the *common* or *garden-thyme*,—*T. vulgaris*,—le *Th. ordinaire*,—*ὁ θύμος*, *τὸ θύμον*,—der gemeine *Thimian*, G.; and the *wild*,—*T. serpyllum*,—le *Serpolet*,—der Quindel oder wilder *Thimian*.

THYMUS, s. m. F., et L.,—*ὁ θύμος*,—die Thymusdrüse, Brustdrüse, G.: in Anatomy, an oblong, flaccid, and lobulated organ; si-

tuated in the anterior mediastinum of the human fœtus, and that of divers *Mammifera*. Extending, in infancy, from the thyroid gland to the diaphragm, it gradually disappears in the progress of age. Its *arteries*,—*Artères thymiques*, F.,—are, principally, supplied by the inferior thyroideal, internal mammary, bronchial, and mediastinal: its *veins*,—venæ *thymicæ*, L.,—exhibit a corresponding disposition. It receives *nervous* filaments from the pneumo-gastric and diaphragmatic nerves, and inferior cervical ganglion. The uses of the *thymus* gland are utterly unknown. See Cooper's *Anatomy of the Thymus Gland*, 4to. London, 1832.

Thyro-Aryténoïdien, adj.,—thyreo-arytænoides vel -arytænoideus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate parts, or organs, which extend between, or connect, the *thyroid* and *arytenoid* cartilages; as, 1. certain *ligaments*,—*L. thyro-aryténoïdiens*, ou Cordes *vocales*, F.,—ligamenta *thyreoarytænoidea*, L.,—die Stimmbänder, G.; and 2. a *muscle*,—*M. thyro-aryténoïdien*, —*Thyreo-arytænoideus*,—der *Schild- Giessbecken*muskel,—existing on each side. A portion of the *Arytænoideus* muscle,—see Aryténoïdien,—constitutes, also, le *M. thyro-aryténoidien*, of Santorini.

Thyrocèle, s. f.,—thyreocele, f. L.: a *swelling* of the *thyroid* gland,—die *Geschwullst* der *Schild*drüse, G.,—and consequently, synonymous with Goitre; and Thyroncie, s. f.,—thyreoncus, m. L.; of obvious derivation: also, an *hernia*-like protrusion of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Thyro-E'piglottique, s. m., et adj.: the name of a *muscle*,—*Thyreo-Epiglotticus*, vel *-Epiglottideus*, L.,—der *Schild- Kehldeckel*muskel, G.; which extends, on each side, from the *thyroid* cartilage to *epiglottis*. Regarded, by some Anatomists, as the external portion of le Thyro-Aryténoïdien.

Thyro-Hyoïdien, adj.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate, 1. a pair of *muscles*,—*M. Thyro-hyoïdiens*,—Hyo-Thyroïdiens,—*Thyreohyoidei*, L.,—die *Schildzungenbein*muskeln. G.; and, 2. a fibrous *membrane*,—*M. thyro-hyoïdienne*, F.,—membrana *thyreohyoidea*; as extending from the *thyroid* cartilage to the *hyoid* bone.

Thyroïde, adj.,—*θυρεοειδής*,—thyreoides, L.,—schildförmig, G.: resembling, in figure, a *shield*,—*θυρεός*,—ein Schild, G.; as, in Anatomy, 1. a *cartilage*,—*Cart. thyroïde*, ou *scutiforme*, F.,—*θυρεοειδὴς χόνδρος*,—cartilago *thyreoidea*, L.,—der *Schild*knorpel, G.,—the largest of those constituting the larynx, and situated at its anterior part; and 2. a *gland*,—*Glande* ou *Corps thyroïde*,—glandula *thyreoidea* vel corpus *thyreoideum*, L.,—die *Schild*drüse, G.,—whose function is unknown; covering the anterior inferior portion of the larynx, and superior rings of the trachea, and consisting of two lateral lobes,—die Seitenlappen, G.,—which are connected by a transverse production, termed the isthmus of the thyroid gland. Its *nerves* are supplied by the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia. For an account of the *blood-vessels*, see

Thyroïdien, adj.: connected with the *thyroid cartilage*; as the *thyroideal* membrane,—*M.* Crico-Thyroïdienne: distributed upon, or emanating from, the *thyroid gland*; as, 1. the *thyroideal arteries*,—*Artères thyroïdiennes*, F.,—of which, a. the *superior*,—obere *Schild*schlagader, G.,—is a branch of the external carotid; and, b. the *inferior*,—untere *Schild*schlag.,—of the subclavian: and, 2. *Veins*,—Venæ *thyreoidea*, L., —die *Schilddrüsen*blutadern, G.; distinguished into two *superior*, and several *middle*,—les *Veines thyroïdiennes supérieures*, et *moyennes*, F.,—which pour their blood into the internal jugular; and two *inferior*,—*inférieures*,—which, having formed, by their anastomosis, a remarkable venous *plexus*,—*Pl. sous-thyroïdien*,—in front of the trachea, terminate, upon the left side, in the corresponding subclavian;—on the right, in the superior vena cava.

Thyro-Pharyngien, s. m., and adj.,—thyreopharyngeus, L.: a term applied, by divers Anatomists, to the *middle* portion of *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*, muscle,—see Constricteur: the inferior and superior portions, respectively, constituting the *Crico-* et *Syndesmo-pharyngeus*,—see Crico-, et Syndesmo-Pharyngien,—of the *German* Anatomist, Krause.

Thyro-Staphylin, s. m., and adj.,—thyreo-staphylinus, L.: a term applied, by Douglas, to *Palato-Staphylinus* muscle; by Winslow, to a portion, only, of that muscle,—see Palato-Staphylin.

Thyrse, s. m.,—*ὁ θύρσος*,—thyrsus, m. L., —der Strauss, Blumenstrauss, G.: in Botany, a dense *panicle*; as exhibited in the inflorescence of *Syringa vulgaris*.

Tibi-Péronéo-Tarsien, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Peronæus longus* muscle,—see Péronier; from its divers attachments.

Tibia, s. m.,—f. L.,—*ἡ κνήμη*,—Schienbein, n. G.,—shin-bone: in Anatomy, the largest of the two bones of the human leg; situated internally, and anteriorly, to the fibula,—Péroné: articulated with that bone, the femur, and astragalus; and developed by three points of ossification. In Zoology, the third piece of the leg of Insects.—See Jambe.

Tibial, adj.,—tibialis, L.: forming part of, attached to, or connected with, the *Tibia*; as, 1. a *process*,—*E'pine tibiale*,—which separates, 2. the *two tuberosities* or *condyles*, —*Tuberosités tibiales*,—condyli *tibiæ*, L.,—of the superior extremity of the bone; and, 3. its anterior *angle* or *crest*,—*Crête tibiale*,

—crista *tibiæ:* 4. an *aponeurosis,*—*Aponévrose tibiale;* and, 5. certain *muscles,*—see JAMBIER: 6. *arteries,*—*Artères tibiales,*—consisting of the *anterior,* and *postertor tibial,* and *recurrent,*—vordere, hintere, und zurucklaufende *Schienbein*schlagader; and, 7. the *veins,*—Venæ *tibiales,* L.,—corresponding in their general distribution: and, 8. *Nerves,*—*Nerfs tibiaux,*—nervi *tibiales,* L., —die *Schienbein*nerven; of which there are, also, an *anterior* and *posterior tibial,*—*Nerf tibial antérieur* (— prétibio-sus-plantaire), et *posterieur* (branche *tibiale* du nerf fémoro-poplité, de Chaussier).

TIBIO-CALCANIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *Soleus,* muscle, —see SOLÉAIRE,—le TIBIO-PERONÉI-CALCANIEN, of Dumas; from its attachments to the *tibia* and os *calcis.* TIBIO-MALLÉOLAIRE, adj.:—by the *same,* to *Vena saphena interna,*—see SAPHÈNE.

TIBIO-SOUS-PHALANGÉTTIEN *commun,* s. m.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Flexor longus digitorum pedis,* muscle,—see FLÉCHISSEUR; from its attachments. TIBIO-SOUS-TARSIEN, TIBIO-SUS-TARSIEN, s. m., et adj.:—on like principle, by the *same,* to *Tibialis posticus,* et *anticus,* muscles, respectively,—see JAMBIER. The *first* of these two is le TIBIO-TARSIEN, of Dumas.

TIERCE, adj.,—τριταῖος,—tertianus, L.,—tertian: recurring every *third* day; as, in Pathology, a *fever,*—*Fièvre tierce,*—τριταῖος πυρετὸς,—febris *tertiana,* L.,—*dreitätiges* Fieber, G.,—of the intermittent type. *Tertian* fever exhibits the same principal varieties,—la *double tierce, tierce doublée,* et *triple tierce,*—as the quartan,—see QUARTE.

TIGE, s. f.,—ὁ καυλὸς,—caulis, f. L.,—der Stamm, Stengel, G.: in Botany, the trunk, stem, or stalk,—der *Stamm* eines Baums, Kräuter*stengel,* G.,—of tree or other plant: in Zoology, the *stem,* or portion to which are attached the barbs, of quill or feather. In Anatomy, a *process,*—*T.* PITUITAIRE, ou *sus-sphénoïdale,*—of the pituitary gland.

TILIACÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Tiliaceæ,* L.,—die Linden-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, with hypogynous stamens; having, for type, the genus, *Tilia,*—see

TILLEUL, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tilia (Polyandria, monogyn.),* L.,—die Linde, der Lindenbaum, G.,—Lime- or Linden-tree. The *flowers* of the *common* species,—*T. europæa,*—ἡ φιλλυρέα?,—*Tilleul commun,* F.,—die europäische *Linde,* G.,—are reputed *antispasmodic,* and *diuretic.*

TINTEMENT *d'oreille,*—see TINTOUIN. *T. métallique,*—*tinnimentum* metallicum, L: in Pathology, the peculiar *tinkling* sound; which, when heard on stethoscopic examination of the human chest, constitutes an important pathognomic sign. See Forbes' *Translation* of Laennec, 3rd Edition, p. 59.

TINTOUIN, s. m.,—*tinnitus* aurium, L., —das *Brausen,* od. *Klingen* der Ohren, G.,—*noise, ringing,* in the ears, a common consequence of cerebral disturbance or congestion.

TIRE-BALLE, TIRE-FOND, TIRE-TETE, s. m.: the designations of *instruments* employed, respectively, in *French* chirurgical and obstetric practice, for the extraction of balls from gunshot-wounds; the elevation of depressed portions of cranium; and the liberation of the head of the dead child in difficult parturition.

TISANE, s. f.,—ἡ πτισάνη,—ptisana, f. L., —die Ptisane, Tisane, G.,—ptisan: decoction of barley,—der Gerstentrank,—or other mucilaginous substance; largely employed, as a diluent beverage, in *French* practice.

TISSU, s. m.,—tissue: in Anatomy, the designation of the different elements which constitute, by their assemblage, the animal organs. Bichat,—see his *Anatomie Générale,*—admitted the existence of twenty-one simple *tissues;* but, by later Anatomists, the number has been reduced to thirteen. These are the *cellular* or *laminous;* the *adipose;* the *vascular,* comprehending those of the arteries, veins, and absorbent vessels; the *nervous;* the *osseous;* the *fibrous,* including the dermoid and fibro-cartilaginous; the *cartilaginous;* the *muscular;* the *erectile;* the *mucous;* the *serous* and *synovial;* the *corneous* or *epidermic;* and, lastly, the *parenchymatous* or *glandular.*

TOMENTEUX, adj.,—tomentosus, L.,—filzig, G.,—nappy: clothed with short and thickly-set hairs, or *nap,*—*tomentum,* L.; as, in Zoology, the *corselet* of divers *Scarabæi:* in Botany, the *stem* of *Bromus tomentosus;* the *leaf* of *Solanum tomentosum,* and the *pericarp* of *Amygdalus communis.*

TOMOTOCIE, s. f.,—tomotocia, f. L.: a term synon. with HYSTÉROTOMOTOCIE.

TON, s. m.,—ὁ τόνος,—tonus, m. L.,—der Tonus, Ton, G.,—tone: in Physiology, the natural state of *tension* and firmness of organs. TONICITÉ, s. f.,—tonicitas, f. L.,—tonicity: the faculty whereby the general *tone* of the solids is determined. The excess of *tonicity* constitutes *erethism;* its defect, *atony.* TONIQUE, adj.,—τονωτικὸς,—tonicus, L.,—tonisch, G.: imparting *tone* or vigour; as, in Therapeutics, *tonic* remedies, —τὰ τονωτικὰ,—stärkende, *tonische* Mittel.

TONSILLAIRE, adj.,—tonsillaris, L.: distributed upon, or implicating, the *tonsil,*—TONSILLE, s. f.,—tonsilla, f. L.,—or *tonsils,* —τὰ παρίσθμια,—see AMYGDALE; as, in Anatomy, the *tonsillar artery,* a branch of the labial or facial: in Pathology, *tonsillar inflammation,*—TONSILLITE, s. f.,—tonsillitis, f. L.,—see AMYGDALITE.

TOPIQUE, adj.,—τοπικὸς,—topicus, L.,—topisch, G.: an epithet synon. with LOCAL: τὰ τοπικὰ (φάρμακα),—*topical* remedies.

TORMENTILLE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Tormentilla (Icosandria, polygyn.; Rosaceæ)*, L.,—die Tormentill, G. The *root* of the *common Septfoil*,—*T. erecta*,—le *Torm. droit*,—is powerfully *astringent*.

TORPEUR, s. f.,—torpor, m. L.,—synon. with ENGOURDISSEMENT.

TORPILLE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Cartilaginous Fishes, Torpedo;* pertaining to the modern Family of the *Raiidæ;* and so designated, from the extraordinary power possessed by the species which compose the genus, of secreting an electric fluid capable of inducing numbness and *torpor* of the limbs of those upon whom the shock is inflicted. The best-known *European* species is the *common Cramp-fish*,—*T. vulgaris*,—der *Zitter-*, *Krampf-*, oder *Taub*fisch, G.,—*Raia torpedo*, of Linnæus.

TORRÉFACTION, s. f.,—torrefactio, f. L.,—das Dörren, G.: the operation of *roasting* or *parching*. TORRÉFIÉ, adj.,—torrefactus,—dörren: subjected, to such process.

TORTICOLLIS, s. m.: lateral flexure of the neck; from rheumatic affection of the cervical muscles,—see OBSTIPITÉ.

TORTUE, s. f.: in Herpetology, a genus of *Chelonian Reptiles, Testudo*, L.,—see CHÉLONÉE; constituting the type of the *Tortoise*-Family,—see TESTUDINÉES; and comprehending several exclusively terrestrial species; whose *edible flesh* constitutes the basis of a *broth* or *soup* much eulogized, by the *French*, for its marvellous efficacy in scorbutic and phthisical affections. The most familiar example of *tortoise* is, *T. græca*,—*χέλυς χερσαία*,—die Grieschische oder Afrikanische *Schildkröte*, G.

TOUCHER, s. m.: in Physiology, one of the five external senses,—see TACT: in Obstetrics, the operation of introducing a finger into the vagina, with the view of ascertaining the condition of that canal and the uterus, in cases of suspected malformation, disease, or pregnancy, or during the process of parturition.

TOURNESOL, s. m.: in Botany, the popular designation of *Helianthus annuus*,—le *Soleil*, F.,—der gemeine *Sonnenblume*, G.,—and other plants whose flowers exhibit the curious phenomenon of *heliotropism*,—HÉLIOTROPISME: in Chemistry, a *colouring-matter*,—litmus; prepared from a *Lichen* of the genus, *Roccella*,—see ORSEILLE; and constituting a delicate test for the detection of the presence of acids.

TOURNIOLE, s. f.: in Surgical Pathology, a common variety of *whitlow*,—PANARIS.

TOURNIQUET, s. m.,—die Schraubenbinde, Aderpresse, G.: an *instrument* employed, by Surgeons, to suspend the circulation of blood in the limbs during the performance of the greater operations; to suppress hæmorrhage from wounded arteries; and effect the reduction, or cure, of certain aneurismal tumours, by compression. The *tourniquet* is said to have been invented, by the *French* Surgeon, Morel, at the siege of Besançon, in 1674.

TOUX, s. f.,—tussis, f. L.,—ἡ βῆξ,—der Husten, G.,—a cough. *Tussis* convulsiva infantum vel ferina,—see COQUELUCHE.

TOXICOLOGIE, s. f.,—toxicologia, f. (τοξικὸν, poison, λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Toxikologie, Giftlehre, G.,—a *discourse*, or *Treatise* on *poisons;* as the admirable *Traité des Poisons*, ou *Toxicologie Générale*, of Orfila.

TOXIQUE, adj.,—τοξικὸς,—toxicus, L.,—giftig, G.: an epithet generally designative of *poisonous* substances,—τὰ τοξικά.

TRACHÉAL, adj.,—trachealis, L.: pertaining to, or implicating, the *trachea;* as, in Anatomy, the *tracheal* veins,—*Veines trachéales*, ou *thyroïdiennes inférieures*,—see THYROÏDIEN,—of Winslow: in Pathology, *tracheal* inflammation,—TRACHÉITE.

TRACHÉE, s. f.,—trachea, f. L.: in Zoology, the designation of the minute *tubes*,—les *Trachées*, F.,—*tracheæ*, L.,—die *Luftröhren*, G.; which, commencing, on the exterior, by the orifices named *stigmata*,—see STIGMATE,—are destined to convey air into the interior of the body of Insects, and other of the *Articulata:* in Botany, the spiral *vessels*,—*Vaisseaux aériens*,—*Luft-* oder Spiralgefässe der Pflanzen; as executing a like purpose in the economy, of plants.

TRACHÉEN, adj.: an epithet applied, by Cuvier and Latreille, to an Order of Class, *Arachnida*,—*A. Trachearea*, L.,—*Arachnides Trachéenes*, F.; which, as the *Acaridæ*, respire by *tracheæ*.

TRACHÉE-ARTÈRE, s. f.,—see ARTÈRE: in Anatomy, the *tube*,—trachea, f. L.,—die Luftröhre, G.,—windpipe,—destined, in the first four of the Pulmonated Classes of the *Vertebrata*, to convey atmospheric air into the lungs. In Man, it extends from the base of the LARYNX, to the bronchia,—see BRONCHE, which, about the level of the third dorsal vertebra, result from its bifurcation; and consists of fibro-cartilaginous rings united by fibrous—and lined, internally, with mucous—membrane, and of some indistinct and transversely situated muscular fibres. Its *blood-vessels* are supplied by, or connected with, the superior and inferior thyroideal. Its *nerves* emanate from the pneumogastric and the cervical ganglia.

TRACHÉITE, TRACHÉLITE, s. f.,—tracheitis, f. L.,—die Luftröhrenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *trachea*.

TRACHÉLAGRE, s. f.,—trachelagra, f. (τράχηλος, the neck, ἄγρα, seizure), L.,—das gichtische oder rheumatische *Halsweh*, G.,—gouty or rheumatic *pain* in the *neck*.

TRACHÉLO-ATLOÏDO-BASILAIRE: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Rectus capitis lateralis*, muscle,—ATLOÏDO-SOUS-OCCIPITAL, Ch.; from its attachments,—see DROIT.

Trachélien, adj.,—τραχηλιαῖος,—trachelianus, L.,—zum *Halse* gehörig, G.,—trachelian: pertaining to the *neck*. Synon. with Cervical.

Trachélo-Anguli-Scapulaire, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Levator Scapulæ*, muscle,—Trachélo-Scapulaire, of Chaussier,—see Angulaire; from its attachments.

Trachélo-Atloïdo-Occipital, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Obliquus capitis superior*, muscle,—Atloïdo-Sus-Mastoïdien, of Chaussier,—see Oblique; from its attachments. Trachélo-Basilaire, s. m., et adj.:—by the *same*, and on like principle, to *Rectus capitis internus major*, et *minor*,—Trachélo-Sous-Occipital, of Chaussier,—see Droit.

Trachélo-Cervical, adj.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to *Arteria cervicalis profunda*, ordinarily a branch of the subclavian.

Trachélo-Costal, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to the *Scaleni*, muscles,—Costo-Trachélien,—of Chaussier.

Trachélo-Diaphragmatique, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the fourth pair of *cervical*—,—das vierte Paar der Cervicalnerven, G.; as specially destined to supply the *diaphragmatic*—nerves. Trachélo-Dorsal, adj.:—by the *same*, to the eleventh or accessory nerves,—see Nerf; from their origin and distribution.

Trachélo-Mastoïdien, Trachélo-Occipital, s. m., et adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, to *Complexus minor*, et *major*, muscles, respectively. The *former* is *Trachelo-mastoideus*, of *British*, and der Halswirbelzitzenforsätzmuskel, of *German* anatomical writers.

Trachélophyme, s. m.,—trachelophyma, n. (τράχηλος, the neck, φῦμα, a swelling), L.: according to the *French* Lexicographers, a synonym of Goitre:—to the *German*, *swelling* of the posterior part of the *neck*.

Trachélo-Sous-Cutané, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, 1. to the external jugular vein,—*Veine trachélo-sous-cutanée*; and, 2. to the nerves,—*Nerfs trachélo-sous-cutanés*,—of the cervical plexus.

Trachéorrhagie, s. f.,—tracheorrhagia, f. (τραχεῖα, the trachea, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Luftröhrenblutfluss, G.: *hæmorrhage* from—: Trachéotomie, s. f.,—tracheotomia, f. (*same*, and τομὴ, incision), L.,—der Luftröhrenschnitt, G.,—tracheotomy: in Surgery, *incision* of—the *trachea*.

Tragien, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Tragicus* muscle,—*M. tragien*, F.,—Muskel der *Ecke*, G.; as pertaining to the, Tragus, s. m. (τράγος, a he-goat), F., et L.: a triangular *cartilage* of the external ear,—der vordere Ohrknorpel, der Ohrecke, G.; situated anteriorly to the meatus auditorius externus; and so named from becoming *hairy* in the progress of age.

Tranchées, s. f. pl.,—tormina, L.,—die Bauchgrimmen, Kneipen im Leibe, G.,—violent *griping* pains, colic.—*utérines*, F.,—*tormina* post partum, L.,—die Nachwehen, G.,—after-pains: the pains which ordinarily succeed parturition.

Transfusion *de Sang*, s. f.,—*transfusio* sanguinis, L.,—die *Transfusion*, des *Ueberleiten* des Blutes, G.: the operation by which the blood of one animal is transferred into the vessels of another.

Transparent, adj.,—transparens, L.,—see Cornée, et Diaphane.

Transpiration, s. f.,—transpiratio, f. L.,—die Ausdünstung, G. *Tr. cutanée*,—see Diaphorèse. — *pulmonaire*: the exhalation which incessantly takes place from the bronchial membrane.

Transposition, s. f.,—transpositio, f. L.,—ἡ μετάθεσις,—die Versetzung, G.,—change of place. *Tr. des viscères*: a congenital malformation; which consists in the *transfer* of organs ordinarily situated on one side, to the other, of the animal body.

Transsudation, s. f.,—transsudatio, f. L.,—das Durchschwitzen, -dünsten, G.,—transudation: the act of *oozing* through the structures of a porous body.

Transversaire, adj.: an epithet, in Anatomy, generally designative of the organs,—see Transverse,—which pursue a *transverse* direction, and, more especially, of those which, as the following *muscles*, are attached to the *transverse* processes of the vertebræ: 1. *Muscle transversaire* (— *grand transvers. du cou*, Winslow; *partie du Sacro-spinal*, Ch.),—*Transversalis colli*, L.,—der *Queer*muskel des Nackens, G.: 2.—*transversaire épineux* (*Portion lombo-cervicale du muscle spinal*, Ch.),—*Multifidus spinæ*,—vielspaltener Rückgratsmuskel; 3.—*prémier transversaire antérieur du cou*; and, 4. *Muscles petits transversaires, antérieurs*, et *postérieurs, du cou*: terms applied, by Winslow, respectively, to *Rectus capitis lateralis*, and *Intertransversales colli*, muscles. See Droit, et Intertransversaire.

Transversal, ou Transverse, adj.,—transversalis, transversus, L.,—quer, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of organs, or parts of organs, blood-vessels, and sinuses, which are situated in, or pursue, a *transverse* direction; as, 1. certain *processes*,—*Apophyses transverses des vertèbres*,—Processus *transversi* (die *Queer*fortsätze, G.) vertebrarum, L.: 2. sundry *Muscles*,—*M. transversaux*, ou *transverses*; of which are ordinarily enumerated, a. *Transversal de la conque*,—see Concho-Anthélicien; b. *Transv. des orteils*,—*Transversalis pedis*,—*Queer*muskel der Fusssohle, G.,—Métatarso-Sous-Phalangien; c. *Transv. du nez* (—Sus-Maxillo-Facial, Ch.),—*Compressor*, vel *Triangularis nasi*, and Zusammendrücker der Nase, of *British* and *German*

Anatomists; d. *Transverse de l'abdomen* (—Lombo-Abdominal, Ch.),—*Transversalis* vel *Transversus abdominis*, L.,—*Queerer* Bauchmuskel, G.; and, e. *Transverse du périnée* (—Ischio-Périnéal, Ch.),—*Transversus perinæi*,—*queerer* Dammuskel: 3. divers *Arteries*,—*Artères transversales*, F.; of which may be particularized, a. that of *the face*,—Arteria *transversalis* faciei, L.,—*queere* Antlitzschlagader, G.,—a branch of the temporal; b.—*of the neck*,—*transversalis* colli,—*queere* Halsschlag.; c. *of the shoulder*,—*transversalis* scapulæ,—*queere* oder obere Schulterschlag.; and, d.—*of the perinæum*,—*transv.* perinæi,—Dammschlagader,—see Uréthro-Bulbaire: and, 4. the *transverse sinuses*,—*Sinus trunsverses* (sin. *transversi*, L.,—die *Queer*blutleiter, G.) *de la dure mère*, F.,—of the *dura mater*.

Transverso-Spinal, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to a *dorsal muscle*, le Transversaire *E'pineux*, of preceding Anatomists.

Trapèze, s. m., et adj.: the designation, in Anatomy, 1. of a *bone of the human carpus*,—*Os trapèze*,—see Carpe: 2.—of a dorsal muscle,—der Kappenmuskel, G.,—see Dorso-Sus-Acromien.

Trapéziforme, Trapézoïde, adj.,—τραπεζοειδὴς, τραπεζώδης,—trapeziformis, trapezodes, L.: resembling the geometrical *figure*, *trapezium*,—τραπέζιον: as, in Anatomy, 1. a *carpal bone*,—*Os trapézoïde*, F.,—see Carpe,—der zweite Knochen in der zweiten Reihe der Handwurzel, G.; and, 2. a *ligament*,—Ligamentum *trapezodes*, L.,—der vordere Theil des Lig. coraco-claviculare, welcher schräg zwischen dem Akromion und dem Schlüsselbein liegt.

Traumatique, adj.,—τραυματικὸς,—traumaticus, L.,—traumatisch, G.?: resulting from, or promoting the cure of, a *wound*,—τραῦμα,—Wunde, f. G.; as, in Pathology, *traumatic Tetanus*,—see Tétanos: in Therapeutics, *traumatic remedies*,—τὰ τραυματικὰ,—*wundenheilende* Arzneien, G.

Trépan, s. m.,—τὸ τρύπανον,—trepanum vel trypanum, n., modiolus, m. L.,—der Trepan, Kopfbohrer, G.: an *instrument* employed, by Surgeons, for the perforation, and removal, of portions of depressed or fractured, or carious bone. Hence, the *trepan* has been, by some chirurgical writers, distinguished into the *perforative* and *exfoliative*,—le *Trép. perforatif*, et *exfoliatif*.

Trépanation, s. f.,—trepanatio, f. L.,—trepanning: the act of *perforation*,—ἡ τρύπησις,—of the cranial bones or sternum,—die *Durchbohrung* der Kopfknochen, des Brustbeins, u.s.w., G.,—or other pieces of the osseous System, with the *trepan*.

Tréphine, s. f.,—trephina, f. L.,—die Trephine, der Handtrepan, kleine Trepan, G.,—trephine: the improved *trepan*, employed by *British* Surgeons.

Triandre, adj.,—triandrus, adj.,—dreimännig, G.,—triandrous: an epithet generally designative of *plants* whose flowers,—flores *triandri*, L.,—*dreimännige* Blüthen, G.,—exhibit —; and, specifically, of those which, as *Mercurialis triandra*, are distinguished, from their congeners, by the possession of—*three male* organs. See

Triandrie, s. f.,—*Triandria*, f. (τρεῖς, three, ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a male), L.: the designation of 3rd Class, and of four Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose flowers are furnished with *three male* organs or stamens. Triandrique, adj.,—triandricus, L.,—zur *Triandrie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to Class, *Triandria*.

Triangulaire, adj.,—τρίγωνος,—triangularis, L.,—dreyeckig, dreykantig, G.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts, and organs, which exhibit the figure of the *triangle*; as, 1. a *bone*,—*Os triangulaire de Blasius*,—see Wormien,—of the posterior fontanelle: 2. certain *muscles*; of which there are, a. that *of the nose*,—*Muscle triangul. du nez*,—see Transversal; b.—*of the lips*,—*triang. des lèvres*,—see Abaisseur; c.—*of the sternum*,—*triangul. du sternum*,—*Triangularis sterni*, L.,—*dreieckiger* Brustbeinmuskel, G.; d.—*of the coccyx*,—*triang. du coccyx*,—see Ischio-Coccygien: and, 3. the *triangular ligaments of the liver*,—ligamenta *triangularia*, dextrum et sinistrum, hepatis, L. In Zoology, and Botany, specifically designative of animals, and plants; whose organs, as the *shell* of *Cyclas*—, and the *stem* of *Cactus triangularis*, exhibit a *triangular* configuration.

Tricapsulaire, adj.,—tricapsularis, L.,—tricapsular: an epithet applied to *fruits*, which result from the union of *three capsules*,—*trium capsularum*, L.

Triceps, s. m., et adj.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to certain *muscles* which exhibit *three heads*,—*tria capita*, L.; as, 1. that *of the arm*,—*Muscle triceps brachial* (—Scapulo-Huméro Olécranien, Ch.), F.,—*Triceps Extensor cubiti*, L.,—*dreiköpfiger* Armmuskel, G.; attached, on one hand, to the axillary border of the scapula, and posterior surface of os brachii; on the other, to olecranon: and, 2. that *of the thigh*,—*Triceps crural* (Trifémoro-rotulien, Ch.),—composed of the *Crureus*,—see Crural,—and *Vastus externus*, et *internus*,—see Vaste,—of *German* and *British* Anatomists. The *Triceps adductor femoris*,—see Adducteur,—*dreiköpfiger* Schenkelmuskel, G.,—constitutes, also, le *Triceps*, ou le *Triple*, *de la cuisse*, of Winslow.

Trichiase, s. m.,—ἡ τριχίασις,—trichiasis, f. L.,—die Haarkrankheit, G.: a term, in Pathology, applied, 1. to an inversion of the eye-lashes, producing irritation of the eye-ball: 2.—a morbid affection of the kid-

ney, in which filaments, resembling *hair*, are voided with the urine: and, 3.—a painful swelling of the female mamma,—le *Poil*, F.,—mastodynia *pilaris*, of Sauvages; attributed, by the Ancients, to the accidental swallowing of a *hair*.

TRICHOCÉPHALE, s. m.,—*Tricocephalus*, m. (θρὶξ, hair, κεφαλὴ, the head), L.: in Helminthology, the 3rd genus of *Entozoa*, of Order, *Nematoidea*, of Rudolphi. One species only,—*T. hominis*,—*dispar*,—der menschliche *Haarkopf*, G.,—infests the intestines, and, generally, the cœcum, of the human subject.

TRICHOMA, s. m. Synon. with PLIQUE.

TRICHOTOME, adj.,—trichotomus (τριχοτομία, division into *three* parts), L.,—dreitheilig, G.,—trichotomous: *three-cleft*; as, in Botany, the *panicle* of *Stipa trichotoma*, and the *stem* of *Mirabilis jalapa*.

TRICHURIDE, s. m.,—*Trichuris*, f. (θρὶξ, hair, οὐρὰ, tail), L.,—die Trichuride, der Haarschwanz, G.: a term applied to the *Trichocephalus*,—see TRICHOCÉPHALE,—when the *hair*-like extremity, which more accurate examination has since shewn to constitute the anterior portion of the Entozoon, was regarded as the *tail*.

TRICUSPIDAL, TRICUSPIDE, adj.,—tricuspidatus, tricuspis, L.,—dreispitzig, G.,—tricuspid: exhibiting *three points*,—*tres cuspides*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the *valve*,—*Valvule tricuspide* ou *triglochine*, F.,—valvula *tricuspidalis*, L.,—die *dreizipfelige* Klappe, G.,—which guards the right auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart: in Zoology, the *corselet* of *Phalangium tricuspidatum*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Saxifraga tricuspidata*.

TRIDACTYLE, adj.,—τρίδακτυλος,—tridactylus, L.: possessing *three fingers*; as, in Anatomy, certain subjects of human monstrosity:—*three toes*: as, in Zoology, *Bradypus*—, et *Picus tridactylus*; or *fins*, divided, as the jugular of *Blennius tridactylus*, into *three* radii:—*three finger-like* divisions; as, in Botany, the *leaf* of *Saxifraga tridactyla*.

TRIDENTÉ, adj.,—dreizähnig, G.,—tridentate: furnished with *three teeth*,—*tres dentes*, L.,—or *tooth-like* processes; as, in Zoology, the nasal appendage of *Rhinolophus tridens*: in Botany, the extremity of the leaf of *Genista tridentata*.

TRIFACIAL, adj.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the fifth cerebral nerve,—see TRIJUMEAU.

TRIFÉMORO-ROTULIEN, TRIFÉMORO-TIBI-ROTULIEN, s. m., et adj.: terms applied, by Chaussier, and Dumas, respectively, to TRICEPS *crural*, muscle, of *French* Anatomists; from its attachments.

TRIFIDE, adj.,—trifidus, L.,—dreyspaltig, G.,—trifid: *three-cleft*; as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Galium trifidum*.

TRIGASTRIQUE, adj.,—trigastricus, L.,—trigastric, *three-bellied*. TRIGLOCHYN, adj.,—τριγλώχιν,—triglochynus, L.: synon. with TRICUSPIDE.

TRIFLORE, adj.,—triflorus, L.,—dreyblumig, G.,—trifloral: bearing *three flowers*,—*tres flores*, L.; as, in Botany, *Cytisus triflorus*. TRIFOLIÉ, adj.,—trifoliatus, L.,—dreiblättrig, G.,—trifoliate:—producing *leaves* disposed by *threes*; or a compound leaf, of *three leaflets*; as *Panax trifolium*; and *Anemone trifoliata*.

TRIGONE, s. m.,—τὸ τρίγωνον,—trigonum, n. L.,—der Dreieck, G.,—a triangle. *T. cérébrale*,—*trigonum* cerebri, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *fornix*,—see VOUTE. *T. vésicale*,—*tr.* vesicæ, L.: a *triangular surface* in the interior of the urinary bladder. TRIGONE, adj.,—trigonus, L.: synon. with TRIANGULAIRE.

TRIGYNIE, s. f., F., and G.,—*Trigynia*, f. (τρεῖς, three, γυνὴ, a female) L.: the designation of ten Orders, in the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants whose flowers,—*Fleurs trigynes*, F.,—*dreiweibige* Blüthen, G.,—exhibit *three female* organs or pistils. TRIGYNIQUE, adj.,—trigynicus, L.,—zur *Trigynie* gehörig, G.,—pertaining to *Trigynia*.

TRIJUGUÉ, adj.,—trijugus, L.,—dreipaarig, G.: composed of *three pairs* of leaflets; as the compound *leaf* of *Melicocca trijuga*.

TRIJUMEAU, adj.,—trigeminus, L.: an epithet employed, in Anatomy, to designate the fifth pair of *cerebral nerves*,—par quintum nervorum encephali, nervus *trigeminus* vel trifacialis, L.,—der *dreigetheilte* Nerv oder *Drillings*nerv, G.,—from its division, within the cranium, into *three* branches, the ophthalmic, and the superior, and inferior maxillary.

TRILOBÉ, adj.,—trilobatus, L.,—dreylappig, G.,—trilobate: exhibiting *three lobes*,—*tres lobos*, L.; as, in Zoology, the *caudal fin* of *Cheilinus trilobatus*: in Botany, the *leaf* of *Papaver trilobum*, the *petal* of *Œnothera triloba*, and *stigma* of *Lilium*, TRILOCULAIRE, adj.,—dreifächerig, G.: containing *three cavities* or *cells*,—*tres loculos*. L.; as, in Zoology, the *trilocular heart* of Reptiles, and *Amphibia*: in Botany, the *capsule* of *Corchorus trilocularis*, and the *berry* of *Asparagus officinalis*.

TRIMÈRE, adj.,—τριμερὴς,—trimerus, L.: composed of *three pieces* or articulations; as the *trimerous tarsi* of certain *Coleoptera*, hence termed *Trimera*,—TRIMÈRES, s. m. pl.,—by modern Entomologists.

TRIOÉCIE, s. f.,—*Trioecia*, f. (τρεῖς, three, οἰκία, a house), L.,—die Trioicie, oder Trioikie, G.: the designation of an Order, of the 23rd Class, of the Sexual System, of Linnæus; comprehending plants which produce male, female, and hemaphrodite flowers on different individuals of the same species. TRIOÉCIQUE, adj.,—trioecicus, L.,—trioecious: pertaining to *Trioecia*.

TRIPÉTALE, adj.,—tripetalus (τρεῖς, three, πέταλον, a petal), L.,—dreiblumenblättrig, G.?,—tripetalous: composed of *three petals;* as, in Botany, the *corolla* of *Helianthemum tripetalum.* TRIPHYLLE, adj.,—τριφύλλος,—triphyllus, L.,—*three-leaved,*—see TRIFOLIÉ: producing a calyx, of *three sepals,*—dreikelchblättrig, G.?; as *Alisma:* hence synon. with TRISÉPALE,—trisepalus, L.

TRISMUS, s. m.,—F., et L.,—ὁ τρισμός,—literally, gnashing of the teeth,—das Knirschen mit den Zähnen, G.; but employed, in Pathology, to designate *lock-jaw,*—die Mundklemme, G.,—from tetanic rigidity of the maxillary muscles.

TRISPERME, adj.,—trispermus (τρεῖς, three, σπέρμα, seed), L.,—dreisamig, G.: enclosing *three seeds;* as the *capsule* of *Montia.*

TRISPLANCHNIQUE, adj.,—trisplanchnicus (τρεῖς, three, σπλάγχνον, a viscus), L.,—trisplanchnic: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the great sympathetic *nerve,*—see SYMPATHIQUE; from its distribution upon the organs contained in the *three* great *splanchnic* cavities.

TRISTERNAL, s. m., et adj.,—tristernalis, L.: bei Béclard, das *dritte* Stück des *Brustbeins,* G.,—*third* piece of the *sternum.*

TRITÉOPHYE, s. f.,—tritæophya, f. L.,—tertian fever,—ὁ πυρετὸς τριταιοφυὴς,—*dreitätiges* Fieber, G.,—see TIERCE.

TROCHANTER, s. m. F., et L.,—ὁ τροχαντὴρ: in Anatomy, the designation of two *processes,*—*grand* et *petit Troch.*, F.,—*troch.* major et minor, L.,—der grosse und der kleine *Rollhügel,* G.; situated upon the superior or pelvic extremity of os femoris.—The *former* is termed, simply, *Trochanter;* the *latter,* TROCHANTIN, s. m.,—trochantinus, m. L.,—by Chaussier. TROCHANTÉRIEN, adj.,—trochanterianus, L.,—pertaining to the *greater trochanter.* TROCHANTINIEN, adj.,—trochantinianus, L.:—to the *lesser trochanter,* or *trochantin.*

TROCHIN, s. m.,—trochinus, m. (τροχάω, to turn), L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the smaller of the two *tuberosities,* situated at the scapular extremity of the os brachii; as affording attachment to one of the *rotatory* muscles (Subscapularis) of the human arm. TROCHINIEN, adj.,—trochinnianus, L.: pertaining to the *trochin.*

TROCHISQUE, s. m.,—ὁ τροχίσκος,—trochiscus, m. L.: a term, literally signifying a *little ball;* and employed, in Pharmacy, to designate a solid preparation, of round or conical figure,—das Kügelchen, of *German—troche,* of *British* Pharmacologists.

TROCHITER, s. m. (τροχάω, to turn), F., L., and G.: the modern anatomical designation of the greater *tuberosity* of the scapular extremity of os brachii; as giving insertion to several *rotatory* muscles of the thoracic limb. TROCHITÉRIEN, adj.,—trochiterianus, L.: pertaining to the *trochiter.*

TROCHLÉATEUR, s. m., et adj.,—trochlearis, L.,—trochlear: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the superior oblique muscle,—*M. trochléateur de l'œil,*—der *Roll*-muskel des Auges, G.,—of the human eye,—see OBLIQUE; from reflection of its tendon over a cartilaginous *pulley,*—τροχαλία.

TROCHLÉE, s. f.,—trochlea, f. L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the internal articular *eminence* of the cubital extremity of os brachii; as forming a *pulley,*—τροχιλία,—Rolle, f. G.,—on which the ulna rolls in extension and flexion of the fore-arm.

TROIS-QUARTS, ou TROCART, s. m.,—terebellum, triquetrum, n. L.,—trochar: an *instrument,* with *triangular* point, and enclosed in a silver canula; employed, by Surgeons, in the operation of paracentesis,—see PARACENTÈSE.

TROMPE, s. f.,—tuba, f. L.,—trumpet: a term applied, in Anatomy, and Zoology, to certain organs, of *trumpet*-like structure or configuration; as 1. a *tube* of the *internal ear,*—*Tr.* ou *Conduit d'Eustache (Cond.* guttural de l'oreille, Ch.),—*tuba* Eustachii, L.,—die Eustachische oder Ohr-*Trompete,* G.; and, 2. the *canal,*—*Tr. de Fallope,* ou *utérine,*—*tuba* uterina vel Fallopiana,—die Mutter*trompete* oder *-röhre;* destined, in the female of the *Mammifera,* to transmit the ovum from ovary to uterus; and so corresponding, in function, with the oviduct,—see OVIDUCTE,—of the lower animals: 3. the *nasal elongation,*—trunk or proboscis,—der Rüssel, G.,—of the Elephant, and Tapir: 4. the cylindrical and retractile *tube,* exhibited by certain *Gasteropodous Mollusca;* as the animal of *Buccinum,* and *Voluta:* and, 5. the *suctorial organ* of *Dipterous Insects.*

TRONC, s. m.,—truncus, m. L.,—der Stamm, G.,—trunk: in Anatomy, and Zoology, that portion of the *body* of Vertebrated Animals, and of the *Articulata,*—see THORAX,—to which the limbs are articulated; and of a *blood-vessel,* or *nerve,* which, as the *trunk* of the aorta, and pneumo-gastric nerve, intervenes between its origin and the point of its final division into branches: in Botany, synon. with TIGE.

TROPHOSPERME, s. m.,—trophospermium, n. (τρέφω, to nourish, σπέρμα, seed), L.: a term, in Botany, synon. with PLACENTA.

TRUITE, s. f.: in Ichthyology, a species belonging to genus, *Salmo,*—see SAUMON. The *flesh* of the *common Trout,—S. fario* (*Trutta fluviatilis,* Will.),—die Forelle, G.,—is much esteemed, as an article of *diet.*

TRUMBUS, s. m. F., et L.: the small, glistening, violaceous *tumour;* resulting from extravasation of blood in the vicinity of the orifice of a vein, after phlebotomy.

TUBAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied to that form of extra-uterine *pregnancy,*—*Grossesse tubaire,* F.;—wherein the ovum is developed in the Fallopian *tube.*

TUBE, s. m.,—tubus, m. L.,—die Röhre, G.: in Anatomy, a term, synon. with *canal*,—*C.* ou *tube intestinal*, F.: in Botany, the inferior portion of a monopetalous corolla, or monophyllous calyx: in Chemistry, an instrument commonly constructed of glass; and employed in divers processes.

TUBER-ISCHIO-TROCHANTÉRIEN, s. m., and adj.: a term applied, by Dumas, to *Quadratus femoris*, muscle,—see CARRÉ; from its attachments.

TUBERCULE, s. m.: a term designative, in Anatomy, of certain *processes*, or *projections*; which exist on the surfaces of bone or membrane, or in the structure of the medullary organs; as the *tubercle* of the human *rib*,—*tuberculum* costæ, L.,—*Höcker* der Rippe, G.;—of the right auricle of the *heart*,—*t.* Loweri; and les *Tubercules pisiformes*,—see MAMILLAIRE,—of the *brain*: in Pathological Anatomy, the peculiar degeneration of the tissue of certain organs, as exemplified in the pulmonary *tubercle*, —der Lungen*tuberkel*, G.,—into a whitish, yellow, or greyish, opaque, and friable substance; which assumes, by the process of softening, a purulent character; and yields a matter, to which the epithet, *tuberculous*, is, consequently, applied: in Botany, an *excrescence*,—das Knollen, G.,—developed on the stems, or roots, of certain plants.

TUBÉREUX, adj.,—tuberosus, L.,—knollig, G.: an epithet specifically designative of *plants*, which, as *Valeriana tuberosa*, possess *tuberous roots*; or, as *Solanum tuberosum*,—a *root* covered with *tubercles*.

TUBÉROSITÉ, s. f.,—tuberositas, f. L.,—der Höcker, G.,—tuberosity: an irregular and rugose *projection*; which, existing upon the surface of certain bones, ordinarily serves for insertion of muscle or ligament.

TUBICOLE, adj.,—tubicolus (*tubus*, a tube, *colo*, to inhabit), L.: an epithet designative, in Zoology, of an Order of Class, *Annelida*; comprizing animals which, as the *Serpulæ*, and *Terebellæ*, *reside* in calcareous *tubes*.

TUMÉFACTION, s. f.,—tumefactio, f. L., —die Aufschwellung, G.: morbid augmentation of volume, of a part or organ.

TUMEUR, s. f.,—tumor, m. L.,—ὁ ὄγκος, —die Geschwullst, G.,—tumour: an unnatural prominence or swelling; developed on any part of the body.

TUNIQUE, s. f.,—tunica, f. L.: a term, in Anatomy, and Botany, synon. with MEMBRANE. TUNIQUÉ, adj.,—tunicatus, L.,—behäutet, G.: enveloped by a *coat*, or *tunic*. The *tunicated* Animals,—*Tunicata*, L.,—constitute an Order, of Class, *Mollusca*, in modern Systems of Zoology.

TURBINÉ, adj.,—turbinatus, L.,—kreiselförmig, G.,—turbinated: exhibiting the figure of a cone reversed; as, in Botany, the *turbinate shell*,—*Coquille turbinée*, F.,—of *Bulimus turbinatus*: in Botany, the *calyx* of *Rosa turbinata*, the *capsule* of *Papaver*—, and *urn* of *Gymnostomum turbinatum*.

TURBOT, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a species of *Rhombus*,—see PLEURONECTE.

TURCIQUE, adj.,—turcicus, L.,—türkisch, G.,—turkish,—see SELLE.

TUSSILAGE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Tussilago* (*Syngenesia*, *superfl.*; *Corymbiferæ*), L.; comprizing, among other species, the *common Colt's-foot*; and *Butter-bur*,—*T. farfara*; et *petasites* (*P. vulgaris*, of modern Botanists),—*T. vulgaire*, ou *Pas-d'âne*; et *Herbe aux teigneux*, F.,—der Huf-, Brust-, oder Esselslattich; und die Pestilenzwurz, od. grosser Huflattich, G. The *flowers* of the *former* are reputed to possess *pectoral*—; the acrid *root* of the *latter*,—*aperient*, *diuretic*, and *alexipharmic* properties.

TYMPAN, s. m.: a term, literally signifying a *drum*,—τὸ τύμπανον,—tympanum, n. L.,—die Trommel, Pauke, G.; and employed to designate an irregular *cavity*,—*Cavité du tympan*, ou CAISSE *du tambour*, F.,—cavitas *tympani*, L.,—die *Trommel-* od. *Pauken*höhle, G.; situated in the base of the petrous portion of temporal bone, between the labyrinth and meatus auditorius, from which it is separated by the interposition of a *membrane*,—membrana *tympani*, L.,—das *Trommel-* oder *Pauken*fell, G.; communicating with the external air, by the Eustachian tube; and constituting the middle division of the ear. TYMPANIQUE, adj.,—tympanicus, L.,—tympanic: connected with the *tympanum*; as the *Chorda tympani*,—*Branche tympanique du nerf facial*, F.

TYMPANITE, s. f.,—tympanitis, f. (τύμπανον, a drum), L.,—die Trommelsucht, G.: in Pathology, excessive *distension* of the abdomen; resulting from accumulation of *gas* in the intestinal canal, or the peritonæum: hence, distinguished into *intestinal* and *peritonæal*,—*T. intestinale*, et *péritonéale*, F.

TYPE, s. m.,—typus, m. L., and G.: in ordinary language, a *model*,—ὁ τύπος: in Pathology, the *type*, or character, assumed by diseases, especially those of an acute or febrile nature. TYPIQUE, adj.,—typical.

TYPHODE, TYPHOÏDE, adj.,—τυφώδης,—typhodes, L.,—typhusähnlich, G.,—typhoid: exhibiting the characters of, or complicated with, *typhus*; as *typhoid fever*,—*Fièvre typhode*, F.,—das *typhose* Fieber, G.,—and *typhoid pneumony*,—pneumonia *typhodes*, L.

TYPHOMANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—ἡ τυφομανία,—typhomania, f. L.: complication of *delirium* with *typhus*-fever,—TYPHUS, s. m. F., L., and G.: an acute disease, of epidemic, and frequently infectious, character; signalized by *stupor*,—τύφος,—hence the designation; and correctly regarded, by the *French* Pathologists, as a gastro- or pneumocephalitis, consequent on exposure to the noxious influence of the human miasm, cold, fatigue, and the depressing passions.

U.

Ulcération, s. f.,—ulceratio, f. L.,—die Vereitung, Verschwärung, G.: the formation of an *ulcer*,—Ulcère, s. m.,—ulcus, n. L.,—τὸ ἕλκος,—das Geschwür, G.: a solution of continuity; determined, and kept up, by some local or constitutional injury or defect. Ulcéreux, adj.,—*ulceribus* scatens, ulcerosus, L.,—ἑλκώδης,—voller *Geschwüre*, eiterig, G.,—ulcerous: full of, or assuming the character of, *ulcers*.

Ulite, s. f.,—ulitis, f. (οὖλον, the gum), L.,—die Zahnfleischentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *gum*.

Ulnaire, adj.,—ulnaris, L.,—ulnar: pertaining to the *ulna*. Synon. with Cubital.

Uloncie, s. f.,—uloncus, f. (οὖλον, the gum, ὄγκος, swelling), L.,—die *Geschwullst* des *Zahnfleisches*, G.,—*swelling* of—: Ulorrhagie, s. f.,—ulorrhagia, f. (*same*, and ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—*Blutfluss* aus dem *Zahnfleisch*,—*hæmorrhage* from—the *gum*.

Ultimi-Sternal, adj.,—ultimi-sternalis, L.: synon. with Ensisternal.

Unciforme, adj.,—unciformis, L.,—hakenförmig, G.,—unciform: exhibiting the *figure* of a *hook*,—*uncus*, L.; as, in Anatomy, a *bone*,—das *Haken*bein, F.,—of the human carpus,—see Carpe; and certain *eminences*,—*Em. unciformes*, F.,—in the interior of the brain,—see Ergot.

Unguéal, Unguifère, adj.,—ungealis, unguiferus: pertaining to, or supporting, the *nails*,—*ungues*, L.; as the *unguiferous phalanges*,—*Ph. unguéales*, F.,—see Phalangette,—of the fingers and toes.

Unguis, s. m.: in Anatomy, a small and delicate *bone*,—*Os unguis* ou *lacrymal*, F.,—das *Nagel*bein, Thränenbein, G.; which, situated in the anterior and internal part of each orbit, and developed by one point of ossification, contributes to the formation of the lacrymal groove and nasal duct: in Pathology, synon. with Ptérygion.

Uniflore, adj.,—uniflorus, L.,—einblüthig, G.,—unifloral: bearing *one flower*, —*unum florem*, L.; as, in Botany, the *peduncle* of *Monotropa uniflora*. Unifolié, adj.—μονόφυλλος,—einblättrig, L.:—*one leaf*, —*unum folium*, L.; as the *stem* of *Lachenalia unifolia*. Unilabié, adj.,—unilabiatus, L.,—einlippig, G.:—*one lip*; as the *unilabiate corolla* of *Acanthus*.

Uniloculaire, adj.,—unilocularis, L.,—einfächrig, L.: containing *one cavity*, or *cell*,—*unum loculum*, L.; as, in Comparative Anatomy, the *unilocular heart* of divers of the *Invertebrata*: in Botany, the *anther* of *Juniperus*, and *pyxide* of *Anagallis*. Unipétale, adj.,—unipetalus, L.,—einzelblumenblättrig, G.: having *one petal*, which, at the point of insertion, does not completely surround the sexual organs; and thus differing from Monopétale.

Univalve, adj.,—univalvis, L.,—einklappig, G.: consisting of *one piece*; as, in Conchology, the *Testacea*, which constitute the Order, *Univalvia*, of Linnæus: having only *one valve*; as, in Botany, the *univalve capsule* of *Avicennia*.

Unisexuel, adj.,—unisexualis, L.,—eingeschlechtig, G.: possessing the organs of only *one sex*; as the individuals of all the higher and more perfect species of the Animal Kingdom; and the *unisexual*—hence termed imperfect—flowers of the monoecious, dioecious, and polygamous plants.

Uracrasie, s. f.,—uracrasia, more correctly, uracratia, f. (οὖρον, urine, ἀκρατεία, incontinence), L.: synon. with Enuresie.

Urate, s. m.,—uras, m. L.: in Chemistry, a genus of salts,—harnsaure Salze, G.; resulting from the combination of an acid, —*Acide urique*, ou *lithique*, F.,—die *Urin-*, Stein-, oder *Harn*säure, G.,—which exists in *urine*,—with salifiable bases. To this genus belong the *urate of ammonia*,—*Ur. d'ammoniaque*,—*uras* ammoniæ, L.,—*harnsaures* Ammonium,—and the *urate of soda*; which, respectively, enter into the composition of certain urinary—, and constitute the basis of arthritic—concretions.

Urée, s. f.,—urea, f. L.,—der Harnstoff, G.: a peculiar substance; existing in *urine*; and discovered, by Rouelle, in 1773.

Urétère, s. m.,—ὁ οὐρητήρ,——ureter, m. L.,—der Harnleiter, G.: the membranous *canal*; which, extending from the pelvis of the kidney, to fundus of the urinary bladder, conveys the *urine* from the former to the latter organ. Urétéralgie, s. f.,—ureteralgia, f. (οὐρητήρ,—ἄλγος, pain), L.,—der *Schmerz* in den *Harnleitern*, G.,—*pain* in the *ureters*. Urétérite, s. f.,—ureteritis, f. L.,—die Harnleiterentzündung, G.,—inflammation of the *ureters*.

Urétérolithiase, s. f.,—ureterolithiasis, f. L.: formation of a *stone*,—λιθίασις,—or an ureteric concretion,—ureterolithus, m. L.,—der Harnleiterstein, G.,—in the *ureter*. Urétérorrhagie, s. f.,—ureterorrhagia, f. (οὐρητήρ,—ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—eine *Blutung* aus den *Harnleitern*, G.,—*hæmorrhage* from the *ureters*.

Uréthral, adj.,—urethralis, L.: pertaining to the *urethra*; as, in Anatomy, the *prominence*,—termed Veru Montanum: implicating the *urethra*; as, in Pathology, *urethral* inflammation,—see Uréthrite.

URÉTHRE, URÉTRE, s. m.,—ἡ οὐρήθρα,—urethra, f. L.,—die Urethra, Harnröhre, G.: the excretory *canal* of the *urine*, in the male, and female, of the higher animals, and of the semen, also, in the male. URÉTHRALGIE, s. f.,—urethralgia, f. L.,—der Harnröhrenschmerz, G.,—*pain*,—ἄλγος, in —: URÉTHRITE, s. f.,—urethritis, f. L.,—die Harnröhrenentzündung, G.,—inflammation of—the *urethra*,—ἡ οὐρήθρα.

URÉTHRO-BULBAIRE, adj.,—urethro-bulbaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *Transversalis perinæi* artery,—see TRANVERSE; from its distribution on the *urethral bulb*.

URÉTHROPHRAXIE, s. f.,—urethrophraxia, urethremphraxia, f. L.,—die *Verstopfung* der *Harnröhre*, G.,—*obstruction*,—ἔμφραξις,—of the *urethra*,—οὐρήθρα.

URÉTHRORRHAGIE, s. f.,—urethrorrhagia, f. (οὐρήθρα, the urethra, ῥήγνυμι, to burst out), L.,—der Harnröhrenblutfluss, G.,—*hæmorrhage*—: URÉTHORRHÉE, s. f.,—urethrorrhœa, f. (*same*, and ῥέω, to flow), L.,—*discharge* of mucus,—der Harnröhrenschleimfluss,—urethro-blennorrhœa, f. L.,—of the *German* Pathologists,—from the *urethra*. URÉTHROSPASME, s. m.,—urethrospasmus, m. L.,—der Harnröhrenkrampf, G.,—*spasm* of the *urethra*.

URÉTHROTOME, s. m.,—urethrotomus, m. (οὐρήθρα,—τομή, incision) L.,—das Urethrotom, G.: in Surgery, an *instrument*, employed in performing the operation of *urethrotomy*,—URÉTHROTOMIE, s. f.,—urethrotomia, f. L.,—der Harnröhrenschnitt, G.,—*incision* of the *urethra*.

URÉTIQUE, adj.,—οὐρητικὸς,—ureticus, L.,—uretic: synon. with DIURÉTIQUE.

URIASE, s. f.,—uriasis, f. L.: synon. with LITHIASE.

URINAIRE, adj.,—urinarius, L.: containing, or transmitting, the *urine*; as, in Anatomy, the *urinary* bladder,—die *Harn*blase, G.; the meatus *urinarius*,—*Méat urinaire*,—die weibliche *Harn*röhre, G.,—in the female; and other *urinary* passages,—viæ *urinariæ*, L.: formed in, or implicating, *those* passages; as, in Pathology, an *urinary* concretion,—der *Harn*stein,—or *urinary* fistula,—die *Harn-* oder *Urin*fistel, G.

URINAL, s. m.,—τὸ οὐροδόχιον,—urodochium, n. L.,—das Harngefäss, Harnglas, G.: a *vessel*, commonly constructed of glass; and destined to receive the *urine*, in cases of incontinence, or inability of a patient to assume the erect position.

URINE, s. f.,—urina, f. L.,—τὸ οὖρον,—der Urin, Harn, G.: the fluid secreted by the kidneys of the more perfect and highly-organized animals. URINEUX, adj.,—urinosus, L.,—harnähnlich, harnartig, G.,—urinous: exhibiting the character, or properties, of *urine*.

URIQUE, adj.,—uricus, L.,—see URATE.

UROCÈLE, s. f.,—urocele, f. (οὖρον, urine, κήλη, swelling), L.,—der Harnbruch, G.,—infiltration of *urine* into the tissue of the scrotum. UROCHÉZIE, s. f.,—urochezia, f. (*same*, and χέζω, to go to stool), L.,—evacuation of *urine per anum*.

UROCRISIE, s. f.,—urocrisia, f. (οὖρον,—κρίσις, judgment), L.,—die Harnkrise, G.: an *opinion* formed of the fluid itself, or the condition of a patient, from inspection of the *urine*.

URODYNIE, s. f.,—urodynia, f. (οὐρὸν,—ὀδύνη, pain), L.,—der Harnschmerz, G.: a sense of *pain* in excretion of *urine*. UROLITHIASE, s. f.,—urolithiasis, f. L.,—die Harnsteinkrankheit, G.,—disease connected with the *formation* of *urinary calculi*,—die *Harn*steine, G.

UROMANCIE, s. f.,—uromantia, f. (οὖρον, the urine, μαντεία, divination), L.: the art of *distinguishing* diseases, by *uroscopy*,—UROSCOPIE, s. f.,—uroscopia, f. (οὖρον, urine, σκοπέω, to survey), L.,—das Harnsehen, Uroskopie, G.,—*inspection* of the *urine*. UROPLANIE, s. f. F., and G.,—uroplania, f. (οὖρον,—πλάνη, error), L.,—*deviation* of the *urine* from its natural course.

UROSES, s. f. pl., F., et L.,—die Harnkrankheiten, G.: a term applied, by Alibert, to morbid affections of the *urinary* organs; which constitute the 4th Family of diseases, of his *Nosologie Naturelle*.

URTICAIRE, s. f.,—*Urticaria*, f. L.,—die Nesselsucht, das Nesselfieber, G.,—nettle-rash: in Pathology, a genus of *Cutaneous Diseases*; comprehending several species, characterized by an eruption analogous, in appearance, to that which results from the stinging of the *nettle*,—*urtica*, L. URTICATION, s. f.,—urticatio, f. L.,—die Urtication, das Peitschen mit *Brennnesseln*, G.: in Therapeutics, the act of flagellation with *nettles*; frequently employed in Paralysis.

URTICÉES, s. f. pl.,—*Urticeæ*, L.,—die Nessel-Familie, G.: in Botany, a Family of dicotyledonous, monoecious or dioecious, plants; having, for type, the genus, *Urtica*,—see ORTIE.

USTION, s. f.,—ustio, f. L.,—die Verbrennung, G.: in Surgery, the application of the actual cautery; the effect of such application.

UTÉRIN, adj.,—uterinus, L.: pertaining to, or implicating, the structure of the UTÉRUS; as, in Anatomy, the *uterine muscle*,—*M. utérine*,—a term applied, by Ruysch, to the muscular fibres of the *fundus uteri*; and *uterine artery*,—die *Gebärmutter*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the hypogastric: in Pathology, *uterine* inflammation, and rupture,—MÉTRITE, et MÉTRORRHEXIE. UTÉRUS, s. m. F., and G.: a term borrowed, from the *Latin*; synon. with MATRICE.

UTRICULAIRE, adj.,—utricularis, L.: resembling a small *bottle*,—*utriculus*, L.; as,

in Botany, the *utricular glands*, produced by dilatation of the epidermis, and filled with colourless lymph, of the ice-plant,—*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.*

UTRICULE, s. m.,—utriculus, m. L.: in Zoology, the *dilatation* of the membranous labyrinth, which encloses the calcareous concretions of the ear of Fishes: in Botany, each *cell* of the cellular tissue of plants; each grain of pollen; and the minute *vesicle* which, filled with air, sustains the stem, and leaf, of the plants of genus, *Utricularia*,—UTRICULAIRE, s. f.,—Wasserschlauch, m. G.,—on the surface of the water.

UVÉE, s. f.: a term applied, by some Anatomists, to the choroid membrane,—*M. uvée*, F.,—membrana *uvea*, L.,—das *Traubenhäutchen*, G.,—of the eye,—see CHOROÏDE; by others, to the posterior surface of the iris;—from the black *grape*-like pigment with which they are invested.

UVULAIRE, adj.,—uvularis: belonging to, or implicating, the *uvula*, L.,—LUETTE; as, in Anatomy, the *uvular glands*,—die *Zäpfchen*drüsen, G.: in Pathology, inflammation of the *uvula*,—UVULITE, s. f.,—uvulitis, f., inflammatio *uvulæ*, L.,—die Zäpfchenentzündung, G.

V.

VACCIN, s. m.: in Pathology, the serous *fluid*,—virus *vaccinum*, L.,—which is contained in the vesicle developed on the udder of the *cow*,—*vacca*, L.,—or on the body of a *vaccinated* subject. VACCINATION, s. f.,—vaccinatio, f. L.,—die Einimpfung mit *Schutzpocken*, die Vaccination, G.,—inoculation with *vaccine* virus; whereby is induced a peculiar disease,—VACCINE, s. f.,—vaccina, vacciola, f. L.,—die Kuhpocke, Schutzpocke, G.,—cow-pox; which ordinarily protects the individual subjected to its influence, from the subsequent invasion of small-pox. VACCINER, v. a.,—die *Kuhpocken* einimpfen, G.,—to *vaccinate*.

VAGIN, s. f.: in Anatomy, the membranous *canal*,—*C. vulvo-utérin*, F.,—*vagina* uteri, L.,—die Mutterscheide, G.; which, interposed between the rectum and urinary bladder, in the female *Mammifera*, extends from vulva,—see VULVE,—to cervix uteri. VAGINAL, adj.,—vaginalis: distributed on the *vagina*; as, in Anatomy, the *vaginal artery*,—die *Scheiden*schlagader, G.,—ordinarily a branch of the hypogastric or uterine: supplying a *sheath* or *cover*; as the osseous *crest*,—*Apophyse vaginale*, ou *engainante*, F.,—which surrounds the base of the styloid process of temporal bone; and the serous *membrane*,—*Tunique vaginale*, ou *élytroïde*,—Tunica *vaginalis* testis, L.,—die *Scheiden*haut des Hoden, G.,—of the testis.

VAGINANT, adj.,—vaginans, L.,—scheidend, G.,—see ENGAINANT. VAGINÉ, adj.,—vaginatus, L.,—bescheidet, G.,—vaginated,—see ENGAINÉ.

VAGUE, adj.,—vagus, L.,—wandering: a *vague* term, applied, by the older Anatomists, to the eighth pair,—par *vagum*,—of cerebral nerves,—*Nerfs vagues*, F.,—nervi *vagi*, L.,—the tenth, or pneumogastric,—see PNEUMO-GASTRIQUE,—of the moderns.

VAISSEAU, s. m.,—vas, n. L.,—τὸ ἀγγεῖον,—das Gefäss, G.,—vessel: a term applied, in Anatomy, to membranous, elastic, and ramified *canals*; which are distinguished, from the peculiar nature, and characters, of the fluid conveyed by them, into *blood-vessels*,—*Vaisseaux sanguins*, F.,—*vasa* sanguifera, L.,—die Blut*gefässe*, G.,—see ARTÈRE, et VEINE; and *absorbents*,—see ABSORBENT, consisting of *lacteals*, and *lymphatics*,—die Milch- und die Lymph*gefässe*.

VALÉRIANE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Valeriana* (*Triandria, monogyn.*; *Dipsaceæ*), L.,—der Baldrian, die Valeriane, G.,—Valerian; constituting the type of the *Valerianeæ*, of *British* Botanists; and comprizing many species. Of these, the *wild*, or *common*,—la *Val. officinale*,—*V. officinalis*,—τὸ φοῦ, καὶ νάρδος ἀγρία,—der officinelle od. gewöhnliche *Bald.*, wilde *Valer.*, G.,—supplies a bitter, aromatic, and *antispasmodic root*, which forms the basis of divers *French*, and *German*, *Officin. Preparations*; as a *Simple Tincture*, and *Extract*,—Tinctura de Radicibus, et Extractum, Valerianæ, *Ph. Gall.*,—Einfache Baldriantinctur, und -Extract, G. The *Germans* have, in addition, an *Ethereal*, an *Ammoniated*, and an *Acid Tincture*,—Aetherische, Ammoniumhaltige, und Gesäuerte B.-tinctur; a *cold-prepared Extract*,—Kaltbereitetes Baldr.-extract; and *Distilled Water*,—Baldrianwasser.

VALVE, s. f.,—valva, f. L.,—die Klappe, G.: in Zoology, the *calcareous piece*, or *pieces*; which, varying, in form and number, are secreted by, and protect, the bodies of certain *Mollusca*: in Botany, the *segments* of divers pericarps, which are distinct, and capable of separating, at the period of maturity, without apparent rupture: also, each of the *pieces* which constitute a spatha; and compose the glume, and glumelle, of the *Gramineæ*.

VALVULE, s. f.,—valvula, f. L.,—Klappe, f. G.,—valve: a term applied, in Anatomy, to *membranous folds*; which, existing at the orifices, or in the course of certain cavities, reservoirs, and canals, of the animal body, are destined to prevent regurgitation, and direct the course, of the contained fluids.

Of this nature are, 1. the *valves* of the *heart*, and the larger *arteries*,—see MITRAL, SIGMOÏDE, TRICUSPIDE; the Eustachian *valve*,—die Eustachische *Klappe*, G.,—situated, in the right auricle, at the orifice of the inferior vena cava, and performing an important function in the fœtal circulation; and the numerous *valves*,—die Venen*klappen*,—of the venous System: 2. those *of the intestinal canal;* as the pyloric, connivent, and ileo-cœcal,—die Grimmdarm*klappe*,—see PYLORE, CONNIVENT, ILÉO-CŒCAL. *V. de Vieussens*,—*valvula* cerebri, L.,—die Hirn*klappe*, G.: a thin *medullary process;* extending from the inferior tubercula quadrigemina, to the crura cerebelli; and constituting the roof of the fourth cerebral ventricle,—die vierte Hirnhöhle, G.

VAPEUR, s. f.,—vapor, m. L.,—ἡ ἀτμὴ, ἀτμὶς, ἀτμὸς,—der Dampf, G.,—vapour: in Chemistry, an elastic fluid, or gas; susceptible of assuming, under the influence of cold or compression, the liquid or the solid state. VAPEURS, pl.,—vapores, L.,—vapours: a popular designation of Hypochondriasis, and Hysteria. VAPORATION, s. f.,—die Verdampfung, G.: see EVAPORATION.

VARICE, s. f.,—varix, f. L.,—ὁ κιρσὸς,—der Aderknoten, Krampf- oder Blutaderknoten, Venenbruch, G.: in Surgical Pathology, a tumour, resulting from dilatation, of a vein; most commonly seen in the superficial veins of the lower limbs, and in those of the spermatic cord.

VARICELLE, s. f. F., and G.,—*Varicella*, f. L.,—chicken-pox: in Pathology, a genus of the *Cutaneous Phlegmasiæ;* constituting the 1st, of the Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan; and characterized by an eruption of vesicles which somewhat resemble the variolous pustule, but do not, like that, terminate in suppuration. *German* pathological writers describe three species of *Varicella*,—*Varicellæ crystallinæ* vel *aquaticæ;*—*oviles*, vel *suillæ;* et *duræ*, *conoides*, vel *acuminatæ*, L.,—die Wasser- oder Wind*pocken;* die Schaf- oder Schwein*pocken;* und die Spitz-, Stein-, oder Hunds*pocken*, G.

VARIÉTÉ, s. f.,—varietas, f. L.,—die Abänderung, Abart, G.: in Natural History, the modification of a species by food, climate, culture, and various other causes.

VARICOCÈLE, s. f.,—varicocele, f. L.: see CIRSOCÈLE. VARICOMPHALE, s. m.,—varicomphalus, m. L.,—see CIRSOMPHALE.

VARIOLE, s. f.,—*Variola*, f. L.,—die Menschenpocke, G.,—Small-pox: a *cutaneous Phlegmasia*, of well-known character and progress; pertaining to the Order, *Pustulæ*, of Willan. Introduced, from the East, into Europe, about the 12th century: and, although disarmed of its terrors, by the splendid discovery of the immortal Jenner,—see VACCINE,—yet unhappily resisting, beneath the influence of apathy or prejudice, all the efforts of science and philanthropy for its perfect extermination. VARIOLEUX, VARIOLIQUE, adj.,—pockenartig, G.,—variolous: suffering from, or connected with, *variola*.

VARIQUEUX, adj.,—varicosus, L.: affected with *varix;* as, in Surgical Pathology, a *varicose* vein,—die *variköse* Blutader, G.: kept up by the existence of *varices;* as a *varicose* ulcer,—ulcus *varicosum*, L. For an account of *varicose* aneurism, and aneurismal *Varix*,—see ANÉVRISME.

VASCULAIRE, VASCULEUX, adj.,—vascularis, vasculosus, L.: composed, or supplied with a multitude, of *vessels*,—*vasa*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the *vascular* system,—*Système vasculaire*, F.,—das *Gefässsystem*, G.; a *vascular* membrane,—membrana *vascularis*, L.

VASTE, adj.,—vastus, L.,—very large: a term applied, in Anatomy, to two *large* femoral *muscles*,—*Vastus externus*, et *internus*,—äusserer, und innerer, *dicker* Schenkelmuskel,—of *British*, and *German*, anatomical writers; and described, by the *French*, as constituting, respectively, the external, and internal, portions of TRICEPS *crural*.

VÉGÉTAL, s. m.,—das Gewachs, G.,—a vegetable: synon. with PLANTE. —adj.,—vegetabilis, L.,—φυτικὸς,—vegetabilisch, G.: composed of, drawn from, or pertaining to, *plants*,—VÉGÉTAUX, pl.,—die Gewächse, G.; as the *vegetable* kingdom,—Regnum *vegetabile*, L.,—das *Pflanzen*reich, G.; a *vegetable* poison,—das *Pflanzen*gift; the *vegetable* embryo,—*Embryon végétal*, F.

VÉGÉTATION, s. f.,—vegetatio, f. L.,—die Vegetation, G.: in Botany, the development,—der Pflanzenwächsthum, G.,—of parts—; the assemblage of functions which constitute the life—of a *plant:* in Surgical Pathology, synon. with GRANULATION.

VEINE, s. f.,—vena, f. L.,—ἡ φλὲψ,—die Ader, Blutader, Vene, G.,—vein: in Anatomy, the designation of *vessels*, destined, with the exception of the pulmonary *veins*,—die Lungen*venen*, G.,—to contain black blood, which they convey, from all parts, to the heart; and, altogether, constituting le *Système veineux*, ou *vasculaire à sang noir*, of Bichat. *V. de Médine*,—*vena* medinensis,—see DRAGONNEAU. VEINEUX, adj.,—φλεβικὸς,—venosus, L.: composed of, or pertaining to, the *veins;* as, in Anatomy, the *venous* System,—das *Venen*system, G.;—the ductus *venosus* of the human fœtus; and the *venous* blood,—das *venöse* Blut, G.: implicating the structure of the *veins;* as, in Pathology, *venous* inflammation,—PHLÉBITE.

VÉNÉRIEN, adj.,—venereus (*Venus*, the goddess of love), L.,—venerisch, G.: pertaining to the passion of *physical love;* as the *venereal* appetite,—see APPÉTIT; and the morbid poison, and the diseases,—see VIRUS, et SYPHILIS,—which result from its lawless indulgence.

VENIMEUX, adj.,—venenosus, L.,—giftig, G.,—venomous: an epithet applied to *animals;* which, as the Scorpion, and Viper,—see VIPÈRE,—possess organs for the secretion, and transmission, of a deleterious fluid, animal poison, or *venom*.—VENIN, s. m.,—venenum, n. L.,—das Thiergift, G.

VENT, s. m.,—ventus, m. L.,—ὁ ἄνεμος,—der Wind, G.,—wind: a meteorological phenomenon; probably dependent on electrical agencies: in popular language, a synonym of *flatulence*,—die Blähung, G. VENTEUX, adj.,—flatulentus, L.,—blähsüchtig, windig, G.: generating, or induced by, *flatulence;* as *flatulent* food,—*Alimens venteux; flatulent* diseases,—*Maladies venteuses*, F.

VENTOUSE, s. f.,—cucurbitula, f. L.,—das Schröpfkopf, G.,—a cupping-glass.

VENTRAL, adj.,—ventralis, L.: occupying the *belly*,—*venter*, L.,—see ABDOMEN; as, in Zoology, the *ventral mammæ*,—*Mamelles ventrales*, F.,—of certain *Mammifera*, and the *ventral* fins,—see NAGEOIRE,—of Fishes: exhibiting a *belly* of different colour from the rest of the body; as, in Ornithology, *Perdrix ventralis*. VENTRE, s. m.: the *belly* of a muscle.

VENTRICULE, s. m.,—ventriculus, m. L.,—ventricle: a term employed, in Anatomy, to designate divers cavities; as, 1. the *pouches*,—*ventriculi*, vel *sacculi*, buccales, L.,—die Bakken*taschen*, G.,—see ABAJOUE,—developed in the cheek of divers *Mammifera:* 2. the stomach itself,—der Magen, G.; and the duodenum,—sometimes named *Ventr. succenturié:* 3. the *ventricles of the brain*,—*V. du cerveau*,—die Hirn*höhlen*, G.,—five in number: 4. those *of the larynx*,—*ventriculi*, vel sinus, laryngis, L.: and, 5.—*of the heart*,—*V. du Cœur*,—die Herz*kammern*, G.; distinguished into an *aortic*, and *pulmonary*,—der Aorten- und der Lungenherz*kammer*.

VENTRILOQUISME, s. m.,—ventriloquismus, m. (*venter*, the belly, *loquor*, to speak), L.,—das Bauchreden, die Bauchrednerei, G.,—ventriloquism. VENTRILOQUISTE, s. m.,—der Bauchredner, G.—a ventriloquist.

VER, s. m.,—a worm,—see VERS. *V. à soie*,—see BOMBYCE. —*de Guinée*,—DRAGONNEAU. —*palmiste*,—CALANDRE.

VÉRATRINE, s. f.,—veratrina, f. L.: an organic *alcali;* which exists in the root of *Veratrum album*, and the seed of *V. sabadilla*.

VERGE, s. f.,—penis, membrum virile, L.,—die Ruthe, das männliche Glied, G.: a cylindrical and erectile organ; which, existing exclusively in the male sex, serves alike for the ejaculation of the seminal fluid, and expulsion of the urine.

VERMICULAIRE, VERMIFORME, adj.,—vermicularis, vermiformis, L.,—vermicular: exhibiting the figure of a *worm*,—*vermis*, L.; as, in Anatomy, the appendix *vermiformis* cœci,—see APPENDICE; and the *vermiform* eminences,—*Em. vermiformes*, F.,—or processes, of the cerebellum,—die *wurmförmigen* Fortsätze des kleinen Gehirns, G.

VERMIFUGE, adj.,—vermifugus (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel), L.,—*würmer*treibend, G.: synon. with ANTHÉLMINTHIQUE.

VERRUE, s. f.,—verruca, f. L.,—Warze, G.,—wart: a cutaneous *excrescence*, apparently produced by thickening of the epidermis. See ACROCHORDON.

VERS, s. m.,—*Vermes*, L.,—die Würmer, G.,—Worms: the designation of the 6th Class of Animals, in the *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus; comprehending an heterogeneous multitude of *Invertebrata;* which modern Zoologists, led by the unerring light of Comparative Anatomy, have distributed into several distinct, and clearly-defined Classes. *V. intestinaux*,—see ENTOZOAIRE.

VERTÉBRAL, adj.,—vertebralis, L.: pertaining to,—zu den *Wirbelbeinen* gehörig, G.,—formed by, or implicating, the *vertebræ*,—see VERTÈBRE; as, in Anatomy, 1. the *vertebral column*,—columna *vertebralis*, L.,—die *Wirbel*säule, G.,—see COLONNE: 2. the *vertebral* canal,—der Rückenmarkskanal, G.,—whereby that column is traversed: 3. the *vertebral ligaments*,—*Ligamens vertébraux*, F.; distinguished into *anterior*, and *posterior*, which bind together the constituent pieces: 4. the *vertebral artery*,—*Artère vertébrale* (—cérébrale postérieure, Ch.),—die *Wirbel*schlagader, G.,—a branch of the subclavian: and, 5. the *vertebral* or *spinal nerves*,—die *Spinal*nerven, G.,—see RACHIDIEN. In Pathology, caries, and inflammation, of the bodies of the *vertebræ*,—see SPONDYLOCACE, et SPONDYLITE, ou VERTÉBRALITE, s. f.,—vertebralitis, f. L.,—die Wirbelentzündung, G.

VERTÈBRE, s. f.,—vertebra, f. L.,—ὁ σπόνδυλος,—der Wirbel, G.: in Anatomy, the designation of the twenty-four *bones*,—die *Wirbel*beine, G.; which, in Man, constitute, by their articulation, the *vertebral* column. They are distributed, from their relative situations, into the *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *lumbar*,—die Hals-, die Brust- oder Rücken-, und Lenden*wirbel*, G.; and farther termed *true*,—*Vertebræ veræ*, L.,—to distinguish them from the pieces,—*V. spuriæ*,—which, separate in infancy, form, by their consolidation in adult age, the sacrum, and coccyx. VERTÉBRÉ, adj.,—vertebratus, L.,—gewirbelt, G.,—vertebrated: an epithet designative, in Systems of Zoology, of the first great Division, or Sub-Regnum, of the Animal Kingdom; comprehending those animals,—les *Animaux vertébrés* (OSTÉOZOAIRES, Blainv.; *Spini-Cerebrata*,—see SPINI-CÉRÉBRAL,—Grant),—Animalia *vertebrata*, L.,—die *Wirbel*thiere, G.; which, as the five Classes,—*Mammifera*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*, et *Pisces*, L.,—composing that Sub-kingdom, are characterized, and distinguished from the *Invertebrata*,—see

INVERTÉBRÉ,—by the possession of a spine, or *vertebral* column.

VERTÉBRO-ILIAQUE, adj.,—vertebro-iliacus, L.: an epithet applied to the *articulation*,—*Art.v.-iliaque*; which exists between the last lumbar *vertebra* and *ilium*, through the medium of the ilio-lumbar ligament.

VERTEX, s. m. F., et L.,—see MÉSOCRANE, et SINCIPUT.

VERTICILLE, s. m.,—verticillus, m. L.,—der Quirl, G.,—whirl, or whorl: in Botany, an assemblage of leaves or flowers, circularly arranged around the same point of the stem. VERTICILLÉ, adj.,—verticillatus, L.,—quirlartig, quirlförmig, G.,—verticillated; as the *leaves* of *Hippuris*, and the *flowers* of *Lysimachia verticillata*.

VERTIGE, s. m.,—vertigo, f. L.,—der Schwindel, G.,—giddiness.

VERUMONTANUM, s. m. F.,—n. L.: the designation of an oblong and rounded *eminence*,—CRETE *uréthrale*, L.,—colliculus seminalis, L.,—der Samenhügel, Schnepfenkopf, G.; which exists, in the male urethra, with the orifices of the seminal ducts situated on its sides.

VÉSANIE, s. f.,—vesania, f. (*vesanus*, mad), L.,—der Wahnsinn, G.: lesion of the intellectual and affective faculties; unaccompanied by coma, or febrile excitement. The *Vesaniæ*,—VÉSANÉES, F.,—constitute the second Sub-Order, of Order, *Neuroses of the Cerebral Functions*, in *Nosographie Philosophique*, of Pinel.

VÉSICAL, adj.,—vesicalis, L.: pertaining to, or distributed on, the *urinary bladder*,—see VESSIE; as, in Anatomy, the smooth *triangular space*,—TRIGONE *vésical*, F.,—situated, in the interior of the organ, at its fundus; 2. *arteries*,—arteriæ *vesicales*, L.,—die *Harnblasen*schlagadern, G.,—derived from several sources, and, more especially, the large branch,—*Art. vésico-prostatique*, Ch.,—supplied by the hypogastric; and, 3. *veins*,—*Veines vésicales*, F.,—which terminate in the hypogastric plexus: in Pathology, a *vesical* calculus,—*Harnblasen*stein.

VÉSICANT, VÉSICATOIRE, adj.,—vesicans, L.,—vesicant, vesicatory: an epithet designative of *remedies*,—*vesicantia*, *vesicatoria*, L.,—*blasenziehende* Mittel, G.; which, applied to the skin, produce a collection of serum beneath the epidermis. VÉSICATOIRE, s.m., —die Blase, G.,—blister: the sore which results from the *action*,—VÉSICATION, s. f., —vesicatio, f. L.,—das Blasenziehen, G., —of *vesicant* or epispastic remedies.

VÉSICULE, s. f.,—vesicula, f. L.,—das Bläschen, G.: a term, literally signifying a *little bladder* or cyst,—κυστίδιον; and employed, in the Natural Sciences, to designate certain *membranous organs*, which contain fluids, of dense or aëriform character; as, in Anatomy, 1. the *gall-bladder*,—*Vésicule du fiel*, ou *biliaire*, F.,—*cystis* fellea, L., —die Gallen*blase*, G.,—see CHOLÉCYSTE; 2. the *reservoirs* of the seminal fluid,—*Vésicules seminales*,—*vesiculæ* seminales, L.,—die Samen*bläschen*, G.,—situated, posteriorly to the prostate gland, between bladder and rectum; and, 3. the umbilical *vesicle*,—see OURAQUE: in Zoology, the air- or swimming-*bladder*,—*V. aérienne*, *hydrostatique*, ou *natatoire*,—*vesica* aerea,—die Schwimm*blase*,—possessed by certain Fishes: in Botany, the air-*vesicles* which exist on the foliaceous parts of divers *Fuci*, and on the petioles of *Trapa natans*.

In Pathology, the term, *Vesiculæ*, has been applied, by Willan, to an Order of *Cutaneous Diseases*; distinguished by the *vesicular* character of the eruption.

VESSIE, s. f.: in Anatomy, a musculomembranous *organ*,—*vesica* urinaria, L.,—ἡ κύστις,—die Harn*blase*, G.; lodged within the pelvis, between the pubes and rectum, in the male, and pubes and vagina, in the female subject; and destined to receive, and retain, the urine, previously to its expulsion from the body by the urethra.

VESTIBULAIRE, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to the external spire,—*Rampe vestibulaire*, F.,—of the *cochlea*,—LIMAÇON, —as opening into the *vestibule*; and to the fenestra ovalis,—f. *vestibularis* tympani, L., —see FENETRE,—as forming a communication between the cavity of the tympanum, and the *vestibule*,—VESTIBULE, s. m.,—vestibulum, n. L.,—der Vorhof, G.: an irregular *cavity*; forming part of the labyrinth of the internal ear: also, the *triangular space*,—*vestibulum* vaginæ, L.,—which separates the *nymphæ* of the human female.

VÉTÉRINAIRE, adj.,—veterinarius, L.: an epithet designative of that branch of *medicine*,—*Médecine vétérinaire*, F.,—medicina *veterinaria*, L.,—die Vieharzeneikunst, G.,—which involves a knowledge of the structure, and diseases, of the *lower*, and, more especially, the domestic *animals*. *Veterinarius*, s. m. L.,—der Vieharzt, G.,—a veterinarian, or professor of *veterinary* medicine.

VIABILITÉ, s. f.,—viabilitas, f. L.,—viability: the quality, or condition, of a *fœtus*,—*F. viable*,—which is likely to *live*.

VIDIEN, adj.,—vidianus, L.,—vidian: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to a *canal*,—*Conduit vidien*, ou PTÉRYGOÏDIEN,—canalis *vidianus*, L.,—der *vidianische* Kanal, G.; which, situated at the base of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, was first discovered by *Vidus-Vidius*, of Florence.

VIE, s. f.,—vita, f. L.,—ὁ βίος, ἡ ζωὴ,—das Leben, G.,—life: in Physiology, the mysterious principle, or agent, which, by the exhibition of its characteristic phenomena, for a certain period distinguishes organized beings from inanimate and inorganic bodies. See Bichat, *Recherches Physiologiques sur la Vie et la Mort*, 8vo. Paris. An. xiii.

VIEILLESSE, s. f.,—*τὸ γῆρας*,—senectus, f. L.,—das Alter, G.,—old age: that period of human life; the commencement of which is ordinarily fixed at the sixtieth year.

VIGNE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Vitis (Pentandria, monogyn.; Viniferæ)*, L.,—the Vine, comprehending many species. Of these, may be distinguished, 1. the *common vine*,—la *V. commune*, F.,—*V. vinifera*,—*ὁ Ἄμπελος*,—der Weinstock, Traubenstock, G.,—a native of the *East;* celebrated for its cooling and delicious *fruit*,—le *Raisin*, F.,—uva, f. L.,—*ἀμπέλινος καρπὸς*,—Weintraube, G.; which is so largely employed in the fabrication of wine,—see VIN; and constitutes, in its dried state, le *Raisin sec*,—*uva* passa, L.,—die Rosine, G.,—the raisin,—of the various languages: and, 2. the *Currant-Vine*,—*V. apyrena*,—a plant, of the *Grecian* Archipelago; whose small, black, *apyrenous* fruit,—see APYRÈNE,—is well known, in commerce and domestic economy, as the *dried currant*,—*Raisin de Corinte*, F.

VIN, s. m.,—vinum, n. L.,—*ὁ οἶνος*,—der Wein, G.,—wine: in common language, the alcoholic product of the fermentation of the juice of the grape,—see VIGNE: and distinguished, from its colour, and degree of saccharine flavour, into three principal varieties, *red*, *white*, and *sweet* wine: in Pharmacology, the solution of a vegetable or mineral substance in a *vinous* fluid, commonly white Spanish *wine*,—*Vinum Hispanicum;* as the *wine* of Aloes, and Ipecacuanha,—*Vinum* Aloës, L.,—Brechwurzel*wein*, G.;—of Antimony, and of Iron,—*Vinum* Antimonii, L.,—Eisen- oder Stahl*wein*, G.

VINAIGRE, s. m.,—*τὸ ὄξος*,—acetum, n. L.,—Essig, G.,—vinegar: in popular language, a fluid resulting from acetous fermentation of wine; and having, for its base, acetic acid,—see ACÉTIQUE: in Pharmacology, the solution of a vegetable or mineral substance, as of Camphor, Colchicum, and Squill,—*Acetum* Camphoræ,—Colchici,—Scillæ, L.,—Kampher-, Herbstzeitlosen-, und Meerzwiebel*essig*, G.,—or of litharge,—*Acetum* Lithargyri,—Blei- oder Silberglätt*essig*,—in dilute *acetic* acid. *V. antiseptique*, ou —*des quatre-voleurs*,—*Acetum* antisepticum, vel aromaticum, L.,—Gewürz-, Pest-, oder Sicherungs*essig*, G.: a solution of the essential oils of divers aromatic plants, and camphor, in pure concentrated *acetic* acid,—reine *Essig*säure, concentrirter *Essig*, G.

VINEUX, adj.,—vinosus, L.,—*οἰνικὸς*, *οἰνῶδης*,—weinig, G.,—vinous: composed of, or resembling, *wine;* as, in Pharmacy, a *vinous* Tincture,—*weinige* Tinctur, G.,—or a *vinous* fluid: exhibiting the *colour* of *red wine*,—weinfarbig, weinroth, G.; as, in Conchology, *Buccinum vinosum*.

VIOL, s. m.,—raptus, per vim stupratio, L.,—die Nothzucht, Nothzüchtigung, G.,—violation, rape: the perpetration of *sexual violence* on the person of a non-consenting female. A crime, as rare of commission, as heinous in character.

VIOLETTE, s. f.: a genus, in Botany, *Viola (Pentandria, monogyn.)*, L.,—das Veilchen, G.,—the Violet; constituting the type of the *Violaceæ*,—VIOLACÉES, s. f. pl.,—die *Veilchen*-Familie, G.; and comprizing many species. The *flowers* of the *sweet-scented*,—*V. à bouquet*,—*V. odorata*,—wohlriechendes *Veilchen*, die März*viole*, G.,—constitute the basis of a *soothing Syrup*,—Syrupus de Violis, *Ph. Gall.*,—Violensyrup, Veilchensaft, G.; and a *decoction* of the *pansy*,—*Pensée sauvage*,—*V. tricolor*,—das dreyfarbige *Veilchen*,—die Ackerviole, G.,—has been administered, with success, in cutaneous affections. The *roots* of *both* are *emetic*.

VIPÈRE, s. f.: a genus of *Ophidian Reptiles*, *Vipera*, L.; constituting the type of the *Viperidæ*,—VIPÉRIDES, s. m. pl.; and comprehending, among others, the *common European Viper*,—*Vipère commune*, F.,—*V. communis (Coluber berus*, Linn.; *Pelius berus*, Bell),—die gemeine oder Europäische *Viper*, G.; well known for its *venomous* properties. A very correct representation of the poison-apparatus of this formidable reptile is given in Pl. XX, of the *Planches*, published with *Leçons de Médecine Légale*, of Orfila; and an admirable figure of the animal itself, in Bell's *British Reptiles*. The *flesh*, in the darker ages of science, was reputed *medicinal*.

VIREUX, adj.: an epithet designative of *plants*, which are distinguished by *fetidity* of odour, or *poisonous* properties; as *Cicuta virosa*,—die *giftige* Wutherich, G.

VIRIL, adj.,—virilis, L.,—männlich, G.: pertaining to, or characterizing, the *male* sex; as the membrum *virile*,—see VERGE; *Age virile*, ou VIRILITÉ, s. f.,—virilitas, f. L.,—die Mannlichkeit, Mannheit, G.,—virility, manhood: the period of life at which the organs of man have attained their physical perfection and development.

VIRULENT, adj.,—virulentus, L.: impregnated with, or resulting from the operation of, a morbid *animal poison*, or VIRUS, s. m.,—n. L.; which, as the syphilitic, and vaccine,—*v.* syphiliticum, et vaccinum, L.,—is the only agent whereby diseases of an exclusively *contagious* character, are transmissible. See CONTAGION.

VISCERAL, adj.,—visceralis, L.: belonging to, containing, or implicating, the *viscera:* hence synon. with SPLANCHNIQUE.

VISCÈRE, s. m.,—viscus, n. L.,—*τὸ σπλάγχνον*: in Anatomy, the generic designation of the more complicated and important organs,—*viscera*, pl. L.,—die Eingeweide, G.,—entrails—which occupy the three great—hence termed *visceral*—cavities of the body.

VITAL, adj.,—vitalis, L.,—*βιωτικὸς*,—zum *Leben* gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or

characterizing *life*,—see VIE; as the *vital* principle, and *vital* phenomena. VITALITÉ, s. f.,—vitalitas, f. L.,—die Lebenskraft, G.,—vitality: vital activity or movement.

VITELLIN, adj.,—vitellinus, L.: connected with the *egg-yolk*,—*vitellus*, L.,—der Eydotter, G.; as the membrane,—*M. vitelline*, F.,—die Haut des *Eydotters*, G.,—by which that body is enveloped.

VITRÉ, adj.,——vitreus, L.,——vitreous: resembling *glass*,—see HYALOÏDE.

VITRIOL, s. m.: the ancient, and still popular, designation of divers of the *metallic sulphates*. Thus, the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, are known only, in commerce, as blue, green, and white *vitriol*,—*Vitriolum* cæruleum, viride, album, L.,—blauer, grüner, weisser *Vitriol*, G.,—of the older writers. VITRIOLIQUE, adj.,—vitriolicus, L.,—vitriolisch, G.,—vitriolic: an epithet formerly applied to *sulphuric acid*,—see SULPHURIQUE; which still bears, in popular language, the name of oil of *vitriol*.

VIVIPARE, adj.,—viviparus (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, to bring forth), L.,—ζωοτόκος,—lebendiggebbärend, G.,——viviparous: an epithet applied, in Zoology, to animals; whose female, as that of all the *Mammifera*, with, perhaps, the exception of the *Monotremata*,—see MONOTRÈME, some Saurian Reptiles,—*Zootoca vivipara*, and Fishes,—*Blennius viviparus*,—die Aalfrau, Aalmutter, G., and many Dipterous Insects, *bring forth* their young *alive*,—see OVIPARE: in Botany,—to plants; whose *seed*, as that of *Polygonum viviparum*, *germinates within* the pericarp. VIVIPARISME, s. m.,—viviparismus, L.,—viviparism: syn. with ZOOTOCIE.

VIVISECTION, s. f.,—vivisectio, f. L.: in Physiology, the practice of prosecuting experiments by the *dissection* of *living* animals. A practice less useful to science, than revolting to humanity.

VOCAL, adj.,—vocalis, L.,—φονητικὸς,—zur *Stimme* gehörig, G.: pertaining to, or connected with, the *voice*,—see VOIX; as the *vocal* organs,—die *Stimm*organe, G.,—and chordæ *vocales*,—see CORDE.

VOIE, s. f.,—via, f. L.,—der Durchgang, G.,—route, passage: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to the whole *track* of the intestinal canal,—*Voies* digestives, ou *premières voies*, F.,—primæ *viæ*, L.,—die ersten *Wege*, G.: 2.—to *that* of the whole assemblage of the chyliferous, lymphatic, and sanguiferous vessels,—*Secondes voies*,—*viæ* secundæ: and, 3.—to the series of canals, connected with the excretion of the tears, bile, seminal fluid, and urine; and respectively designated the lacrymal, biliary, spermatic, and urinary *passages*,—*Voies lacrymales*, *biliaires*, *spermatiques*, *urinaires*, F.,—die Thränen-, Gallen-, Samen-, und Harn*gänge*, G.

VOILE, s. m.,—velum, n. L.,—veil, curtain, sail: a term applied, in Anatomy, 1. to tne *soft palate*,—*V. du palais*, F.,—*velum* palatinum, vel pendulum palati, L.,—das Gaumen*segel*, G.,—a broad, pendulous, moveable membrane; which, attached to the posterior extremity of the palatine vault, separates the buccal cavity from that of the pharynx: 2.—to two *medullary processes* of the brain; the *superior* or *anterior*, of which, a., *V. medullaire supérieur*,—das vordere Mark*segel*, G.,—is more commonly known as the valve of Vieussens,—see VALVULE; and the *inferior*, or posterior, b. *V. med. inférieur*,—das hintere Mark*segel*,—forms a communication between the cerebellum, brain, and medulla spinalis: in Botany, the delicate *membrane*,—der Vorhang, G.: which, in early age, connects the borders of the pileus of the *Fungi* with the stipe; and rupturing, in the progress of growth, ordinarily exhibits, in pendulous fragments, the traces of its existence.

VOIX, s. f.,—vox, f. L.,—ἡ φωνὴ,—die Stimme, G.,—voice: in Physiology, the *sound*, which air, when driven from the lungs, produces in traversing the rima glottidis. *Voice*, articulated, constitutes speech.

VOLVE, s. f.,—volva, f. L.,—der Wulst, G.: a term, in Botany, synon. with BOURSE.

VOLVÉ, adj.,—volvatus, L.: furnished, as many *Fungi*, with a *volve*, or *wrapper*.

VOMER, s. m. F., et L.: in Anatomy, a thin, flat, azygous, quadrilateral *bone*,—*Os vomer*, F.,—das Pflugscharbein, G.; which, articulated, below, with the superior maxillary and palatine,—above, with the sphenoid, ethmoid, and inferior spongy bones, constitutes the inferior posterior part of the septum of the nasal fossæ. Developed by one point of ossification; and termed *vomer*, from its resemblance to a *ploughshare*.

VOMIQUE, s. f.,—vomica, f. L.,—der Eitersack, Lungenabscess, G.: in Pathology, a collection of pus, within the cavity of the thorax; which, bursting into the bronchiæ, is expectorated by a sort of *vomiting*.

VOMIQUIER, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Strychnos* (*Pentandria*, *monogyn.*; *Apocyneæ*), L.; comprizing a few *Indian* species. One of these, *S. nux vomica*, supplies the well-known *poison-nut*,——see NOIX, et STRYCHNINE: and the bitter wood,—le *Bois de Couleuvre*,—of *another*,—*S. colubrina*,—das Schlangenholz, G.,—is accounted *febrifuge*, and *anthelminthic*.

VOMISSEMENT, s. m.,—vomitus, m. L.,—das Erbrechen, Vomiren, G.,—vomiting: the act whereby the stomach, with the assistance of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm, ejects its contents through the œsophagus and mouth. *V. de sang*,—see HÉMATÉMÈSE. VOMITIF, s. m., and adj.,—medicamentum *vomitorium*, vomitorius, L.,—synon. with EMÉTIQUE. VOMITURITION, s. f.: an unavailing effort to empty the stomach by *vomiting*.

VOUTE, s. f.,—fornix, m., camera, f. L., —das Gewölbe, G.: a term applied, in Anatomy, to divers parts which exhibit a *vaulted* structure or appearance; as, 1. the *vault*, or superior portion, of the cranium,—*Voute du crâne*, F.,—*fornix* cranii, L.,—das Schädel*gewölbe*, G.: 2. a triangular *medullary body*, *V. à trois piliers* (TRIGONE cérébral, Ch),—*fornix*, trigonum cerebrale,—das Gewölbe, der Bogen,—situated, in the brain, beneath the corpus callosum, and separating the two lateral and the third ventricles: and, 3. the *horizontal septum*,—*V. du palais*; which, formed by the superior maxillary and palatine bones, and velum pendulum palati, is interposed between the mouth and the nasal fossæ.

VUE, s. f.,—visus, m. L.,—ἡ ὄψις,—das Gesicht, Sehen, G.,—sight, vision: in Physiology, one of the five *external senses*; that, whereby Man, and the other animals which possess it, are informed of the presence, and *visible* qualities, of surrounding bodies.—

VULNÉRAIRE, adj.,—vulnerarius, L.,—vulnerary: synon. with TRAUMATIQUE.

VULTUEUX, adj.,—vultuosus, L.,—vultuous: an epithet applied to the *human face*, when red and swollen.

VULVAIRE, adj.,—vulvaris, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to the *pudendal artery* of the human female; from its distribution about the *vulva*,—VULVE, s. f.,—pudendum muliebre, cunnus, m. L.,—ὁ καὶ ἡ χοῖρος,—das weibliche Schamglied, G.: in Anatomy the *orifice*, or, more properly, the parts surrounding the *orifice*,—rima pudendi vel *vulvæ*,—die Schamspalte; which, situated between the labia majora, leads into the *vagina*, or *vulvo-uterine* canal,—*Conduit vulvo-utérin*, F. The obnoxious term, *vulva* cerebri, is also applied, by some Anatomists, to an *orifice*, which exists, anteriorly to the optic thalami, just below the anterior pillar of the fornix.

W.

WINTERANE, s. f.: an *American plant*,—*Wintera aromatica*; stated, by Nemnich, in his *Allgemeines Polyglotten Lexikon der Naturgeschichte*, to be identical with *Drymis Winteri*. Its *bark* has been confounded with that of *Canella*,—see CANELLE; and inextricable confusion still exists among medico-botanical writers, on the subject.

WORMIEN, adj.: an epithet applied, in Anatomy, to certain small *bones*,—*Os Wormiens*, *epactaux*, ou *intercalés*, F.,—ossa *wormiana*, triquetra, epactalia, ossicula suturarum, L.,—die Nathknochen, G.; which, variable in size and figure, sometimes exist in the cranial, and, more especially, the sagittal and lambdoidal sutures. Their most common designation is derived from *Olaus Wormius*, Professor of Medicine, at Copenhagen; to whom their discovery has been erroneously attributed: as their existence had been previously remarked by Gunterius Andernachus, of Strasburgh.

X.

XÉRASIE, s. f.,—xerasia, f. L.: literally *dryness*,—ἡ ξήρασις, ξήρανσις; but employed, by medical writers, to designate *dryness* of the *human hair*,—*Trockenheit* der Haare, G.

XÉROPHAGIE, s. f.,—ἡ ξηροφαγία,—xerophagia, f. L.: the exclusive employment of *dry* alimentary substances in *diet*.

XÉROPHTHALMIE, s. f.,—ἡ ξηροφθαλμία,—xerophthalmia, f. L., —die *trockne* Augenentzündung, G.,—*dry* ophthalmy.

XÉROTRIPSIE, s. f.,—xerotripsia, xerotribia, f. (ξηροτριβέω, to rub dry), L.,—das *trockne* Reiben, G.,—*dry* rubbing, die *trocknen* Frictionen,—*dry* frictions.

XIPHI-STERNAL, adj.,—xiphi-sternalis, L.: an epithet applied, by Bichat, to the *xyphoid* appendix of the *sternum*,—see

XIPHOÏDE, adj.,—ξιφοειδής,—xiphoides L., —schwertförmig, G.,—xiphoid, sword-like: an epithet precisely synon. with ENSIFORME, in its application to the *xiphoid Cartilage*, at the lower extremity of the sternum,—der *Schwert*knorpel am Unterende des Brustbeins, G. XIPHOÏDIEN, adj.: xiphoideus, L.: pertaining to the *xiphoid cartilage*; as the *ligament*,—*L. xiphoïdien*, F., —das *Schwertknorpel*band, G.,—which extends from the seventh rib to *that* cartilage.

XYLOPHAGE, adj.,—ξυλοφάγος,—xylophagus, L.,—holzfressend, G.,—zylophagous, *wood-eating*: an epithet applied to *Insects*, whose larva, as that of certain *Coleoptera*, or caterpillar, as that of *Cossus ligniperda*, is developed in, and feeds upon, *wood*.

Z.

ZÉDOAIRE, s. m.: a genus, in Botany, *Kæmpferia* (*Monandria*, *monogyn.*; *Scitamineæ*), L.,—the Galangale; comprehending, among several other *Asiatic* species, the *zedoary*,—*Kæmp. rotunda*,—*Amomum zedoaria*, Berg.,—der Zitwer, G.,—with aromatic,

stimulant, and *antispasmodic root*,—radix zedoariæ, L.,—die Zitterwurzel, G.

ZEE, s. m.: in Ichthyology, a genus of *Acanthopterygian Fishes*,—*Zeus*, L.; belonging to the *Scomberidæ*,—see SCOMBRE; and comprizing several exclusively marine species, among which the *dory*,—*Z. faber*,—*Dorée*, *Poisson Saint-Pierre*, F.,—is highly valued for the delicacy of its *flesh*.

ZÉLOTYPIE, s. f.,—ἡ ζηλοτυπία,—zelotypia, f. L.,—die leidenschaftliche *Eifersucht*, G.,—*jealousy*, amounting to monomania.

ZINC, s. m.,—zincum, n. L.,—der Zink, G.: a solid *metal*,—Spec. Gr. 7,1; existing, in nature, in the form of an impure carbonate,—*Calamine*,—and sulphuret,—*blende*,—in combination with iron. The principal *Pharmaceutical Preparation* of *zinc*, is the *sulphate*,—see SULFATE. Internally administered, *aperient*, or *emetic*, according to the dose; externally, *stimulating*.

ZOANTHROPIE, s. f., F., and G.,—zoanthropia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, ἄνθρωπος, man), L.,—zoanthropy: *monomania*; in which the patient believes that he is transformed into one of the lower *animals*. *Cynanthropy*, and *lycanthropy*, are varieties of this sometimes not very extraordinary delusion.

ZOIATRIE, s. f.,—zoiatria, f. (ζῶον, an animal, ἰατρεία, medical treatment), L.,—die Thierheilkunde, G.: the *treatment* of the *diseases* of the lower *animals*. ZOIATRE, s. m.,—zoiatrus, m. L.,—der Thierarzt, G.,—horse- or cattle-doctor,—see VÉTÉRINAIRE.

ZONE, s. f.,—ἡ ζώνη,—zona, f. L.,—die Gürtel, G.: in Pathology, a *cutaneous phlegmasia*; pertaining to Group, *Dermatoses Eczémateuses*, of Alibert, and Order, *Vesiculæ*, of Willan; so named from encircling the body of the patient, like a *girdle*,—ζώνη, ζωστὴρ, of the *Greek*, and *cingulum*, of the *Latin* language: hence probably, the *English* designation, *shingles*. It is *Zoster aigu*,—see *Traité Pratique des Maladies de la Peau*,—of Alibert; and *Herpes zoster*,—*Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases*,—of Bateman.

ZONE, s. f.,—zona, f. L.: in Physical Geography, a space on the surface of the terrestrial globe, comprized between two circles parallel to the equator. *Z. tendineuse*, F.,—*zona* tendinosa, L.: in Anatomy, the whitish *circle* observed in the circumference of the right auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart. ZONÉ, adj.,—zonatus, L.,—gekurgelt, G.: marked with *concentric* coloured *bands*; as, in Zoology, the *zoned shell* of *Tellina zonata*: in Botany, the *pileus* of *Polyporus zonatus*.

ZOOCHIMIE, s. f.,—zoochemia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, χημεία,—see CHIMIE), L.,—die Zoochemie, Thierchemie, G.,—animal chemistry. ZOODYNAMIE, s. f.,—zoodynamia, f. (*same*, and δύναμις, power), L.,—das thierische Lebensvermögen, die thier. Lebensthätigkeit, G.,—animal mechanics.

ZOOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—zoographia, f. (ζωογραφέω, to draw, or paint animals), L.,—die *Beschreibung* der *Thiere*, G.,—*description* or *delineation* of *animals*. ZOOGRAPHIQUE, adj.,—zoographicus, L.,—zoographisch, G.,—zoographical: pertaining to *zoography*.

ZOOLITHE, s. m.,—zoolithus, m. (ζῶον, an animal, λίθος, a stone), L.,—der Zoolith, die Thierversteinerung, G.,—zoolite; a petrified animal. ZOOLITHOGRAPHIE, s. f., F., and G.,—zoolithographia, f. (*same*, and γράφω, to describe), L.,—zoolithography: a description of —. ZOOLITHOLOGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—zoolithologia, f. (*same*, and λόγος, a discourse), L.,—zoolithology: a *Treatise* upon—*fossil animal remains*.

ZOOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoologia, f. (ζῶον,—λόγος, a discourse), L.,—die Thierlehre, *Naturgeschichte* der *Thiere*, G. Zoology, or the Natural History of Animals, may be distinguished into the *General*, *Local*, or *Particular*, and *Medical*. See HISTOIRE *Naturelle*; and, in addition to the works, there quoted, as respectively illustrating these Divisions, the *Lectures on Zoology and Natural History of Man*, by Lawrence, and *Recueil d'Observations de Zoologie*, etc. (2 vol. 4to. Paris, 1811–33), of the accomplished Humboldt; the splendid *Zoologia Danica*, of Müller, and Stephenson's *Medical Zoology*, 8vo. 1832. ZOOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zoologicus, L.,—zoologisch, die *Zoologie* betreffend, G.,—zoological, relating to *Zoology*. ZOOLOGISTE, s. m.,—zoologista, zoologus, m. L.,—der Zoolog, G.,—a zoologist.

ZOOMAGNETISME, s. m.,—zoomagnetismus, m. L.,—der animalische oder Lebens-Magnetismus, G.,—animal magnetism.

ZOONOMIE, s. f. F., and L.,—zoonomia, f. (ζῶον, an animal, νόμος, law), L.,—zoonomy: a Treatise on the *laws* of *animal* life; as the celebrated *Zoonomia*, of the highly gifted and speculative Darwin.

ZOONOSOLOGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—zoonosologia, f. L.,—zoonosology: ZOOPATHOLOGIE, s. f. F., and G.,—zoopathologia, f. L.,—zoopathology: terms, of obvious derivation; indiscriminately employed to designate the *doctrine* of *diseases* of *animals*,—die *Lehre* von den *Krankheiten* der *Thiere*, G.

ZOOPHAGE, adj.,—ζωοφάγος,—zoophagus, L.,—zoophagous: *feeding* on *animal* substances; as carnivorous animals, in general; and, more especially, an Order of *Cetacea*,—*C. zoophaga*; so named, as distinguished, by this peculiarity, from their phytophagous allies. See PHYTOPHAGE.

ZOOPHYSIOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoophysiologia, f. L.,—die *Physiologie* der *Thiere*, G.,—animal physiology. ZOOPHYSIOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zoophysiologicus, L.,—die *Zoophysiologie* betreffend, G.,—zoophysiological: relating to *zoophysiology*.

ZOOPHYTE, s. m.,—τὸ ζωόφυτον,—zoophytum, n. L.,—das Zoophyt, die Thierpflanze,

G.,—zoophyte: literally, an *animal-plant;* so termed as apparently forming the connecting link between *animals* and *plants;* and syn. with PHYTOZOAIRE. ZOOPHYTES, pl.,—*τὰ ζωόφυτὰ*,—*Zoophyta*, L.,—die Zoophyten, Thierpflanzen, G.,—zoophytes: in Zoology, the designation of the 4th Order of Class, *Vermes*, in the *Systema Naturæ*, of Linnæus; and of the 4th Grand Division of animals,—*Animaux Rayonnés*, of le *Règne Animal*, of Cuvier; comprizing the lowest grades of animal organization. For the modern zoological distribution of the *zoophyta*,—*Actinozoa*, of Blainville, and *Cycloneura*, of Grant,—into two sub-regna,—see NÉMATONEURE. ZOOPHYTIQUE, adj.,—zoophyticus, L.,—zoophytisch, *Zoophyten* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—zoophytic: relating, or pertaining, to *zoophytes*.

ZOOPHYTOGRAPHIE, s. f.,—zoophytographia, f. (*ζωόφυτον*,—*γράφω*, to describe), L.,—zoophytography: a *description* of—: ZOOPHYTOLOGIE, s. f.,—zoophytologia, f. (*same*, and *λόγος*, discourse), L.,—die *Lehre* von den *Zoophyten*, G.: a *Treatise* on—*Zoophytes*. ZOOPHYTOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zoophytologicus, L.,—die *Zoophytologie* betreffend, G.,—zoophytological: relating to *zoophytology*.

ZOOTOCIE, s. f.,—*ἡ ζωοτοκία*,—zootocia, f. L.,—das Lebendig-bären, G.: the condition of an animal,—*τὸ ζωοτοκὸν*,—zootocon, n. L.,—ein *lebendige* Junge *gebärendes* Thier, G.,—which *brings forth* its young *alive*,—see VIVIPARE.

ZOOTOMIE, s. f.,—zootomia, f. (*ζῶον*, an animal, *τομὴ*, incision), L.,—die Thierzergliederung, anatomische *Zerlegung thierischer* Körper, G.,—zootomy: *dissection* of the bodies of *animals*. See Carus, *Lehrbuch der Zootomie*, 8vo. Leipzig, 1818. ZOOTOMIQUE, adj.,—zootomicus. L.,—zootomisch, G.,—zootomical: pertaining to—: ZOOTOMISTE, s. m.,—zootomista, m. L.,—der Thierzergliederer, G.,—zootomist: a practitioner of—*zootomy*.

ZYGOMA, s. m. F.,—n. L.,—*τὸ ζύγωμα*,—das Jochbein, G.,—cheek-bone,—see MALAIRE. ZYGOMATIQUE, adj.,—zygomaticus, L.,—zygomatisch, G.: an epithet designative, in Anatomy, of parts, or organs, which belong to, or are connected with, the *zygoma*, jugal or malar bone; as, 1. an *arch*,—*Arcade zygomatique*, F.,—arcus *zygomaticus*, L.,—der *Joch*bogen, G.,—resulting from the union of the temporal process of the zygomatic, with, 2, a corresponding process,—*Apophyse zygomatique*,—processus *zygomaticus*,—der *Joch*fortsatz, G.,—of the temporal bone: 3. a *depression*,—*Fosse zygomatique*,—comprized between the posterior border of the external wing of the pterygoid process, and the ridge which descends from the malar tuberosity to the superior alveolar border: and, 4. *Muscles*,—*M. zygomatiques;* of which, a. the *greater*,—*Zygomatique grand* (— *gr. Zygomato-labial*, Ch.),—*Zygomaticus major*, L.,—grosserer *Jochbein*muskel, G.,—extends from external surface of the malar bone, to the angle of the lips; and, b. the *lesser*,—*Zyg. petit* (—*pet. Zygomato-labial*, Ch.),—*Zygomaticus minor*,—kleinerer *Jochbein*muskel, G.,—frequently wanting, pursues a course parallel, and interior, to the preceding.

ZYGOMATO-AURICULAIRE, adj.,—zygomato-auricularis, L.: an epithet applied, by Chaussier, to *Anterior auris*, muscle,—see AURICULAIRE,—le *M.* ZYGOMATO-CONCHINIEN,—musculus zygomato-conchinianus, L.,—of Dumas; from its attachments to the *zygomatic* process, and *external ear*.

ZYGOMATO-LABIAL, s. m., and adj.,—zygomato-labialis, L.: a term applied, by Chaussier, to the *zygomatic muscles*,—die *Jochbein*muskeln, G.,—see ZYGOMATIQUE; from their attachments to the *zygoma*, and angle of the *lips*.

ZYGOMATO-MAXILLAIRE, s. m., and adj.,—zygomato-maxillaris, L.: a term, or epithet, applied, by Chaussier, to the *masseter* muscle,—see MASSÉTER; from its attachments to the *zygomatic* process, and *maxilla* inferior.

ZYMOLOGIE, s. f.,—zymologia, f. (*ζύμη*, leaven, *λόγος*, a discourse), L.,—die Gährungslehre, *Lehre* von der *Gährung*, G.,—a *Treatise* on *fermentation*. ZYMOLOGIQUE, adj.,—zymologicus, L.,—die *Zymologie* betreffend, dazu gehörig, G.,—zymological: relating, or pertaining, to *zymology*.

ZYMOSIMÈTRE, s. m.,—zymosimetrum, n. (*ζύμωσις*, fermentation, *μέτρον*, a measure), L.,—das Zymosimeter, der Gährungsmesser, G.: an instrument for *measuring* the degree of *fermentation* of a liquid.

ZYMOTECHNIE, s. f.,—zymotechnia, f. (*ζύμη*, leaven, *τέχνη*, art), L.,—die Gährkunst, G.,—zymotechny: the *art* of exciting *fermentation*.

ZYTHOGALE, s. m.,—zythogala, f. L.,—ein Gemisch von *Bier* und *Milch*, G.,—a mixture of *beer*, *ζῦθος*, and *milk*, *γάλα*.

THE END.

NOTICE.—The few typographical and other errors in the German terms, which have eluded the Author's vigilance in the preceding part of the work, will be corrected in the following Dictionary.

GERMAN-ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY,

OF THE SCIENTIFIC TERMS

CONTAINED IN THE PRECEDING DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION.

THE French term is the synonyme of the German; and is the term in the Dictionary under which the information, which relates to it, will be found.

The Exceptions are: 1. When the German term is followed by the French term in *Italics*, the French is not the synonyme of the German; but indicates the article under which the explanation will be found: 2. When the German term is printed in *Italics*, such term will not be found in the preceding part of the Dictionary: it has been subsequently added to render the work more complete. Its precise meaning will be fixed by the English or Latin synonyme which immediately follows.

Adj., appended to a German term, denotes that it is an adjective; f., noun feminine; m., masculine; n., neuter; pl., plural; v., verb: *s.*, before the French term, signifies see; and a —, that the reference is the same as the preceding French term.

A.

ABG

Aal, m., Anguilla, Anguille.
Aalbeerstrauch, m., Ribes rubrum, *s. Groseillier.*
Aalfrau, Blennius viviparus, *s. Vivipare.*
Aalmutter, same, —
Aalputte, *Aalquabbe*, f., Gadus lota, *s. Gade.*
Aas, n., carcase, Cadavre.
Aaspflanze, f., Stapelia, Stapélie.
Abanderung, variety, Variété.
Abart, same, Variété.
Abartung, f., degeneracy, Abatardissement.
Abbiss, Scabiosa succisa, *s. Scabieuse.*
Abblätterung der Knochen, exfoliation of bones, Exfoliation.
Abbrechung, abruption, Abruption.
Abbrennen, n., combustion, Déflagration.
Abbrennung, same, —
Abdampfung, evaporation, Evaporation.
Abdominoskopie, f., inspection of abdomen, Abdominoscopie.
Abelmosch, m., Hibiscus abelmoschus, *s. Ambrette.*
Abenddämmerung, evening-twilight, *s. Crépuscule.*
Aberaute, f., Artemisia abrot., Abrotanum.
Aberesche, f., Sorbus aucuparia, *s. Sorbier.*
Aberlauch, Allium scorodoprasum, Rocambole.
Aberwitz, m., madness, Délire.
Abfallen der Blätter, fall of leaves, Défoliation.
Abfallend, deciduous, Décidu.
Abführend, abstergent, Abstergent.
Abführung, abstersion, Abstersion.
Abgang, m. dejection (alvine), Déjection.
Abgebluht, deflorate, Défloré.
Abgebogen, adj., declinate, Décliné.

ABS

Abgefärbt, adj., colourless, Décoloré.
Abgekochte, decoction, Apozème.
Abgelebt, decrepid, Décrépit.
Abgelebtes Alter, decrepid age,
Abgelebtheit, decrepitude, Décrépitude.
Abgemagert, emaciated, Emacié.
Abgezogen, adj., distilled, Distillé.
Abgiessen, decantation, Décantation.
Abgiessung, f., same, —
Abgliederung, amputation at a joint, Aparthrose.
Abhellung, f., clarification, Clarification.
Abholder, m., Viscum album, *s. Gui.*
Abirrung, aberration, Aberration.
Abklärung, defecation, Défécation.
Abkochung, decoction, Décoction.
Ablactiren, n., ablactation, Ablactation.
Ablaufend, decurrent, Décurrent.
Ableiten, revulsion, Révulsion.
Ableitend, revulsive, Révulsif.
Ableitung, f., revulsion, Révulsion.
Ablösen, to amputate, Amputar.
Ablösung, amputation, Amputation.
Abmagerung, emaciation, Emaciation.
Abnahme, removal, *s. Aparthrose.*
Abnehmen, extirpation, Extirpation.
Abnehmen des Alters, decline of age,
Abnehmendes Alter, declining age, Décline.
Abortivmittel, n., a remedy for procuring abortion, *s. Abortif.*
Abrahamsbaum, m., Vitex—, *s. Agnus castus.*
Abrasch, n. Sorbus aucuparia, *s. Sorbier.*
Abreissung, abruption, Abruption.
Abruserbse, f., Abrus precatorius, Abrus.
Abrusstrauch, same, —
Absäugen, v., to cease from suckling,
Absäugung, ablactation, Ablactation.

Abscess, m., abscess, Abcès.
Abscessähnlich, abscess-like, Apostémoïde.
Abschaben, abrasion, Abrasion.
Abschaffung, abolition, Abolition.
Abschälung, decortication, Décortication.
Abschaumung, despumation, Déspumation.
Abschneiden, to amputate, Amputar.
Abschneidung, amputation, Amputation.
Abschuppen, desquamation, Desquamation.
Absicht, f., indication, Indication.
Absiedung, decoction, Décoction.
Absondernd, secreting, Sécretoire.
Absonderung, secretion, Sécretion.
Absorbirend, absorbent, Absorbant.
Absorbirende Mittel, absorbent remedies.
Absplitterung, *s.* Abschuppen.
Absteigend, descending, *s. Oblique.*
Absud, m., decoction, Apozème.
Abtheilung, division, Division.
Abtreibend, abortive, Abortif.
Abtrennung, f., tearing-out, Arrachement.
Abwachsung, ablution, Ablution.
Abwechselnd, alternate, Alterné.
Abweg, diverticle, Diverticule.
Abweichung, aberration, Abérration.
Abzehrend, adj., consumptive, Consomptif.
Abzehrung, f., consumption, Consomption.
Abziehen, abduction, Abduction.
Abzieher, abductor, Abducteur.
Abziehmuskel, m., abd. muscle, —
Abziehung, abduction, Abduction.
Acacienbaum, Acacia, *s. Acacia.*
Acajoubaum, Anacardium occidentale:
Acajounuss, cashew-nut, *s. Acajou.*
Accessorisch, adj., accessory, Accéssoire.
Accouchiren, to practise midwifery, Accoucher.
Achillenkraut, Achillæa, Achillée.
Achillesflechse, f., tendo Achillis, *s. Tendon.*
Achillessehne, same, —
Achse, axis, Axe.
Achsel, axilla, Aisselle.
Achselblätter, axillary leaves, *s. Axillaire.*
Achselblumen, axill. flowers, —
Achselblutadern, axill. veins, —
Achseldolden, pl., axill. umbels, *s. Ombelle.*
Achseldornen, pl., axill. spines, *s. E'pine.*
Achseldrüsen, axill. glands, *s. Axillaire.*
Achselgabeln, pl., axill. tendrils, *s. Cirrhe.*
Achselgestank, m., axill. fetor, Hircisme.
Achselgrube, arm-pit, Aisselle.
Achselgrubenhaare, pl., axillary hairs, *s. Axillaire.* Achselhaare, same, *s. Hircisme.*
Achselhöhle, arm-pit, Aisselle.
Achselhöhlenabscess, m., axillary abscess.
Achselnerv, m., axill. nerve, *s. Axillaire.*
Achselpulsader, f., axill. artery, —
Achtzehnköpfige Binde, f., eighteen-tailed bandage, *s. Bandage.*
Ackerbaum, m., Quercus robur, *s. Chêne.*
Ackerbeere, f., Rubus cæsius, *s. Ronce.*
Ackerbrome, f., same, —
Ackererbse, f., Pisum arvense, *s. Pois.*
Ackerhahnenfuss, m., Ranunculus acris, et arvensis, *s. Rénoncule.*

Ackerholder, m., Sambucus ebulus, *s. Sureau.*
Ackerkamille, f., Anthemis arvensis, *s. Camomille.*
Ackerkümmel, m., Agrostemma githago, Githage.
Ackerlerche, f. Alauda arvensis, *s. Alouette.*
Ackermann, m., Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
Ackermannkraut, n., Anchusa officinalis, *s. Buglose.*
Ackermennig, n., Agrimonia eupatorium, *s. Aigremoine.*
Ackermohne, f., Papaver argemone, et dubium, *s. Pavot.*
Ackerringelblume, f., Calendula officinalis, *s. Souci.*
Ackerrittersporn, m., Delphinium consolida, *s. Dauphinelle.*
Ackersauerampfer, m., Rumex acetosa, *s. Oseille.*
Ackerscabiose, f., Scabiosa arvensis, *s. Scabieuse.*
Ackersteinsame, f., Lithospermum arvense, *s. Grémil.*
Ackerthymian, m. Thymus acinos, Acinos.
Ackerviole, Viola tricolor, *s. Viole.*
Ackerwinde, f., Convolvulus arvensis, *s. Liseron.*
Ackrasbeere, f. Ribes grossularia, *s. Groseillier.*
Acupunctur, f., acupuncture, Acupuncture.
Adamsapfel, m., pomum Adami, Pomme d'Adam.
Ader, Adern, pl., vein, veins, Veine.
Ader goldene, hæmorrhoid, Hémorrhoïde.
Aderbruch, m., rupture of a vein, Phléborrhexie.
Aderbruch, varix, Varice.
Adergeflecht, choroid plexus, *s. Choroïde.*
Adergeflechtschlagadern, pl. chor. arteries, —
Adergeflechtvenen, pl., choroid veins, —
Adergewebe, choroid plexus, —
Aderhaut —, Aderhäutchen des Auges, choroid membrane of the eye, —
Aderhäutchen, n., choroid plexus, —
Aderhäutchen der Nachgeburt, n., chorion. Chorion.
Aderknoten, varix, Varice.
Aderkropf, m., varix, —
Aderlass, venesection, Phlébotomie.
Aderlassbecken, n., blood-basin, *s. Palette.*
Aderlassbinde, f., fillet, *s. Bandage.*
Aderlasseisen, lancet, Phlébotome.
Aderlassen, n., venesection, Phlébotomie.
Aderlassschnapper, spring-lancet, *s. Phlébotome.*
Adernetze, pl., choroid plexuses, *s. Choroïde.*
Aderpresse, tourniquet, Tourniquet.
Adipocire, f., adipocere, Adipocire.
Adler, Aquila, Aigle.
Adlerholz, n., aloes-wood, Agalloche.
Adlerkraut, n., Pteris aquilina, *s. Ptéride.*
Adynamie, f., weakness, Adynamie.
Adynamisch, adj., adynamic, Adynamique.
Aechter Zimmt, cinnamon-bark, *s. Cannelle.*
Aegophonie, f., egophony, E'gophonie.

Aegyptische Augenentzündung, Egyptian ophthalmy, *s. Ophthalmie.*
Aegyptischer Schotendorn, Acacia vera, *s. Acacia.*
Aehre, spike, E'pi.
Aehrenförmig, spiked, Epié.
Aepfelsäure, malic acid, *s. Malique.*
Aepfelsaure Salze, malates, *s. Malate.*
Aërodynamik, aerodynamics, Aérodynamique.
Aërographie, aerography, Aérographie.
Aërolith, aerolite, Aérolithe.
Aërologie, aerology, Aérologie.
Aërometer, aerometer, Aérometre.
Aërometrie, aerometry, Aérometrie.
Aërophobie, aerophoby, Aérophobie.
Aerzte, pl., physicians, *s. Iatre.*
Aesche, f., *Aeschebaum*, m., Fraxinus, Frêne.
Aescherung, f., incineration, Incineration.
Aespe, f., Populus, Peuplier.
Aestchen, branchlet, twig, *s. Branche.*
Aeste, pl., branches, *s.* Ast.
Aestig, ramose, Rameux.
Aether, ether, Ether.
Aetherisch, ethereal, Ethéré.
Aetherische Tinctur, ethereal tincture, —
Aetherischer Geist, ethereal spirit, —
Aetherisches Oel, ethereal oil, *s. Huile.*
Aetiologie, etiology, Etiologie.
Aetzammonium, n., caustic ammonia, *s. Ammoniaque.*
Aetzbar, caustic, Caustique.
Aetzbarkeit, causticity, Causticité.
Aetzen, cauterization, Cautérisation.
Aetzen, v., to cauterize, Cautériser.
Aetzend, corrosive, Corrosif.
Aetzende Ammoniumflüssigkeit, f., solution of caustic ammonia, *s. Ammoniaque.*
Aetzender Kalk, quicklime, *s. Chaux.*
Aetzendes Chlorinquecksilber, corrosive chloride of mercury, *s. Chlorure.*
Aetzendes Kali, caustic potass, *s. Potasse.*
Aetzendes salzsaures Quecksilber, corrosive muriate of mercury, *s. Chlorure.*
Aetzkraft, causticity, Causticité.
Aetzmittel, an escharotic, Escarrotique.
Aetznatron, aetzende Soda, caustic soda, Soude.
Aetzquecksilber, corr. mercury, *s. Corrosif.*
Aetzsilber, n., nitrate of silver, *s. Argent.*
Aetzsublimat, corr. sublimate, *s. Corrosif.*
Aetzung, corrosion, Corrosion.
Aeusser, adj., external, Externe.
Aeussere Kopfschlagader, external carotid artery, *s. Carotide.*
Aeusserer (schräger) Bauchmuskel, external (oblique) muscle, *s. Oblique.*
Aeusseres Ohr, the external ear, Auricule.
Aeusserlich, extrinsic, Extrinseque.
Aeusserliche Krankheiten, external diseases, *s. Externe.*
Aeusserste, extremity, Extremité.
Affenbaum, Adansonia digitata, Baobab.
Affenbeere, f., Vaccinium oxycoccos, Canneberge.

Affenbrod, n., fructus Adansoniæ, *s. Baobab.*
Afrikanische Zibethkatze, Viverra civetta, *s. Civette.*
Afrikanischer Elephant, Elephas africanus, *s. E'léphant.*
Afrikanisches Huhn, Numida meleagris, Pintade.
After, anus, Anus.
Afterbeule, weiche, soft anal tumour, Exoche.
Afterblatt, n., stipule, Stipule.
Afterblutfluss, hæmorrhage from the anus, Proctorrhagie.
Afterbremse, f., Œstrus, Œstre.
Afterdarm, *m.*, intestinum rectum, Rectum.
Afterdolde, s., cyme, Cyme.
Afterentzündung, proctitis, Proctite.
Afterflosse, anal fin, *s. Nageoire,*
Afterflügel, f., spurious wing, *s. Aile.*
Afterfluss, anal discharge, Proctorrhée.
Aftergeburt, after-birth, Placenta.
Afterheber, Levator ani, *s. Releveur.*
Afterkäfer, m., Proscarabæus vulg., *s. Méloe.*
Afterkaninchen, Cavia cobaya, *s. Cochon.*
Afterkriecher, m., Œstrus hæmorr., *s. Œstre.*
Afterschirm, m., cyme, Cyme.
Afterschlagadern, pl., lower hæmorrhoidal arteries, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Afterschliesser, Sphincter ani, *s. Sphincter.*
Afterschmerz, anal pain, Proctagre.
Afterstrauss, m., corymb, Corymbe.
Aftervorfall, prolapsus ani, Proctoptose.
Afterwurm, m., Oxyuris verm., *s. Oxyure.*
Agalactie, f., suppression of milk, Agalactie.
Agami, Psophia crepitans, Agami.
Agamie, f., Agamia, Agamie.
Agamisch, adj., agamous, Agame.
Aglossie, f., absence of tongue, Aglossie.
Agonie, agony, Agonie.
Agrypnie, f., sleeplessness, Agrypnie.
Agstein, m., amber, Succin.
Agutithier, n., Chloromys aguti, Agouti.
Ahorn, Acer, Erable.
Ai, Bradypus tridactylus, *s. Tridactyle.*
Aigelbeere, f., Vaccinium myrtillus, *s. Airelle.*
Akajubaum, Akajunuss, *s. Acajou.*
Akampsie, f., inflexibility, Acampsie.
Akardie, f., deficiency of heart, Acardie.
Ake, f., Quercus, Chêne.
Akephalen, pl., acephal. Mollusca, *s. Acéphale.*
Akephalie, f., absence of head, Acéphalie.
Akern, m., acorn, Gland.
Akinesie, f., immobility, Acinésie.
Akologie, f., acology, Acologie.
Akonitine, aconitine, Aconitine.
Akonitum, Aconitum, Aconit.
Akorwurz, Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
Akotyledonie, Acotyledonia, Acotylédonie.
Akridophagie, f., acridophagy, Acridophagie.
Akrisie, f., termination of a disease without crisis, Acrisie.
Akromion, acromion, Acromion.
Aktinie, f., Actinia, Actinie.
Akustik, f., acoustics, Acoustique.
Akyese, f., sterility, Aciésie.

Alabaster, m., alabaster, Alabâtre.
Alalie, f., loss of speech, Alalie.
Aland, Alant, m., Inula, Inule.
Alander, m. Eperlanus, Eperlan.
Alantbeere, f., Ribes nigrum, *s. Groseillier.*
Alantwurz, f. Inula helenium, Aunée.
Alantwurzel, f., root of Elecampane, —
Alantwurzelextract, extract of—, —
Alantwurzelsalbe, ointment of—, —
Alaun, alum, Alun.
Alaun, gebrannter, burnt alum, *s. Alun.*
Alaun, gemeiner, common alum, —
Alaunerde, f., alumina ?, Alumine.
Alaunhaltig, adj., aluminous, *s. Alumineux.*
Alaunmolken, pl., alum-whey, *s. Alun.*
Alcali, *s.* Alkali.
Alcannawurzel, f., alkanet-root, Orcanette.
Alchemie, Alchymie, alchemy, Alchimie.
Alchymist, m., alchemist, Alchimiste.
Alcornoc, alcornoc-bark, Alcornoc.
Alcornocbaum, m., Alchornea ? *s. Alcornoc.*
Alcornocextract, alcornoc-extract, —
Alcornocrinde, alcornoc-bark, —
Alembick, m., alembick, Alambic.
Aleppische Galläpfel, Aleppo-gall-nut, *s. Galle.*
Alfsranke, f., Solanum dulc., *s. Morelle.*
Alhorn, m., Sambucus niger, *s. Sureau.*
Alkali, alcali, Alcali.
Alkalien, pl., alcalis, *s. Alcali.*
Alkalisch, alcaline, Alcalin.
Alkalische Salze, pl., alcaline salts, —
Alkalisirung, f., alcalization, Alcalization.
Alkohol, m., alcohol, Alcohol.
Alkoholisch, alcoholic, Acoolique.
Alkoholisirung, alcoholizat., Alcoolisation.
Allantoissäure, f., an acid contained in the fluid of the allantois, *s. Allantoïde.*
Alleenbaum, m., Salix alba, *s. Saule.*
Alleluja, Oxalis acetosella, Alléluia.
Allerbaum, m., Populus alba, *s. Peuplier.*
Allerleygewurz, Pimenta vulg., *s. Piment.*
Allfressend, omnivorous, Omnivore.
Allfressende Vögel, Aves omnivori, —
Allfressendes Thier, omnivorous animal, —
Allgemein, general, Général.
Allgemeine Anatomie, general anatomy, *s. Anatomie.*
Alligator, Crocodilus alligator, *s. Crocodile.*
Allotriophagie, f., allotriophagy, Allotriophagie.
Alltäglich, adj., quotidian, Quotidien.
Alltägliches Fieber, quotidian fever, —
Almellfleckblume, f., Spilanthes acmella, Acmella.
Aloe, aloes, Aloès.
Aloeextract, Extract of Aloes, *s. Aloès.*
Aloeholz, n., aloes-wood, Agalloche.
Aloetinctur, tincture of aloes, *s. Aloès.*
Alose, f., Clupea alosa, Alose.
Alp, Alpdrücken, night-mare, Ephialte.
Alpenenzian, m., G. acaulis, *s. Gentiane.*
Alpenhase, f., Lepus variabilis, *s. Lièvre.*
Alprauch, m., *Alpraute*, f., Fumaria officinalis, *s. Fumeterre.*

Alraun, f., Atropa mandragora, Mandragore.
Alsen, Artemisia absinthium, Asinthe.
Alsröschen, n., Helleborus niger, *s. Hellébore.*
Alter, age, Age.
Alter, grünendes, green old age, Agerasie.
Altersflecke, melasma, Mélasme.
Alterspflege, senile hygiene, Gerocomie.
Altersschwäche, f., senile emaciation, *s. Marasme.*
Althäblätter, leaves of Althæa officinalis, *s.*
Althäe, f., Althæa, —
Althäwurzel, root of Althæa, —
Alyssenkraut, n., Globularia alypon, Alypon.
Amalgam, n., amalgam, Amalgame.
Amalgamation, amalgamat., Amalgamation.
Amalgamiren, to amalgamate, Amalgamer.
Amarante, f., Amaranthus, *s. Amaranthacées.*
Amaurose, Amaurosis, Amaurose.
Amber, m., amber, Succin.
Amber, flüssiger, liquid storax, *s. Styrax.*
Amber, gelber, yellow amber, Succin.
Amber, weisser, spermaceti, Spermaceti.
Amberahorn, m., Liquidambar, Liquidambar.
Amberbaum, same, —
Amberfett, n., ambreine, Ambreine.
Amberfisch, m., Physeter macrocephalus, *s. Physetère.*
Ambergries, ambergris, *s. Ambre.*
Amberharz, n., *s.* Amberfett.
Amberkügelchen, pl., ambergris-troches.
Amberstoff, *s.* Amberfett.
Ambertinctur, tinct. of ambergris, *s. Ambre.*
Ambos, incus, Enclume.
Ambra, m., ambergris, *s. Ambre.*
Ambrein, n., *s.* Amberfett.
Ameise, Formica, Fourmi.
Ameisenäther, formic ether, *s. Formiate.*
Ameisenbär, Ameisenfresser, m., ant-eater, (Myrmecophaga), *s. Edenté.*
Ameisenfressend, adj., ant-eating, Formicivore.
Ameisenhause, ant's nest, *s. Fourmi.*
Ameisenkriechen, n., formicat., Formication.
Ameisennest, *s.* Ameisenhause.
Ameisensäure, formic acid, *s. Formiate.*
Ameisensaure Salze, formiates, —
Amenie, f., Amenia, Amenie.
Amenorrhöe, amenorrhœa, Aménorrhée.
Amerikanischer wilder Ochs, Bos americanus, Bison.
Amhorn, m., Acer, Erable.
Ammey, Ammi, Ammi, Ammi.
Ammodyteschlange, Coluber ammodytes, Ammodyte.
Ammoniak, m., *s.* Ammoniakgummi.
Ammoniakgas, n., ammonia, Ammoniaque.
Ammoniakgummi, n., gum-ammoniacum, Ammoniaque.
Ammoniakhaltig, adj., ammon., Ammoniacal.
Ammoniakmilch, milk of ammoniacum, *s. Ammoniaque.*
Ammoniakpflaster, ammoniacum-plaster, —
Ammoniakpille, ammoniacum-pill, —
Ammoniaksalz, m., an ammoniacal salt, *s. Ammoniacal.*

Ammoniakschleimharz, n., ammoniacum, Ammoniaque.
Ammoniakseife, ammoniacum-soap, —
Ammoniaksyrup, syrup of ammoniacum, —
Ammoniaktinctur, tincture of—, —
Ammoniakzuckersaft, syrup of—, —
Ammonisch, adj., ammoniacal, Ammoniacé.
Ammonium, ammonium, Ammonium.
Ammoniumhaltig, adj., *s.* Ammoniakhaltig.
Ammoniumsalbe, f., volatile liniment of ammonia.
Ammoniumweingeist, spirit of—, —
Ammoniumweinstein, m., tartrate of potass and ammonia, *s. Tartrate.*
Ammonshorn, cornu ammonis, *s. Corne.*
Amnesie, f., loss of memory, Amnésie.
Amomum, Amomum, Amome.
Amorphie, deformity, Amorphie.
Amorphisch, amorphous, Amorphe.
Ampfer, m., Rumex, Oseille.
Ampferkraut, n., same, —
Amphiarthrose, amphiarthrosis, Amphiarthrose.
Amphibie, amphibious animal, Amphibie.
Amphibien, pl., amphibia, *s. Amphibie.*
Amphibienhaft, adj., amphibious, —
Amphibienstein, m., fossil amphibium.
Amphibium, an amphibium, Amphibie.
Ampulle, f., ampulla, Ampoule.
Ampullen, pl., same, *s. Ampoule.*
Amputation, f., amputation, Amputation.
Amputiren, v., to amputate, Amputar.
Amsel, f., Merula vulg., *s. Merle.*
Amselbeere, *Amselkirsche*, f., Rhamnus catharticus, *s. Nerprun.*
Amyelie, f., amyelia, Amyélie.
Amyxie, f., amyxia, Amyxie.
Anacatharse, f., anacatharsis, Anacatharse.
Anagyris, Anagyris, Anagyre.
Anagyris, stinkende, A. fœtida, *s. Anagyre.*
Analepsie, f., analepsis, Analepsie.
Analeptisch, adj., analeptic, Analeptique.
Analogie, analogy, Analogie.
Analogisch, analogical, Analogique.
Analyse, analysis, Analyse.
Analytisch, analytical, Analytique.
Anamnese, recollection, Anamnésie.
Anamnestik, anamnesticks, —
Anamnestisch, adj., anamnestic, Anamnéstique.
Ananaserdbeere, f., Fragaria, Fraisier.
Anandrie, f., Anandria, Anandrie.
Anasarka, anasarca, Anasarque.
Anastomose, f., anastomosis, Anastomose.
Anastomosen der Gefässe, pl., anastomoses of vessels, —
Anastomotisch, adj., anastomotic, Anastomotique.
Anastomotisches Aneurysma, aneurism by anastomosis, *s. Anévrisme.*
Anatom, anatomist, Anatomiste.
Anatomie, anatomy, Anatomie.
Anatomisch, anatomical, Anatomique.
Anatomischer Schriftsteller, anthropographer, Anthropographe.

Anatripsie, f., friction, Anatripsie.
Anatripsologie, anatripsology, Anatripsologie.
Anatriptik, anatriptics, Anatriptique.
Anchove, Engraulis encrasicholus, Anchois.
Anchylosis, falsche, spurious anchylosis, *s. Ankylose.*
Andorn, Marrubium, Marrube.
Andorn, schwarzer, Ballota nigra, —
Andorn, weisser, Marrubium vulgare, —
Androgynisch, adj. andrygynous Androgyne.
Andromanie, f., andromania, Andromanie.
Androphobie, f., androphoby, Androphobie.
Androtomie, f., androtomy, Androtomie.
Anemie, f., deficiency of blood, Anémie.
Anemographie, f., anemography, Anémographie.
Anemometer, m., anemometer, Anémomètre.
Anemone, Anemone, Anémone.
Anemonensubstanz, anemonine, Anémonine.
Anesie, f., remission, Anésie.
Anetisch, adj., anetic, Anétique.
Anetkraut, n., Anethum graveolens, *s. Anet.*
Aneurysma, aneurism, Anévrisme.
Aneurysmatisch, aneurismal, Aneurismal.
Aneurysmatische Venengeschwullst, aneurismal varix, *s. Anévrysme.*
Aneurysmatischer Sack, aneurismal sac, —
Anfall, attack, Attaque.
Anfall einer Krankheit, att. of disease, —
Anfüllung, repletion, Anaplérose.
Anfüllung der Gefässe, fulness of vessels, —
Angeborn, adj., congenital, Congénital.
Angeborner Bruch, cong. hernia, *s. Hernie.*
Angehäuft, aggregate, Agrégé.
Angelband, m., hook, Crochet.
Angelika, Angelica, Angélique.
Angelikwurzel, radix Angelicæ, —
Angelikwurzelextract, extract of —, —
Angelikwurzeltinctur, tincture of—, —
Angesicht, face, Face.
Angewachsen, adnate, Adné.
Angiektasie, dilatation of vessels, Angiectasie.
Angiolog, angiologist, Angéiologiste.
Angiologie, angiology, Angéiologie.
Angiologisch, adj., angiological, Angéiologique.
Angiorrhagie, active hæmorrhage, Angéiorrhagie.
Angiorrhöe, f., passive —, Angéiorrhée.
Angiospermie, f., Angiospermia, Angiospermie.
Angiospermatisch, adj., angiospermous, Angiosperme.
Angiotom, angiotomist, Angiotomiste.
Angiotomie, angiotomy, Angiotomie.
Angorische Ziege, Capra angor., *s.* Chêvre.
Angränzend, contiguous, Contigu.
Angrenzen, contiguity, Contiguité.
Angriff, attack, Attaque.
Angst, anxiety, Adémonie.
Angster, m., Ribes grossularia, *s. Grosscillier.*
Angurie, f., water-melon, *s. Courge.*

Angurken, m., Cucumis sativ., *s. Concombre.*
Angustura, angustura-bark, Angusture.
Angusturaextract, extract of—, —
Angusturarinde, ächte, genuine angustura bark, —
Angusturarinde, unächte oder falsche, spurious —, *s. Brucée.*
Anhaltend, adj., continued, Continent.
Anhaltendes Fieber, continued fever, —
Anhang, appendage, Appendice.
Anhänge, pl., appendages, —
Anhängend, adj., coherent, *s. Cohésion.*
Anhängsel, appendage, Appendice.
Anhäufung, accumulation, Collection.
Animalisch, animal, Animal.
Animalisches Nervensystem, nervous system of animal life, *s. Animal.*
Animebaum, m., Hymenæa, *s. Anime.*
Animegummi, n., gum anime, —
Animeharz, same, —
Anis, m., Pimpinella anisum, Anis.
Anis, gemeiner, same, —
Anisgeist, spirit of anise-seed, —
Anishaltig, adj., anisated, —
Anishaltiger Salmiakgeist, anisated spirit of ammonia, —
Anisknabenkraut, n., Orchis morio, *s. Orchis.*
Anisöl, oil of anise-seed, *s. Anis.*
Anissamen, anise-seed, —
Aniswasser, anise-water, —
Anjovis, *s.* Anchove.
Ankerförmig, anchor-shaped, Ancyroïde.
Ankerwurz, f., root of Acorus calamus, *s. Acore vrai.*
Ankylose, f., *s.* Anchylosis.
Anlage, diathesis, Diathèse.
Anlegung, application, Application.
Anneliden, pl., Annelida, Annelides.
Anomalie, anomaly, Anomalie.
Anomalisch, anomalous, Anomal.
Anonen-Familie, f., Anonaceæ, Anones.
Anorexie, anorexy, Anorexie.
Ansammlung, f., collection, Collection.
Ansatz, excrescence, Epiphyse.
Ansatz eines Beines, epiphysis of a bone, —
Ansauger, m., Echeneis remora, *s. Rémora.*
Anschnitt, notch, Echancrure.
Anschove, *s.* Anchove.
Ansehen, bleifarbenes, a livid look, *s. Face.*
Ansetzen der Blutigel, application of leeches, *s. Application.*
Ansprung, m., crusta lactea, *s. Croute.*
Ansteckend, contagious, Contagieux.
Ansteckende Krankheiten, contagious diseases, —
Ansteckung, contagion, Contagion.
Ansteckungsstoff, m., matter of contagion or infection, miasm, Miasme.
Anstehend, contiguous, Contigu.
Anstossen im Sprechen, stammering, Balbutiement.
Antagonismus, antagonism, Antagonisme.
Antagonist, m., antagonist, Antagoniste.
Anthelix, anthelix, Anthelix.
Anthologie, anthology, Anthologie.
Anthologisch, anthological, Anthologique.
Anthrakometer, anthracometer, Anthracomètre.
Anthrax, m., anthrax, Anthrax.
Anthropiatrik, human medicine, Anthropiatrique.
Anthropograph, anthropographer, Anthropographe.
Anthropographie, anthropography, Anthropographie.
Anthropographisch, anthropographical, Anthropographique.
Anthropometrie, anthropometry, Anthropométrie.
Anthropometrisch, anthropometrical, Anthropométrique.
Anthroponosolog, anthroponosologist, Anthroponosologiste.
Anthroponosologie, anthroponosology, Anthroponosologie.
Anthroponosologisch, anthroponosological, Anthroponosologique.
Anthropophagie, anthropophagy, Anthropophagie.
Anthroposophie, science of man, Anthroposophie.
Anthropotom, anthropotomist, Anthropotomiste.
Anthropotomie, anthropotomy, Anthropotomie.
Anthropotomisch, anthropotomical, Anthropotomique.
Antidot, antidote, Antidote.
Antikachektisch, anti-cachectic, Anti-cachectique.
Antilope, Antilope, Antilope.
Antimon, antimony, Antimoine.
Antimonialisch, adj., antimonial, —
Antimonialische Mittel, antimonials, —
Antimonium, n., antimony, Antimoine.
Antimonoxyd, oxyde of antimony, —
Antimonoxyd—, Antimonoxydul, salzsaures, chloride of antimony, *s. Beurre.*
Antipathie, aversion, Antipathie.
Antipathisch, antipathetic, Antipathique.
Antiscorbutisch, adj., anti-scorbutic, Anti-scorbutique.
Antiscorbutische Mittel, anti-scorbutics, —
Antiseptisch, anti-septic, Antiseptique.
Antisyphilitisch, antisyphilitic, Anti-Syphilitique.
Antlitz, face, Face.
Antlitzblutadern, pl., facial veins, *s. Facial.*
Antlitzdrüsen, pl., facial glands, —
Antlitznerv, facial nerve, —
Antlitzschlagader, äussere, external facial artery, —
Antlitzschl. queere, transverse facial artery, *s. Transversal.*
Anus, m., anus, Anus.
Anwuchs, excrescence, Epiphyse.
Anzeige, indication, Indication.
Anzeigend, adj., indicative, *s. Indication.*
Anzeigung, indication, Indication.
Anziehen, n., adduction, Adduction.

Anziehend, adj., adductor, Adducteur.
Anziehende Mittel, pl., attrahent remedies, *s. Attractif.*
Anziehende, Muskeln, *Anziehmuskeln*, pl., adductor muscles, *s. Adductor.*
Anzieher, n., adductor, Adducteur.
Anziehung, adduction, Adduction.
Aorta, Aorte, aorta, Aorte.
Aorte, absteigende, descending aorta, —
Aorte, aufsteigende, ascending aorta, —
Aortenbogen, m., aortic arch, *s. Arc.*
Aortenentzündung, aortitis, Aortite.
Aortengeflecht, n., aortic plexus.
Aortenherz, m., aortic heart, *s. Cœur.*
Aortenherzkammer, m., aortic ventricle, *s. Aorte.*
Aortenschlitz, m., hiatus aorticus, —
Aortensystem, n., aortic system, —
Aortenventrikel, m., aortic ventricle, —
Aortenweitung, aortic aneurism, Aortévrisme.
Aortenwurzel, f., root of aorta, *s. Bulbe.*
Aortenzwiebel, f., bulb of —, —
Aortisch, adj., aortic, Aortique.
Apanthropie, f., apanthropy, Apanthropie.
Apanthropisch, adj., apanthropic, Apanthropique.
Apathie, apathy, Apathie.
Apathisch, apathetic, Apathique.
Apenbeere, f., Empetrum nigr., *s. Camarine.*
Apepsie, indigestion, Apepsie.
Apeptisch, adj., apeptic, Apeptique.
Apfel, Aepfel, pl., pomum, poma, Pomme.
Apfelbaum, Pyrus malus, Pommier.
Apfelbein, n., malar bone, *s. Malaire.*
Apfelrose, f., Rosa rubiginosa, *s. Rose.*
Aphagie, aphagia, Aphagie.
Aphonie, aphonia, Aphonie.
Aphorism, aphorism, Aphorisme.
Aphoristisch, aphoristic, Aphoristique.
Aphrosyne, f., loss of reason, Aphrosyne.
Aphthe, Aphthen, aphtha, aphthæ, Aphthe.
Aphthenfieber, n., aphthous fever, —
Apocatharsie, f., complete expurgation, Apocatharsie.
Apocenose, f., evacuation, Apocenose.
Apophyse, process, Apophyse.
Apoplektisch, apoplectic, Apoplectique.
Apoplexie, apoplexy, Apoplexie.
Apostem, imposthume, Apostème.
Apostemkraut, n., Scabiosa arvensis, *s. Scabieuse.*
Apostemröhrlein, n., Leontodon taraxacum, *s. Pissenlit.*
Apotheke, apothecary's shop, Apothicairerie.
Apotheker, apothecary, Apothicaire.
Apothekerbuch, n., dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Apothekergras, n., T. repens, *s. Froment.*
Apothekerkunst, pharmacy, Pharmacie.
Apothekerschirling, m., Cicuta virosa, *s. Cicutaire.*
Apothekerschwamm, m., Spongia officinalis, *s. Eponge.*

Apothekerwaare, drug, Drogue.
Apotherapie, apotherapia, Apothérapie.
Apparatus, m., apparatus, Appareil.
Appenbeere, *s.* Apenbeere.
Appetit, m., appetite, Appétit.
Appetit krankhafter, morbid appetite, —
Appetit, mangelnder, defective appetite, Anorexie.
Appetitlosigkeit, loss of appetite, —
Aprikose, apricot, Abricot.
Aprikosenbaum, Prunus armeniaca, —
Aprilblume, f., A. nemorosa, *s. Anemone.*
Aprilmuschel, m., Ostrea varia, *s. Huitre.*
Apsychie, apsychia, Apsychie.
Apyrexie, apyrexia, Apyrexie.
Aquavit, m., brandy, Eau-de-vie.
Arabischer Kaffee, Coffæa arabica, *s. Cafier.*
Arabischer Weihrauch, olibanum, Oliban.
Arabisches Gummi, gum-arabic, Acacia.
Arachniden, pl., Arachnida, *s. Araignée.*
Arbe, f., Pinus cembra, *s. Pin.*
Arbeitsameise, f., working-ant, *s. Fourmi.*
Arbeitsbiene, f., working-bee, *s. Abeille.*
Arbuse, f., Cucurbita citrullus, *s. Courge.*
Arcade, f., arch, Arcade.
Arcanum, n., arcanum, Arcane.
Arcäusbalsam, m., Arcæus' balsam, *s. Baume.*
Arche Noah, Arca Noæ, *s. Arche.*
Archenmuschel, m., Arca, Arche.
Arcorrhagie, f., active hæmorrhage from rectum, Arcorrhagie.
Arcorrhöe, f., passive —, Arcorrhée.
Arekapalme, Areca, Arec.
Argemonröslein, n., Papaver argemone, *s. Pavot.*
Aristolochien, pl., Aristolochiæ, Aristoloches.
Arlsbeere, f., Pyrus torminalis, *s. Poirier.*
Arm, m., arm, Bras.
Armbad, n., *Armbäder*, pl., arm-bath, arm-baths, *s. Bain.*
Armband, epicarpium, Epicarpe.
Armband, n., *Armbänder*, pl., brachial ligaments, *s. Brachial.*
Armbein, humerus, Humérus.
Armblutadern, pl., brachial veins, *s. Brachial.*
Armedill, m., Tormentilla, Tormentille.
Armenanstalt, f., asylum for the poor;
Armenhaus, n., poor-house, *s. Hôpital.*
Armförmig, arm-like, brachiated, Brachié.
Armgeflecht, n., brachial plexus, *s. Brachial.*
Armgeschwullst, brachial swelling, Brachioncose.
Armhöhle, f., arm-pit, Aisselle.
Armmuskel, dreieckiger, Deltoides, Deltoïde.
Armmuskel, dreiköpfiger, Triceps brachii, Triceps.
Armmuskel, innerer, Brachialis internus, *s. Brachial.*
Armmuskel runder, grosser, und kleiner, Teres major, et minor, *s. Rond.*
Armmuskeln, pl., brachial muscles, *s. Brachial.*
Armnerv, m., *Armnerven*, pl., brachial nerve, nerves, —

Armpolyp, m., brachiated polype, *s. Polype.*
Armschiene, f., radius, Radius.
Armschlagader, brachial artery, *s. Brachial.*
Armschlinge, f., arm-sling, Echarpe.
Armspindel, f., radius, Radius.
Arnik, f., Arnica, Arnique.
Aroma, n., aroma, Arome.
Aromatisch, aromatic, Aromatique.
Aromatische Mittel, aromatics, —
Aron, m., Arum, Arum.
Aron, ägyptischer, Calla ethiopica, *s. Arum.*
Aron, eirunder, A. ovatum, —
Arongewächse, pl., Aroideæ, Aroïdes.
Aronsbaum, A. arborescens, *s. Arum.*
Aronstab, *s.* Aron.
Aronswurz, Arum, Arum.
Aronswurz, fleckige, gemeine, A. maculatum, —vulgare, *s. Arum.*
Aronswurz giftige, A. seguinum, —
Arquebusade, f., vulnerary water, *s. Vulnéraire.*
Arromehl, n., arrow-root, farina radicis Marantæ arundinacæ, *s. Farine.*
Arschbacke, f., *Arschbacken*, pl., buttock, buttocks, Fesse.
Arschkratzer, m., ani Scalptor, vel Latissimus dorsi, *s. Dorsal.*
Arschkucke, f., A. pulsatilla, *s. Anemone.*
Arschloch, n., foramen podicis, Anus.
Arschmade, f., Oxyuris vermicularis, *Oxyure.*
Arsenige Säure, arsenious acid, *s. Arsénieux.*
Arsenigsauer, adj., arsenious, —
Arsenigsaure Salze, pl., arsenites, *s. Arsénite.*
Arsenigsaures Ammoniak, arsenite of ammonia, —
Arsenigsaures Kali, arsenite of potass, —
Arsenigsaures Natron, arsenite of soda, —
Arsenik, arsenic, Arsénique.
Arsenikalisch, arsenical, Arsénical.
Arsenikalsalze, pl., arsenical salts, —
Arsenikblumen, pl., *Arsenikalk*, m., *s.* Arsenige Säure.
Arsenikhaltig, adj., arseniated, Arsénié.
Arsenikkonig, m., regulus of arsenic, *s. Regule.*
Arsenikmetall, *s.* Arsenik.
Arsenikoxyd, weisses, white oxyde of arsenic, *s. Arsénic.*
Arseniksäure, f., arsenic acid, *s. Arsénique.*
Arseniksäure, unvolkommene, arsenious acid, *s. Arsénieux.*
Arseniksaure Salze, pl. arseniates, *s. Arséniate.*
Arseniksaures Kali, arseniate of potass, —
Art, f., kind, species, Espèce.
Arterie, artery, Artère.
Arteriographie, f., arteriography, Artériographie.
Arteriologie, f., arteriology, Artériologie.
Arteriotomie, arteriotomy, Artériotomie.
Arterite, f., arteritis, Artérite.
Arthralgie, f., arthralgy, Arthralgie.
Arthritis, f., arthritis, Arthrite.
Arthritisch, adj., arthritic, Arthritique.
Arthritisches Geschwür, arthritic sore, —
Arthrodie, f., arthrodia, Arthrodie.
Arthrokakie, caries of joints, Arthrocace.

Articulation, f., articulation, Articulation.
Artificiel, adj., artificial, Artificiel.
Artikuliren, v., to articulate, Articuler.
Artikulirt, adj., articulated, Articulé.
Artischocke, Cynara, Artichaut.
Artomel, n., cataplasm of bread and honey, Artomel.
Arum, *s.* Aron.
Arzatwurze, f., Atropa mandragora, Mandragore.
Arzenei, Arznei, physic, Médecine.
Arznei bewährte, a specific, *s. Spécifique.*
Arznei gegen das Fieber, fever-medicine, *s. Anti-pyrétique.*
Arznei reinigende, purgative medicine, *s. Cathartique.*
Arznei schmerzstillende, anodyne medicine, *s. Anodyn.*
Arznei wider Gift, antidote, Antidote.
Arznei wider Krämpfe, an antispasmodic, Anti-spasmodique.
Arznei wurmtodtende, anthelminthic medicine, Anthelmintique.
Arzneibereiter, m., apothecary, Apothicaire.
Arzneibereitung, f., pharmacy, Pharmacie.
Arzneibereitungskunst, f., same, —
Arzneibuch, dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Arzneien, pl., medicines, *s.* Arznei.
Arzneien, to physic, take physic, —
Arzneigelahrtheit, gerichtliche, forensic medicine, *s. Médecine.*
Arzneigelehrsamkeit, f., medicine, —
Arzneikugel, f., bolus, Bol.
Arzneikunde, medicine, Médecine.
Arzneiladen, m., apothecary's shop, Apothicairerie.
Arzneimittel, medicinal remedy, Médicament.
Arzneimittellehre, pharmacology, Pharmacologie.
Arzneitrank, medicinal potion, Potion.
Arzneiverkäufer, druggist, *s. Matière.*
Arzneiverschreibung, f., medical prescription, *s. Ordonnance.*
Arzneiverzeichniss, n., dispensatory, Dispensaire.
Arzneiwissenschaft, medical science, Médecine.
Arzneiwissenschaft, gerichtliche, forensic medicine, —
Arzneiwissenschaft, gründliche, oder theoretische, theoretical medicine, —
Arzney- oder Arzneikästchen, druggery, Droguier.
Arzneykiste, medicine-chest, *s. Médicamenteux.*
Arzneykräftig, adj., medicinal, Médicinal.
Arzneypflanzen, pl., medicinal plants, *s. Médicamenteux.*
Arzt, physician, Iatre.
Arzt, chemischer, iatrochemist, *s. Iatrochimique.*
Arzt, herumziehender, charlatan, *s. Empirique.*
Arztfinger, m., ring-finger, *s. Annulaire.*
Arztgebühr, f., *-lohn*, m., physician's fee.

Arztin, female physician, Iatrine.
Asa stinkende, assafœtida, Assafœtida.
Asand, m., Ferula, Férule.
Asand stinkender, F. assa-fœtida, —
Asarkie, f., loss of flesh, Asarcie.
Asarwurz, f., Asarum europœum, *s. Asaret.*
Asch, Asche, f., Salmo thymalus, *s. Saumon.*
Aschbaum, m., Fraxinus, Frêne.
Aschblei, n., bismuth, Bismuth.
Asche, ashes, Cendre.
Aschenflockenblume, f., Centaurea, Centaurée.
Aschfarbig, Aschgrau, ash-coloured, Cendré.
Aschgraue Quecksilbersalbe, quicksilver ointment, *s. Mercure.*
Aschgraues Quecksilberoxyd, grey oxyde of quicksilver, —
Aschicht, Aschig, adj., ashy, Cendré.
Aschlauch, m., Allium ascalonium, Echalote.
Ascites, f., ascites, Ascite.
Asiatischer Elephant, Elephas asiaticus, *s.* Eléphant.
Asitie, f., deficiency of food, Asitie.
Askaride, f., *Askariden*, pl., Ascaris, Ascarides, *s. Ascaride.*
Aspargen, Asparagus, Asperge.
Aspe, f., *Aspenbaum*, m., Populus tremula, *s. Peuplier.*
Aspermie, f., absence of seed.
Asphalt, asphaltum, Asphalte.
Asphaltöl, n., oil of asphaltum, —
Asphyktisch, asphyziated, Asphyxié.
Asphyxie, f., asphyxia, Asphyxie.
Ast, branch, Branche.
Astblätter, pl., branch-leaves, —
Asterie, f., Asterias, Asterie.
Asthenie, asthenia, Asthénie.
Asthma, asthma, Asthme.
Asthmatisch, asthmatic, Asthmatique.
Astragalwurzel, f., radix astragali, *s.*
Astragel, m., Astragalus, Astragale.
Astranz, m., Imperatoria, Impératoire.
Astrolog, astrologer, Astrologue.
Astrologie, astrologie, Astrologie.
Astrologisch, adj., astrological, Astrologique.
Astronom, m., astronomer, Astronome.
Astronomie, f., astronomy, Astronomie.
Ataxie, f., ataxy, Ataxie.
Atechnie, f., defect of offspring, Atechnie.
Athem, respiration, Respiration.
Athem, leichter, free respiration, Eupnée.
Athem, schwerer, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
Athem, stinkender, offensive breath, *s. Fétide.*
Athembar, adj., respirable, Respirable.
Athembarkeit, f., respirability, Respirabilité.
Athemen, Athmen, v., to respire, —
Athemhohlen, respiration, Respiration.
Athemlos, adj., breathless, Anhéleux.
Athemzäpflein, *s.* Athemzünglein.
Athemzug, m., respiration, Respiration.
Athemzünglein, n., epiglottis, Epiglotte.
Athermennig, m., Agrimonia, Aigremoine.
Atheroma, n., atheroma, Athérôme.
Athmungswerkzeuge, pl., respiratory organs, *s. Respiration.*

Atlas, atlas, Atlas.
Atlasbeere, f., Pyrus torminalis, *s. Poirier.*
Atmidometer, m., atmidometer, Atmidomètre.
Atmosphäre, atmosphere, Atmosphère.
Atmosphärisch, atmospheric, Atmosphérique.
Atmosphärische Erscheinung, atmospherical phenomenon, —
Atmosphärologie, atmospherology, Atmosphérologie.
Atocie, f., sterility, Atocie.
Atom, atom, Atome.
Atomisch, *Atomistisch*, atomic, Atomique.
Atonie, atony, Atonie.
Atonisch, atonic, Atonique.
Atonische Beschaffenheit, atonic state, —
Atonisches Geschwür, atonic sore, —
Atresie, f., imperforation, Atrésie.
Atrophie, atrophy, Atrophie.
Atrophisch, adj., atrophied, Atrophié.
Atropine, f., *Atropium*, n., atropine, *s. Belladonne.*
Atter, f., Vipera communis, *s. Vipère.*
Atypie, f., irregularity, *s. Atypique.*
Atypisch, atypical, —
Auerhahn, m., Tetrao urogallus.
Auerochs, m., Bos urus, *s. Bœuf.*
Aufblähen des Leibes, meteorism, *s.*
Aufblähung, f., meteorism, Meteorisme.
Aufblähungen, pl., Efflorescentiæ, Elevures.
Aufblühen, flowering, Efflorescence.
Aufbrausen, effervescence, Effervescence.
Aufbrausend, effervescent, Effervescent.
Aufbrechen einer Knospe, exgemmation.
Aufgeblasen, adj., inflated, *s. Enflure.*
Aufgegossen, adj., infused, *s. Infusion.*
Aufgegossene Oele, pl., infused oils, —
Aufgerollt, adj., obvolute, Obvolute.
Aufgeschwellung, tumefaction, Tuméfaction.
Aufgeschwollen, adj., tumefied, —
Aufguss, affusion, Enchyme.
Aufguss, infusion, Infusion.
Aufgusthierchen, pl., Infusoria, Infusoires.
Aufhängeband, suspensory ligament, *s. Suspensoire.*
Aufhängeb. der Leber, suspensory ligament of the liver, —
Aufhängeb. der Milz, —of the spleen, —
Aufhängeb. der Ruthe, —of the penis, —
Aufhäufung, f., *s.* Anhäufung.
Aufheber, levator, Releveur.
Aufheber des Ohrs, Attollens auriculæ, *s. Elévateur.*
Aufhebermuskeln, pl., levator muscles, —
Aufkochen, ebullition, Ebullition.
Aufliegend, adj., incumbent, Incumbant.
Auflösbar, soluble, Soluble.
Auflösbarkeit, solubility, Solubilité.
Auflösen, v., to dissolve, *s. Dissolution.*
Auflösend, aperitive, Ecphractique.
Auflösende Mittel, pl., aperient remedies, —
Auflöslich, *s.* Auflösbar.

Auflöslichkeit, s. Auflösbarkeit.
Auflösung, dissolution, Dissolution.
Auflösungsmittel, menstruum, Menstrue.
Aufpasser, m., Carabus inquisitor, s. *Carabiens.*
Aufplatzend, adj., dehiscent, Déhiscent.
Aufrechtstehend, adj., standing erect, Dressé.
Aufreiben, attrition, Attrition.
Aufreissend, adj., s. Aufplatzend.
Aufrichter, m., erector muscle, Erecteur.
Aufscharfung der Haut, excoriation, Excoriation.
Aufschnitt, m., cleft, Incisure.
Aufschwellen, n., Aufschwellung, tumefaction, Tuméfaction.
Aufsieden, s. Aufkochen.
Aufspringend, adj., s. Aufplatzend.
Aufsprossen, v., to shoot out, s. *Bourgeon.*
Aufsprossling, m., a shoot, or sprout, —
Aufsteigen der Mutter, suffocatio uterina, s. *Suffocation.*
Aufsteigende Aorte, s. Aorte.
Aufsteigender Bauchmuskel, Obliquus ascendens abdominis, s. *Oblique.*
Aufsteigender Halsmuskel, m., Cervicalis ascendens vel descendens, s. *Cervical.*
Aufstossen, Aufstossen des Magens, eructation, —from the stomach, Eructation.
Aufstossen, saures, acid —, Oxyrégmie.
Aufwallung, f., orgasm, Orgasme.
Aufwärtsgekrümmt, adj., bent upwards.
Aufzieher, m., s. Anzieher.
Augapfel, Augäpfel, pl., eye-ball, -balls, s. *Globe.*
Augapfelentzündung, inflammation of the eye-ball, Ophthalmite.
Auge, Augen, pl., eye, eyes, Oeil.
Auge blaues, blue or black eye, Hyposphagme.
Auge doppeltes, bandage for both eyes, Binocle.
Auge einfaches, — for one eye, Monocle.
Auge in Gewächsen, young bud, s. *Bourgeon.*
Auge kleines, eyelet, Ocelle.
Augenabscess, m., abscess of eye, s. *Abcès.*
Augenader, f., *Augenadern*, pl., ophthalmic vein, veins, s. *Ophthalmique.*
Augenapfellähmung, paralysis of the muscles of —, Ophthalmoplégie.
Augenapfelvorfall, prolapsus of —, Ophthalmoptose.
Augenarterie, ophthalmic artery, s. *Ophthalmique.*
Augenarzenei, f., collyrium, Collyre.
Augenarzt, oculist, Oculiste.
Augenarztin, f., female oculist, —
Augenbad, n., eye-bath, s. *Bain.*
Augenbecken, eye-basin, s. *Bassin.*
Augenbeschreibung, ophthalmography, Ophthalmographie.
Augenbewegender Nerv, m., nervus oculomotorius, s. *Nerf.*
Augenblutadern, pl., s. Augenadern.
Augenblutfluss, m., ophthalmorrhage, Ophthalmorrhagie.
Augenblüthe, f., Anagallis arv., s. *Mouron.*
Augenbogen, m., iris of the eye, Iris.
Augenbraue, Augenbrauen, pl., s. Augenbraune.
Augenbrauenrunzler, Corrugator supercilii, s. *Sourcilier.*
Augenbraune, Augenbraunen, pl., eyebrow, eye-brows, Sourcil.
Augenbraunenbogen, —bögen, pl., superciliary arch, —arches, s. *Sourcilier.*
Augenbraungegend, f., superciliary region, —
Augenbruch, ophthalmocele, Ophthalmocèle.
Augenbutter, m., secretion of the Meibomian glands, s. *Palpébral.*
Augendeckel, m., eye-preserver.
Augendienst, m., s. Augentrost.
Augendouche, f., affusion of the eye with a stream of water, s. *Douche.*
Augeneiterung, f., suppuration of the eye, s. Augenabscess.
Augenentzündung, ophthalmy, ophthalmitis, Ophthalmie, Ophthalmite.
Augenfell, n., pterygium, Onglet.
Augenfell, flügelförmiges, same, Ptérygion.
Augenfell weisses, s. Augenfleck.
Augenfeuchtigkeit, glaserne, vitreous humour of the eye, s. *Humeur.*
Augenfeuchtig. krystalline, crystal. —, —
Augenfeuchtig. wässerige, aqueous —, —
Augenfisch, m., Blennius superciliaris, s. *Sourcilieux.*
Augenfleck weisser, albugo, Albugo.
Augenfluss, ophthalmorrhœa, Ophthalmorrhée.
Augengeschwullst, tumefaction of the eye, Ophthalmoncie.
Augenhalter, ophthalmostate, Ophthalmostate.
Augenhaut, f., *Augenhäute*, pl., membrane, membranes of the eye, s. Oeil.
Augenhaut, ungenannte, sclerotic membrane —, s. *Innominé.*
Augenhäutchen, angewachsenes, conjunctiva oculi, Conjonctive.
Augenhäutchen weisses, tunica albuginea oculi, s. *Albuginé.*
Augenheilkunde, ophthalmic medicine, Ophthalmiatrie.
Augenheraustreten, protrusion of the eye, Ecpiesme.
Augenhöhle, orbit of the eye, Orbite.
Augenhöhlen, pl., orbits, —
Augenhöhlenloch, vorderes und hinteres, ant. and post. orbitar hole, s. *Orbitaire.*
Augenhöhlenlöcher, innere, internal orbitary foramina, —
Augenhöhlennerv, orbitar nerve, —
Augenhöhlenschlagader, orbitar artery, —
Augenhöhlentheil, orbitar portion of frontal bone, —
Augenkammer, Augenkammern, pl., chamber —, chambers of eye, s. *Chambre.*
Augenkammer, vordere und hintere, anterior and posterior chamber —, —

Augenknoten, ophthalmic ganglion, *s. Ophthalmique.*
Augenkrankenanstalt, eye-infirmary, —
Augenkrankheit, Augenkrankheiten, pl., ophthalmic disease,—diseases, —
Augenkrankheitslehre, ophthalmonosology, Ophthalmonosologie.
Augenkratzer, eye-scarificator, Ophthalmoxystre.
Augenkraut, n., Paris quadr., *s. Parisette.*
Augenkrebs, cancer of the eye, Ophthalmocarcinôme.
Augenkreis, m., *s.* Augenhöhle.
Augenlehre, ophthalmology, Ophthalmologie.
Augenleiden, n., *s.* Augenkrankheit.
Augenlid, Augenlied, Augenlider, Augenlieder, pl., eye-lid, -lids, Paupière.
Augenlied, drittes oder *inneres*, third or internal eye-lid, *s. Clignotant.*
Augenlied, oberes, und unteres, superior and inferior —, Paupière.
Augenliedband, Augenliedbänder, pl., palpebral ligament,—ligaments, *s. Palpébral.*
Augenliedbogen, m., arcus palpebralis, —
Augenlieddrüse, f., *Augenlieddrüsen*, pl., palpebral glands, —
Augenlieddrüsenentzündung, f., inflammation of —, —
Augenliederentzündung, inflammation of the eyelids, Blépharite.
Augenliedergeschwulst, swelling of —, Blépharoncose.
Augenliederkrampf, m., spasm of —, —
Augenliederödem, œdema of —, Blépharœdème.
Augenliederschlaffung, f., relaxation of—, —
Augenliederschleimfluss, puriform discharge from —, Blépharophthalmie.
Augenliedertripper, gonorrhœal blepharophthalmy, —
Augenliedervorfall, m., falling-down of the superior eyelid, Blépharoptose.
Augenliederzusammenwachsung, f., adhesion of eyelids, Ankyloblépharon.
Augenliedhaare, n. pl., *s.* Augenwimpern.
Augenliedknorpel, Augenliedknorpeln, pl., tarsal cartilages, *s. Tarse.*
Augenliedlähmung, f., paralysis of the eyelid, Blépharoplégie.
Augenliednerv, -nerven, pl., palpebral nerve, nerves, *s. Palpébral.*
Augenliedrand, m., *Augenliedränder*, pl., margin—, margins of eye-lids, —
Augenliedschlagader, Augenliedschlagadern, pl., palpebral artery,—arteries, —
Augenliedschlagader, obere und untere, superior and inferior —, —
Augenliedschliesser, Orbicularis palpebrarum, —
Augenliedsumkehrung, ectropium, Ectropion.
Augenliedvene, f., palpebr. vein, *s. Palpébral.*
Augenmesser, ophthalmometer, Ophthalmomètre.
Augenmittel, pl., ophthalmic remedies, *s. Ophthalmique.*
Augenmittellehre, f., doctrine of —, —
Augenmuskel, m., muscle of the eye, —
Augenmuskel, abziehender, abductor muscle —, *s. Abducteur.*
Augenmuskel, anziehender, adductor muscle —, *s. Adducteur.*
Augenmuskel, hinunterziehende, depressor muscle —, *s. Abaisseur.*
Augenmuskeln gerade, pl., straight muscles of —, *s. Droit.*
Augenmuskelnerv, äusserer, nervus oculomuscul. externus, *s. Nerf.*
Augenmuskelnerv, gemeinschaftlicher, nervus oculomotorius, —
Augenmuskelnerv, oberer, nervus patheticus, —
Augenmuskelschlagadern, pl., arteriæ musculares oculi, *s. Musculaire.*
Augennerv, ophthalmic nerve, *s. Ophthalmique.*
Augenring, m., *s.* Augenbogen.
Augensalbe, f., eye-salve, *s. Ophthalmique.*
Augenschlagader, f., *s.* Augenarterie.
Augenschleimfluss, ophthalmoblennorrhœa, Ophthalmoblénorrhée.
Augenschmerz, ophthalmodynia, Ophthalmodynie.
Augenschwamm, m., Spongia oculata, *s. Eponge.*
Augenschwarz, n., pigmentum nigrum oculi, Pigmentum, ou Vernis, noir.
Augenspalte, f., fissure of the eye-lids, *s. Paupière.*
Augenspiegel, m., spec. oculi, *s. Speculum.*
Augenstein, weisser, white vitriol, *s. Vitriol.*
Augenstern, m., pupil of the eye, Pupille.
Augensternerweiterung, f., dilatation of —,
Augentheriak, m., *s.* Augenwurzel.
Augentrockenheit, f., xerophthalmia, Xérophthalmie.
Augentrost, Euphrasia, Euphraise.
Augenvorfall, exophthalmy, Exophthalmie
Augenwasser, n., liquid collyrium, *s. Collyre.*
Augenweh, n., *s.* Augenkrankheit.
Augenwimper, -wimpern, pl., eye-lash, -lashes, Cil.
Augenwimpernausfallen, *s.* Ausfallen.
Augenwinkel, angle of the eye, *s. Angle.*
Augenwinkel, äusserer und innerer, external and internal angle —, *s. Canthe.*
Augenwinkelgeschwulst, f., *s.* Enkanthis.
Augenwinkelgeschwür, ulceration in the great angle —, Ægilops.
Augenwurzel, f., Valeriana offic., *s. Valériane.*
Augenzahn, -zähne, pl., eye-tooth, -teeth, *s. Oeillière.*
Augstein, m., *s.* Bernstein.
Augustbilz, m., Boletus luteus, *s. Bolet.*
Augusthafer, m., Avena sativa, *s. Avoine.*
Augustnuss, f., Corylus avell., Noisettier.
Augustpflaume, f., P. insititia, *s. Prunier.*
Auripigment, n., orpiment, Orpiment.
Ausarbeitung, elaboration, Elaboration.

Ausart, f., aberration, Aberration.
Ausarten, to degenerate, Abatardir.
Ausartung, degeneration, Abatardissement.
Ausathmen, *s.* Ekpnoë.
Ausathmung, expiration, Expiration.
Ausbrechend, eruptive, Eruptif.
Ausbreitung, f., *s.* Ausdehnung.
Ausbruch, m., *s.* Ausschlag.
Ausbrüten, v., to hatch, *s.*
Ausbrütung, incubation, Incubation.
Auscultation, f., auscultation, Auscultation.
Ausdampfen, v., *s.* Ausdünsten.
Ausdämpfende Gefässe, exhaling vessels, *s. Exhalant.*
Ausdampfung, f., *s.* Ausdünstung.
Ausdehnbar, adj., extensible, *s.*
Ausdehnbarkeit, extensibility, Extensibilité.
Ausdehnsam, expansible, Expansible.
Ausdehnsamkeit, expansibility, Expansibilité.
Ausdehnung, extension, Extension.
Ausdehnung des Herzens, diastole of the heart, *s. Diastole.*
Ausdunstbar, adj., evaporable, *s.*
Ausdunsten, Ausdünsten, v., to evaporate, exhale, Evaporer.
Ausdünstung, Ausdünstungen, pl., evaporation, transpiration, Evaporation.
Ausdünst. verhinderte oder unterdrückte, obstructed or suppressed perspiration,—
Auseinanderfahrend, divergent, Divergent.
Auseinandergebreitet, adj., *s.* Ausgebreitet.
Auseinanderlaufen, diverg., Divergence.
Auseinanderlaufend, *s.* Auseinanderfahrend
Ausfall, m., fall, Chute, Descente.
Ausfall der Gebärmutter, prolapsus uteri, Hystéroptose.
Ausfallen, n., shedding, Chute.
Ausfallen der Augenbraunen, shedding of the eye-brows, —
Ausfallen der Augenwimpern, — of the eye-lashes, Ptilose.
Ausfallen der Haare, — of the hair.
Ausfluss, flux, Ecoulement.
Ausforschung, exploration, Exploration.
Ausführend, excretory, Excréteur.
Ausführende Gefässe, excretory vessels,—
Ausführgang, m., excretory duct, —
Ausführgang der grossen Magendrüse, excret. duct of pancreas, *s. Pancréas.*
Ausführung, *s.* Ausleerung.
Ausgang, m., egress, outlet, Issue.
Ausgebreitet, diffuse, diffused, Diffus.
Ausgebreitetes Aneurysma, diffused Aneurism, *s. Anévrisme.*
Ausgefressen, adj., corroded, *s. Corrosion.*
Ausgehöhlt, adj., excavated, *s. Excavation.*
Ausgelesene Manna, picked manna, *s.* Manne.
Ausgeprest, adj., expressed, *s. Expression.*
Ausgepreste Krautersäfte, pl., expressed juices of plants, *s. Ecpiesme.*
Ausgepreste Oele, expressed oils, *s. Huile.*
Ausgeründert, Ausgeschnitten, adj., emarginate, Emarginé.

Ausgetreten, extravasated, Extravasé.
Ausgetretenes Blut, extravasated blood,—
Ausgezackt, adj., crenated, Créné.
Ausgiessung, effusion, Effusion.
Ausguss, m., same, —
Aushauen, *s.* Ausschneiden.
Ausheimisch, adj., *s.* Ausländisch.
Auskernen, v., to enucleate, *s.*
Auskernung, f., enucleation, Enucléation.
Ausländisch, exotic, Exotique.
Ausleerende Mittel, evacuant remedies, *s.*
Ausleerung, evacuation, Evacuation.
Auslöschung, extinction, Extinction.
Auslosemesser, excisor-knife, Eccopeus.
Auspressen, expression, Expression.
Ausräuchern, n., *s.* Beräuchern.
Ausreinigend, eccathartic, Eccathartique.
Ausreissen der Polypen, extirpation of polypi, *s. Extirpation.*
Ausrenken, dislocation, Exarthrème.
Ausrottbar, adj., extirpable, *s.*
Ausrottung, extirpation, Extirpation.
Ausrottung der Hoden, extirpatio testis, —
Ausrupfen der Haare, depilation, *s. Ectillotique.*
Aussatz, leprosy, Lépre.
Aussatz, griechischer, lepra Græcorum,—
Aussatz, weisser, lepra alphos, —
Aussatzig, adj., leprous, Lépreux.
Aussauger, m., *s.* Schmarotzerpflanze.
Ausschälen, v., to decorticate, *s.*
Ausschälung, f., decortication, Decortication.
Ausschlag, eruption, Eruption.
Ausschl. der Haut, cutaneous eruption, —
Ausschlag kleienartiger, furfuraceous eruption, *s. Furfuracé.*
Ausschlagenlehre, exanthematology, *s. Exanthème.*
Ausschlagfieber, n., eruptive fever, *s. Eruptive.*
Ausschlagmilbe, f., S. scabiei, *s. Sarcopte.*
Ausschliessung, excision, Excision.
Ausschneiden, same, Eccope.
Ausschneidung, f., same, —
Ausschnitt, notch, Echancrure.
Ausschwitzen, exsudation, Exsudation.
Aussehen übles, bad countenance, *s.* Face.
Ausseres—*s.* Aeusseres—Ohr.
Ausserste, extremity, Extremité.
Aussonderungslehre, eccrinology, Eccrinologie.
Ausspannung, f., extension, Extension.
Ausspeien, Ausspeyen, exspuition, Exspuition.
Aussprache, schwere, difficult enunciation, Dysphonie.
Ausspritzung, ejaculation, Ejaculation.
Aussprossen, v., to sprout, *s.*
Aussprössling, m., sprout or bud, Bourgeon.
Aussprossung, f., budding, Bourgeonnement.
Ausspülung, f., gargling, Gargarisme.
Ausstopfen, obstruction, Emphraxie.
Ausstopfend, obstruent, Emphractique.
Ausstopfendes Mittel, an obstr. remedy,—

Ausstrecken, v., to extend, *s.*
Ausstreckende Muskeln, extensor muscles, *s. Extenseur.*
Ausstrecker der Zeigefingers, Indicator,—
Ausstreckmuskeln, pl., *s.* Ausstreckende.
Ausstreckung, f., extension, Extension.
Aussüssen, edulcoration, Edulcoration.
Aussüssung, f., *s.* Abwachsung.
Auster, Ostrea, Huitre.
Auster-Familie, f., die Austern, Ostraceæ, Ostracés.
Austerschale, oyster-shell, *s. Huitre.*
Austerschalen, präparirte, pl., prepared oyster-shells, —
Austerschwamm, m., A. ostreatus, *s. Agaric.*
Austerstein, m., fossil oyster, Ostracite.
Austreibend, expulsive, Expulsif.
Austreibung, expulsion, Expulsion.
Austreten, n., Austretung, extravasation, Extravasation.
Austreten der Säfte, extravas. of fluids, —
Austrocknend, desiccative, Dessiccatif.
Austrocknendes Mittel, desiccat. remedy, —
Austrocknung, desiccation, Dessiccation.
Ausweichung, f., displacement, Ectopie.
Ausweichung der Wirbelsaule, deviation of the vertebral column.
Ausweichungen, pl., *s.* Ektopien.
Auswendig, adj., exterior, Extérieur.
Auswendiges—s. Aeusseres—*Ohr.*
Auswitterung, efflorescence, Efflorescence.
Auswuchs, Auswüchse, pl., excrescence, excrescences, Excroissance.
Auswuchs, hornartiger, horn-like excrescence, Kératiase.
Ausw., schwammiger der harten Hirnhaut, fungous excrescence of dura mater, *s. Fongosité.*
Ausw. am Zahnfleisch, epulis, Epulide.
Auswurf, Auswürfe, pl., excrement, excrements, Excrement.
Auswurf, expectoration, Expectoration.
Auswurf befördernd, adj., expectorant, Expectorant.
Auswurf befördernde Mittel, pl., expectorant remedies, —
Auszehrend, consumptive, Consomptif.
Auszehrende Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Auszehrung, f., wasting, Marasme.
Ausziehung, extraction, Extraction.
Ausziehung des Steines beim Steinschnitt, extract. of the stone in lithotomy, —
Autemesie, f., autemesia, Autemesie.
Autokratie, f., autocracy, Autocratie.
Automat, automaton, Automate.
Automatisch, automatic, Automatique.
Autopsie, f., autopsy, Autopsie.
Autoptisch, autoptical, Autoptique.
Axe, f., *s.* Achse.
Axe, vertebra dentata, Axis.
Azarolbaum, m., Cratægus azarolus.
Azederach, Melia azed., Azéderach.
Azoodynamie, azoodynamia, Azoodynamie.
Azot, azote, Azote.
Azotisch, adj., azotic, Azotique.
Azotsäure, f., azotic acid, —

B.

Baben, Bäberen, Cucurbita pepo, *s. Courge.*
Baberesche, f., Populus tremula, *s. Peuplier.*
Bachblume, f., Caltha palustris, *s. Souci.*
Bachbungen, n., Veronica beccabunga, Beccabunga.
Bachkrebs, m., *s.* Flusskrebs.
Bachkresse, f., *s.* Wasserkresse.
Bachweide, Salix helix, *s. Saule.*
Backaliau, Backeljau, m., *s.* Gabeljau.
Backe, Backen, pl., cheek, cheeks, Joue.
Backen- oder Bakkenbart, whisker, Moustache.
Backenbein, Backenknochen, n., *s.* Jochbein.
Backenblasen, pl., sacculi buccales, *s. Ventricule.*
Backendrüse, f., *Backendrüsen*, pl., buccal gland, — glands, *s. Buccal.*
Backenmuskel, Buccinator, Buccinateur.
Backenmuskelnerv, m. nerv. buccinatorius, —
Backennerven, pl., nervi buccales vel faciales medii, *s. Buccal.*
Backenschlagader, f., buccal artery, —
Backentasche, f., *-taschen*, pl., cheek-pouch, -pouches, Abajoue.
Backenwunde, f., wound of the cheek, *s. Plaie.*
Backenzahn, -zähne, pl., molar tooth, — teeth, *s. Dent.*
Backenzungenmuskel, m., Myloglossus, Myloglosse.
Bad, Bäder, pl., bath, baths, Bain.
Bad, heisses, warmes, hot, warm bath, —
Bad, kaltes, laues, cold, tepid, bath, —
Bad, stärkendes, strengthening bath, —
Badecur, treatment of diseases by baths, —
Badekappe, f., bathing cap, —
Badekunst, art of employing baths, —
Bademeister, m., keeper of baths, —
Bademutter, f., midwife, Accoucheuse.
Baden, n., bathing, balneation, *s. Bain.*
Badeschwamm, m., Spongia officinalis, *s. Eponge.*
Badestube, f., bathing-room, balneary, *s. Bain.*
Badezeit, n., bathing-season, —
Badian, Illicium anisatum, *s. Badiane.*
Badkopf, n., *s.* Schröpkopf.
Bähung, fomentation, Fomentation.
Bähungen heisse, pl., hot fomentations, —
Bähungen, kalte, pl., cold fomentations, —
Balänopter, Balænoptera, *s. Baleine.*
Balanorrhagie, hæmorrhage from glans penis, Balanorrhagie.
Balanorrhoe, f., *s.* Eichelschleimfluss.
Balanzierstange, f., *-stangen*, pl., halter, halteres, Balancier.

Baldrian, Valeriana, Valériane.
Baldrian, gewöhnlicher, V. officinalis, —
Baldrianextract, extract of valerian, —
Baldrianextract, kaltbereitetes, cold-prepared extract of —, —
Baldrianöl, oil of valerian, —
Baldriantinctur, tincture of —, —
Baldriant., ätherische, ethereal tinct. of —, —
Baldriant., ammoniumhaltige, ammoniated tincture of —, —
Baldriant., gesäuerte, acid tinct. of —, —
Baldrianwasser, valerian-water, —
Balg, glume, Glume.
Balggeschwulst, f., encysted tumour, *s. Enkysté.*
Balggeschwulst breiartige, f., atheroma, Athérome.
Balggeschwulst, seröse, encysted tumour, containing serum, —
Bälglein, n., little glume, Glumelle.
Balken, m., corpus callosum, *s. Calleux.*
Balkenknie, f., genu corporis callosi, —
Balkennath, f., raphe corp. callosi, *s. Raphé.*
Balkenschlagader, f., arteria corp. callosi, *s. Calleux.*
Balkenschnabel, m., rostrum corp. callosi, —
Balkenstamm, m., truncus corp. callosi, —
Balkenstrahlung, f., radiatio corp. callosi, —
Balkenwulst, m., splenium corp. callosi, —
Balkenzange, f., forceps corp. callosi, —
Ballen des Daumens, ball of the thumb, *s. Thénar.*
Ballen des kleinen Fingers, — of the little finger, —
Ballenkraut, n., Plantago major, *s. Plantain.*
Ballotte, f., Ballota, Ballote.
Balneographie, f., description of baths, *s. Bain.*
Balneotechnik, f., art of employing —, —
Balsam, m., balsam, Baume.
Balsam, Peruvianischer, Peruv. balsam, —
Balsam von Tolu, balsam of Tolu, —
Balsamapfel, Momordica, Momordique.
Balsambaum, m., Copaifera, Copayer.
Balsambaum, gewöhnlicher, C. officinalis, —
Balsamduft, m., balsamic odour, *s. Balsamique.*
Balsamespe, f., *s.* Balsampappel.
Balsamine, f., *Balsamkraut*, n., Impatiens, Balsamine.
Balsamisch, balsamic, Balsamique.
Balsamische Arzneimittel, pl., balsamic medicines, —
Balsamkraut, wildes, noli-me-tangere, —
Balsampappel, Populus balsam., *s. Peuplier.*
Balsampflanze, f., Amyris, Balsamier.
Balsamrose, f., Rosa eglanteria, *s. Rosier.*
Balsamstrauch, Amyris opobalsamum, *s. Balsamier.*
Balsamtanne, f., Pinus balsamea, *s. Sapin.*
Bambusrohr, Bambusa arundin., Bambou.
Bananasfeige, f., Musa sapient., *s. Bananier.*
Band, Bänder, pl., ligament, Ligament.
Band des Augensterns, ciliary —, *s. Ciliaire.*
Band des Eichels, frænum, frænulum, penis.
Band, Fallopisches, Fallopian or Poupart's ligament, *s. Ligament.*

Bande, *s.* Binde.
Bande, kleine, small band, Bandelette.
Bänder des Gehirns, commissures of the brain, *s. Commissure.*
Bänderlehre, syndesmology Syndesmologie.
Bandförmig, *s.* Bandiert.
Bandhaft, f., syndesmosis, Syndesmose.
Bandiert, fasciated, Fascié.
Bandirung, f., fasciatio, Bandage.
Bandwurm, Tænia, Ténia.
Bandw. breiter, *s* Grubenkopf.
Bandw., kurzgliedrichter, T. vulgaris, *s. Ténia.*
Bandw., langgliedrichter, T. solium, —
Bangenkraut, Bangkraut, n., Conium maculatum, *s. Ciguë.*
Bangigkeit, f., anxiety, Anxiété.
Bank, f., bench, Banc.
Bansen, m., *s.* Pansen.
Bär, m., *Bären*, f., Ursus, Ours.
Barbadoes-Schenkel, m., Barbadoes-leg, Eléphantope.
Barbarischer Wurmsamen, semen-contra, Semen-contra.
Barbe, Barbele, *s.* Flussbarbe.
Barbiermesser, n., razor, Rasoir.
Bärenbeere, Arbutus uva ursi, *s. Arbousier.*
Bärendreck, m., Rubus cæsius, *s. Ronce.*
Bärenfackel, f., *Bärenkraut*, n., Verbascum thapsus, Bouillon-blanc.
Bärenfett, n., bear's-grease, *s. Graisse.*
Bärenfuss, f., Helleb. fœtidus, *s. Hellébore.*
Bärenklau, Acanthus, Acanthe.
Bärenknoblauch, Bärenlauch, Bärlauch, m., Allium ursinum, *s. Ail.*
Bärenrobbe, f., Phoca ursina, *s. Phoque.*
Bärentraube, *s.* Bärenbeere.
Bärentraubenblätter, pl., folia uvæ ursi, —
Bärenwurzel, f., *s.* Bärenklau.
Baria, f., *s.* Baryt.
Bärklee, m., *s.* Stein- oder Honigklee.
Bärlapp, *Bärlappen*, m., Lycopodium, Lycopode.
Bärmutter, f., *s.* Gebärmutter.
Baromakrometer, baromacrometer, Baromacromètre.
Barometer, barometer, Baromètre.
Barometrisch, adj., barometrical, Barométrique.
Bars, Bärsh, Barsch, Perca, Perche.
Bart, beard, Barbe.
Bart am Getreide, awn in grain, Barbe.
Bartfaden, m., *Bartfäden*, pl., cirrhus, cirrhi, Barbillon.
Barthafer, m., Avena fatua, *s. Avoine.*
Bartig, bearded, Barbu.
Bartlos, beardless, Imberbe.
Bartnuss, f. Corylus avellana, *s. Coudrier.*
Bartspitze, -spitzen, pl., palpus, palpi, Palpe.
Bärwinde, f., Convolvulus sepium, *s. Liseron.*
Bärwinkel, m., Vinca major, *s. Pervenche.*
Barylalie, f., barylalia, *s. Baryphonie.*
Baryt, n., *Baryterde*, f., Baryta, *s. Barium.*
Baryt, salzsaurer, oder *salzsaures*, muriate of baryta, —

Barytum, n., barium, Barium.
Baryumoxyd, n., oxide of barium, *s.* Baryt.
Baryumoxyd, salzsaures, s. Baryt, salzsaurer.
Barzenkraut, n., Cicuta virosa, *s. Cicutaire.*
Basilararterie, f., basilar artery, *s. Basilaire.*
Basilarvene, f., basilar vein, —
Basilicken, Basilienkraut, Ocymum basilicum, *s. Basilic.*
Basilicum, Basilikum, Ocymum, Basilic.
Basilicumsalbe, f., basilicum, Basilicon.
Basilisk, m., Basiliscus amboinensis, —
Basis, basis, Base.
Basisch, adj., basal, Basique.
Bast, liber, Liber.
Bastardakorus, m., Iris pseud., Acore faux.
Bastardfasan, m., Phasianus colchicus hybridus, *s. Faisan.*
Bastardmohn, m., Papaver hybrid., *s. Pavot.*
Bastardpflanze, f., hybrid plant, *s. Hybride.*
Bataten, m., Convolvulus batatas, *s. Liseron.*
Batatenwinde, f., same, —
Batatte, f., root of C. batatas, —
Batenike, f., Betonika, Bétoine.
Bathengel, Teucrium chamædrys, *s. Germandrée.*
Batrachier, Batracier, Batraciæ, Batraciens.
Bau, Bauen, pl., structure, Structure.
Bauch, belly, Abdomen.
Bauchabscess, m., abdominal abscess, *s. Abdominal.*
Bauchaorte, f., abdominal aorta, —
Bauchaortengeflecht, n., abd. aortic plexus, —
Bauchbeschau, f., *s.* Abdominoskopie.
Bauchbinde gerade, f., fascia recta abdominis, *s. Fascie.*
Bauchbinde, queere, fascia transversalis —, —
Bauchblasenschnitt, m., hypogastric cystotomy, *s. Hypogastrique.*
Bauchbruch, abdominal hernia, *s. Hernie.*
Bauchdeckenschlagader, obere, superior epigastric artery, branch of internal mammary, *s. Mammaire.*
Bauchdeckenschl. untere, lower—common —epigastric —, *s. Epigastrique.*
Bauchdeckenvene, f., epigastric vein, —
Bauchdrüse, f., *-drüsen*, pl., abdominal gland, glands, *s. Glande.*
Baucheuter, pl., abdom. mammæ, *s. Mamelle.*
Bauchfell, peritonæum, Péritoine.
Bauchfellabscess, m., peritoneal abscess, *s. Péritonéal.*
Bauchfellbänder, pl., peritoneal ligaments, —
Bauchfellentzündung, peritonitis, Péritonite.
Bauchfellsack, m., peritoneal sack, *s. Sac.*
Bauchflosse, -flossen, pl., ventral fin, fins, *s. Nageoire.*
Bauchfluss, diarrhœa, Diarrhée.
Bauchgeflecht, n., *Bauchgeflechte*, pl., plexus abdominalis, — abdominales, *s. Plexus.*
Bauchgegend, f., abdom. region, *s. Abdominal.*
Bauchgegend, obere, mittlere, untere, superior, middle, inferior abdom. region, —
Bauchgrimmen, n., gripes, Colique.
Bauchhöhle, peritoneal cavity, *s. Péritonéal.*
Bauchig, adj., ventricose, Ventru.
Bauchmuskel, -muskeln, pl., abdominal muscle, muscles, *s. Abdominal.*
Bauchmuskel, gerader, Rectus abdominis, *s. Droit.*
Bauchmuskel, queerer, Transversalis abdominis, *s. Transversal.*
Bauchmuskel, schräger äusserer, Obliquus externus abdominis, *s. Oblique.*
Bauchmuskel, schräger innerer, Obliquus internus abdominis, —
Bauchmuskelscheide, f., sheath of Rectus abdominis, *s. Droit.*
Bauchnaht, f., abdominal suture, *s. Suture.*
Bauchöffnung, f., *s.* Bauchschnitt.
Bauchredner, ventriloquist, Ventriloquiste
Bauchrednerei, ventriloquism, Ventriloquisme.
Bauchring, m., abdominal ring, *s. Abdominal.*
Bauchschild, m., belly-plate of Chelonian Reptiles, Plastron.
Bauchschmerz, gastralgy, Gastéralgie.
Bauchschnitt, gastrotomy, Gastrotomie.
Bauchschwindsucht, f., abdominal phthisis, *s. Phthisie.*
Bauchspeichel, pancreatic fluid, *s. Pancréatique.*
Bauchspeicheldrüse, pancreas, Pancréas.
Bauchspeicheldrüsenentzündung, *s.* Gekrösdrüsenentzündung.
Bauchspeicheldrüsengefässe, pl., pancreatic vessels, *s. Pancréatique.*
Bauchspeicheldrüsenschwindsucht, f., pancreatic phthisis, —
Bauchspeicheldrüsenwunde, f., wound of the pancreas, —
Bauchstich, paracentesis abdominis, *s. Paracentèse.*
Bauchwassersucht, ascites, Ascite.
Bauchweh, n., *-wehen*, pl., abdominal pain, pains, *s.* Bauchschmerz.
Bauchwirbel, *s.* Lendenwirbel.
Bauchwirbelnerven, pl., nervi spinales lumbares, *s. Lombaire.*
Bauchwunde, f., abdominal wound, *s. Plaie.*
Bauchwunden durchdringende, pl., penetrating wounds of abdomen, —
Bauchwunden oberflächliche, pl., superficial wounds of —, —
Bauchwurm, m., *-würmer*, pl., intestinal worm, worms, *s. Intestinal.*
Bauchw. kleiner, Oxyuris vermic., *s. Oxyure.*
Bauerisch, adj., wild, Agreste.
Bauerneppich, m., Apium graveolens, Ache.
Bauernherz, m., *s.* Herzmuschel.
Bauernpflaume, f., Prunus sylves., *s. Prunier.*
Bauerntaube, Columba domest., *s. Pigeon.*
Bauernwermuth, gemeiner, *s.* Wermuth.
Bauernwetzel, f., angina parotidea, Parotoncie.
Bauerschwalbe, f., Hirundo rustica, *s. Hirondelle.*
Baum, Bäume, pl., tree, trees, Arbre.
Baum, versteinter, fossil tree, Dendrolithe.
Baumartig, tree-like, Dendroïde.

Baumbeschreibung, dendrography, Dendrographie.
Baumbilz, Boletus, Bolet.
Baumbohnenstrauch, m., Cytisus laburnum, *s. Cytise.*
Baumbuchs, *s.* Buchsbaum.
Baumeuphorbie, f., Euphorbia dendroides, *s. Euphorbe.*
Baumfarren, *Baumfarrn*, m., Polypodium vulgare, Polypode commun.
Baumförmig, *s.* Baumartig.
Baumkunde, f., *s.*
Baumlehre, f., dendrology, Dendrologie.
Baumlerche, f., Alauda arborea, *s. Alouette.*
Baumlilie, f., Caprifolium—Lonicera—periclymenum, *s. Chèvrefeuille.*
Baumlunge, f., Lichen pulmonarius, *s. Lichen.*
Baummalve, oder *-pappel*, Malva arborea, *s. Mauve.*
Baumnuss, f., Juglans regia, *s. Noyer.*
Baumöl, *s.* Olivenöl.
Baumrinde, f., bark of trees, *s. Ecorce.*
Baumsauger, m., *s.* Schmarotzerpflanze.
Baumstamm, m., stem of tree, *s. Tige.*
Baumstein, m., dendrite, Dendrite.
Baumstrunk, *s.* Baumstamm.
Baumwinde, f., Hedera helix, *s. Lierre.*
Baumwolle, cotton, Coton.
Baumwollenartig, adj., cotton-like, cottony, —
Baumwollenbaum, Gossypium, Cotonnier.
Baumwollenpflanze, *-staude*, f., same, —
Baumwollenweide, f., Salix pentandra, *s. Saule.*
Baumwolfsmilch, n., Euphorbia cotinifolia, *s. Euphorbe.*
Bausch, Bäusche, pad, pads, Compresse.
Bäuschchen, little pad, dossil, —
Bauschmuskel des Halses, Splenius colli, *s. Splénius.*
Bauschm. des Kopfs, Splenius capitis, —
Bdellium, bdellium, Bdellium.
Bdellometer, m., bdellometer, Bdellomètre.
Beänstigung, f., anguish, Angoisse.
Beben, n., shivering, Frisson.
Bebende Stimme, tremulous voice, *s. Voix.*
Beberäsche, *s.* Baberesche.
Beccassine, f., Scolopax gallinago, *s. Bécasse.*
Becher, scyphus, Coupe.
Becherförmig, cyathiform, Cyathiforme.
Becherschwamm, m., Spongia crateriformis, *s. Eponge.*
Becken, pelvis, Bassin.
Beckenarterie, pelvic artery, *s. Pelvien.*
Beckenausgang, m., *s.* Beckenöffnung untere.
Beckenbeine, pl., pelvic bones, *s. Pelvien.*
Beckenblutadern, pl., pelvic veins, —
Beckendrüse, -drüsen, pl., pelvic gland, glands, —
Beckendurchmesser, m., diameter of pelvis, *s. Diamètre.*
Beckeneingang, m., *s.* Beckenöffnung obere.
Beckengeflecht, n., *Beckengeflechte*, pl., pelvic plexus, — plexuses, *s. Pelvien.*
Beckenglieder, pl., pelvic limbs, —
Beckenhöhle, pelvic cavity, —
Beckenknochen, n., pl., *s.* Beckenbeine.

Beckenneigung, f., inclinatio pelvis, *s. Bassin.*
Beckenöffnung, obere, superior aperture of pelvis, *s. Détroit.*
Beckenöffnung, untere, infer. aperture —, —
Beckenschlagader, f., *s.* Beckenarterie.
Bedeckt, adj., obtectus, Obtecté.
Bedewinde, f., Convolvulus arv., *s. Liseron.*
Beerdigung, burial, Inhumation.
Beerdorn, m., *s.* Sauerdorn.
Beere, Beeren, pl., berry, berries, Baie.
Beerenartig, bacciform, Bacciforme.
Beerenförmig, same, —
Beerenfressend, adj., baccivorous, Baccivore.
Beerenholz, n., R. frangula, *s. Nerprun.*
Beerenpfeffer, m., Capsicum annuum, *s. Piment.*
Beerensteine, *s.* Versteinerte Beeren.
Beerentragend, bacciferous, Baccifère.
Beerheide, f., *s.* Appenbeere.
Beerstrauch, m., Sambucus, Sureau.
Beerwinde, f., Convolvulus, Liseron.
Beete, f., *s.* Mangold.
Beete weisse, Beta cicla, *s. Bette.*
Befestigung der Knochen durch Muskeln, syssarcosis, Syssarcose.
Befeuchtung, moistening, Madéfaction.
Befleckung, pollution, Pollution.
Befleckung, nächtliche, nocturnal —, —
Beflügelt, adj., *s.* Geflügelt.
Befruchtung, fructification, Fructification.
Befruchtungsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Befruchtungsstuhl, m., thalamus fructificationis, —
Befruchtungstheile, pl., partes —, —
Begattung, copulation, Accouplement.
Begattungsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Begeisterung, f., *s.* Beseelung.
Begierde zu essen, *s.* Esslust.
Begräbniss, n., *s.* Beerdigung.
Begräbnissort, m., burial-place, —
Begrannt, adj., awned, Aristé.
Behaart, adj., haired, Capillé.
Behälter, receptacle, Reservoir.
Behemot, n., *s.* Flusspferd.
Behen, m., Cucubalus behen, *s. Behen.*
Behen, rother, root of Statice limonium, —
Behhafer, m., Avena fatua, *s. Avoine.*
Behuft, adj., hoofed, *s. Sabot.*
Beifuss, Artemisia vulgaris, *s. Armoise.*
Beilförmig, adj., securiform, Securiforme.
Beimischung, f., admixture, Mélange.
Bein, Beine, pl., bone, bones, Os.
Bein, leg or shank, Jambe.
Bein, felsenartiges, pars petrosa ossis temporis, *s. Pétré.*
Bein, keilförmiges, *s.* Keilbein.
Bein, siebförmiges, ethmoid bone, *s. Ethmoïde.*
Bein, ungennantes, os innom., *s. Innominé.*
Bein, wespenförmiges, *s.* Keilbein.
Beinansatz, m., epiphysis, Epiphyse.
Beinbindladen, *s.* Beinladen.
Beinblume, f., *s.* Bachblume.
Beinbrech, m., osteocolla, Ostéocolle.

Beinbruch, fracture of bone, Fracture.
Beinchen, ossiculum, Osselet.
Beinchen rundes im Ohr, os orbiculare, *s. Orbiculaire.*
Beinern, Beinig, adj., osseous, Osseux.
Beinerv, Beynerv, accessory nerve, *s. Accessoire.*
Beinfäule, f., Beinfrass, caries, Carie.
Beinfresser, Beinkrebs, m., *s.* Nekrose.
Beinfügung, Beinfuge, f., articulation—, suture of bones, *s. Harmonie.*
Beingerüst, -körper, skeleton, Squelette.
Beingeschwullst, *s.* Knochengeschwullst.
Beinhart, adj., osseous, Osseux.
Beinhaus, n., charnel-house, *s. Os.*
Beinhaut, periosteum, Périoste.
Beinhaütchen n., same, —
Beinhautentzündung, periostitis, Periostite
Beinheber, m., bone-elevator, Elévatoire.
Beinkopf, -knopf, condyle, Condyle.
Beinlade, Beinladen, pl., splint, splints, Attelle.
Beinlos, adj., destitute of bone, *s. Os.*
Beinmark, *s.* Knochenmark.
Beinohren, pl., Branchiostegi,—Pisces,— Branchiostèges.
Beinwell, m., *s.* Beinbrech.
Beinwurm, m., Filaria medinensis, *s. Filaire.*
Beinwurz, f., Symphytum offic., *s. Consoude.*
Beischlaf, concubitus, Coït.
Beischlaf befördernde Mittel, pl., aphrodisiac remedies, *s. Aphrodisiaque.*
Beissbeere, f., Capsicum, Piment.
Beissbeerfrucht, f., fructus Capsici annui,—
Beisselbeere, f., *s.* Berberis.
Beissend, adj., acrid, pungent, Acre.
Beisszahn, Beisszähne, pl., incisor-tooth, -teeth, *s. Incisif.*
Beizmittel, *s.* Aetzende Mittel.
Belaubt, adj., foliatus, Feuillé.
Belaubung, f., frondescence, Frondescence.
Belebende Mittel, pl., exciting remedies, *s. Excitant.*
Belemnit, m., *Belemniten*, pl., belemnite, belemnites, Bélemnite.
Belladonna, f., Belladonna, Belladonne.
Belladonnaextract, extract of belladonna,—
Belladonnapflaster, plaster of —, —
Belladonnasauerhonig, oxymel of —, —
Belladonnasyrup, syrup of —, —
Belladonnatinctur, tincture of —, —
Belladonnawurzel, root of —, —
Benedictenkraut, Geum, Bénoite.
Benedictenwurzel, gemeine, G. urbanum,—
Benjaminbaum, m., Styrax benzoin, *s. Aliboufier.*
Benzoe, Benzoeharz, benzoin, Benjoin.
Benzoeblumen, pl., flowers of benzoin, —
Benzoesalz, m., benzoate, Benzoate.
Benzoesauer, adj., benzoic, Benzoïque.
Benzoesäure, benzoic acid, —
Benzoesaure Salze, pl., benzoates, *s. Benzoate.*
Benzoesäurehaltige Opiumtinctur, benzoated tincture of opium, *s. Opium.*
Benzoetinctur, einfache, simple tincture of benzoin, *s. Benjoin.*
Benzoetinctur, zusammengesetzte, compound tincture of —, —
Benzoin, m., *s.* Benzoe.
Beobachtung, observation, Observation.
Beräuchern, fumigation, Fumigation.
Beräuscherung, same, —
Berberis, Berberisbeere, Berberitze, f., fruit of Berberis vulgaris, *s.*
Berberisbaum, m., *Berberisstaude*, f., Berberis, E'pine-Vinette.
Berberize, f., *Berberizen*, pl., *s.* Berberis.
Berg, mountain, Mont.
Berg des Wurms, monticulus cerebelli, *s. Cervelet.*
Bergamotte, f., variety of Citrus medica, Bergamottier.
Bergamottenöl, Bergamottöl, oil of Bergamot, —
Bergbaldrian, m., *s.* Baldrian.
Bergbalsam, m., *s.* Naphthe.
Bergenzian, m., Gentiana lutea, *s. Gentiane.*
Berghase, Lepus variabilis, *s. Lièvre.*
Berghimbeere, f., R. chamæmorus, *s. Ronce.*
Bergig, adj., mountainous, *s. Mont.*
Berglein, m., Linum catharticum, *s. Lin.*
Bergmann, m., *s.* Metallurg.
Bergnaphtha, Bergöl, petroleum, Pétrole.
Bergpfefferrinde, f., *s.* Kellerhalswurzel.
Bergsalz, *s.* Salz, gemeines.
Bergsucht, f., a pulmonary disease peculiar to miners.
Bergswerkskunde, f., *s.* Metallurgie.
Bergtheer, *s.* Theer.
Bergwolverlei, n., Arnica montana, *s. Arnique.*
Berlinerblau, m., Prussian blue, *s. Bleu.*
Berlinerblaustoff, m., *s.* Blaustoff.
Berlinerblausäure, f., *s.* Blausäure.
Bernstein, amber, Succin.
Bernstein, schwarzer, *s.* Judenspech.
Bernsteinern, adj., made of amber, —
Bernsteinessenz, balsamische, *s.* Bernsteintinctur, ätherische.
Bernsteinöl, oil of amber, —
Bernsteinsalmiak, m., *s.* Bernsteinsaures Ammonium.
Bernsteinsaure Ammonium Flüssigkeit, Liquor ammonii succinici, *s. Succin.*
Bernsteinsäure, succinic acid, *s. Succinate.*
Bernsteinsaure Salze, pl., succinates, —
Bernsteinsaurer Hirschhorngeist, *s.*
Bernsteinsaures Ammonium oder Ammoniak, succinate of ammonia.
Bernsteintinctur, ätherische, ethereal tincture of amber, *s. Succin.*
Bernsteintinctur, geistige, alcoholic tincture of —, —
Bertram, Spanische, Anthemis pyrethrum, Pyréthre.
Bertramwurzel, f., radix Pyrethri, —
Bertramwurzeltinctur, f., tinct. radicis—, —
Beruhigend, adj., sedative, Sédatif.
Beruhigende Mittel, pl., sedative remedies,—
Beruhigung, f., action, or result of —, —

Besänftigend, adj., palliative, Palliatif.
Besänftigende Mittel, pl., palliatives, —
Besänftigung, f., palliation, Palliation.
Beschaffenheit, diathesis, Diathèse.
Beschaffenheit, eigene, *s.* Idiosynkrasie.
Beschaffenheit, üble, s. Kachexie.
Beschälen, v., to decorticate, *s. Decortication.*
Beschlag, *s.* Auswitterung.
Beschleunigend, adj., accelerative, *s. Accélération.*
Beschleunigung, f., acceleration, —
Beschneidung, — der Vorhaut, circumcision, Circoncision.
Beschreibend, descriptive, Descriptif.
Beschreibende Anatomie, descriptive Anatomy, *s. Anatomie.*
Beschreibung, description, Description.
Beschreibung der Brechmittel, emetology, Emétologie.
Beschreib. der Eingeweide, *s.* Splanchnographie.
Beschreib. der Fische, *s.* Ichthyographie.
Beschreib. der Muskeln, *s.* Myographie.
Beschreib. der Nerven, *s.* Neurographie.
Beseelung, animation, Animation.
Besinnung, f., *s.* Anamnese.
Besonder, partial, Partial.
Bespitzt, adj., pointed, Aigu.
Besprengt, adj., sprinkled, *s. Aspersion.*
Besprengung, aspersion, —
Beständig, adj., perennial, Perenne.
Bestaubt, adj., *s.* Staubig.
Bestie, f., *Bestien*, pl., beast, Bête.
Bestrahlung, f., *s.* Ausstrahlung.
Betäubende Mittel, narcotics, *s Narcotique.*
Betäubender Stoff, narcotic principle, —
Betäubung, narcosis, Narcose.
Betel, Piper betel, Bétel.
Betonie, Betonika, f., Betonica, Bétoine.
Bettlägerig, bed-ridden, Alité.
Bettlägerig werden, to become —, Aliter.
Bettstroh, n., *s.* Labkraut.
Bettwandler, m., Bettwanze, Cimex lectularius, *s. Punaise.*
Beugemuskel, m., *-muskeln*, pl., flexor muscle, muscles, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Beuger, flexor, —
Beuger, kurzer, Flexor brevis, —
Beuger, langer, Flexor longus, —
Beuger, oberflächlicher, Flexor sublimis, —
Beuger, tiefer, Flexor profundus, —
Beugsam, flexible, Flexible.
Beugsamkeit, flexibility, Flexibilité.
Beugung, *s.* Biegung.
Beule, f., boil, *s. Abcès.*
Beule venerische, venereal bubo, *s. Bubon.*
Beulen am Kopf, tumours from extravasation of blood beneath the scalp.
Beutel, purse, Bourse.
Beutel, abdominal pouch, *s. Marsupial.*
Beutel, schwarzer, marsupium of the eye of birds, Bourse, Peigne.
Beutelförmig, purse-shaped, *s. Bourse.*
Beutelknochen, pl., marsupial bones, *s. Marsupial.*

Beutelthiere, Marsupialia, Marsupiaux.
Beutenhonig, n., honey of wild bee, *s. Miel.*
Beutenleim, m., *s.* Bienharz.
Bewahrungsmittel, n., preservative remedy, *s. Prophylaxie.*
Bewegbar, Beweglich, moveable, Mobile.
Bewegend, motor, moving, Moteur.
Bewegliche Gelenkverbindung, moveable articulation, Diarthrose.
Beweglichkeit, mobility, Mobilité.
Bewegung, f., motion, Motion.
Bewegung, schwankende, oscillatory motion, Oscillation.
Bewegung, wurmförmige, peristaltic motion, *s. Péristaltique.*
Bewegungslehre, f., science of mechanics, *s. Mécanique.*
Bewegungslos, adj., destitute of motion.
Bewegungsnerven, pl., motor nerves, *s. Moteur.*
Bewegungsunvermögen, n , dyscinesia, Dyscinésie.
Bewegungsvermögen, n., motility, Motilité.
Bewohnbar, habitable, Habitable.
Bewohner, m., inhabitant, *s.*
Bewohnung, habitation, Habitation.
Beydlebig, amphibious, Amphibie.
Beydlebige Thiere, pl., Amphibia, amphibious animals, Amphibies.
Beyfuss, *s.* Beifuss.
Bezoar, Bezoarstein, bezoar, Bézoard.
Bezoar, europäischer od. deutscher, European or German bezoar, —
Bezoarbock, m., *Bezoarziege*, f., Capra ægagrus, *s. Chêvre.*
Bezoaressig, n., Acetum bezoardicum (aromaticum), *s. Vinaigre.*
Bezoargazelle, f., Antilope oryx, *s. Antilope.*
Bezoardisch, adj., bezoardic, Bézoardique.
Biber, Castor, Castor.
Bibergeil, castoreum, Castoréum.
Bibergeilfett, n., Axungia Castorei, —
Bibergeilsäure, *s.* Castorinsäure.
Bibergeiltinctur, Tinctura Castorei, *s.*
Bibergeiltinctur, ätherische, Tinct. Castorei ætherea, *s. Castoréum.*
Bibergeiltinctur, zusammengesetzte, Tinc. Castorei composita, —
Bibernelle, *s.* Pimpernelle.
Biene, Apis, Abeille.
Biene, ungeflügelte, pupa of the bee, —
Bienenbaum, m., Acer campestre, *s. Erable.*
Bienenbrod, n., bee-bread, *s. Abeille.*
Bienenharz, Bienharz, propolis, Propolis.
Bienenkönigin, f., queen-bee, *s. Abeille.*
Bienenkorb, Bienenstock, m., bee-hive, Ruche.
Bienenkraut, n., Melissa offic., *s. Mélisse.*
Bienenmutter, f., *s.* Bienenkönigin.
Bienenstich, m., sting of bee, *s. Abeille.*
Bienenzelle, f., *s.* Honigzelle.
Bier, beer, Bière.
Bier, starkes, strong beer, ale, —
Biermolken, n., posset, Posset.
Bildend, plastic, Plastique.
Bildende Kraft, *s.* Bildungstrieb.

Bildung, formation, Conformation.
Bildung steiniger Concremente, lithiasis, Lithiase.
Bildungsgewebe, f., *s.* Zellgewebe.
Bildungsknorpel, m., cartilago ossium formativa, *s. Cartilage.*
Bildungssaft, -säfte, pl., formative or nutrient fluid, Cambium.
Bildungstrieb, plastic force, *s. Plastique.*
Bilsamkraut, n., *Bilsamen*, m., Hyoscyamus, Jusquiame.
Bilsenkraut, *Bilsenbohne*, f., H. niger, —
Bilsenkrautextract, extract of henbane, —
Bilsenkrautöl, aufgegossenes, Oleum Hyoscyami infusum, —
Bilsenkrautpflaster, plaster of henbane, —
Bilsenkrautsalbe, ointment of —, —
Bilsenkrautsamen, pl., seeds of —, —
Bilsenkrauttinktur, tincture of —, —
Bilsensamenöl, oil of seeds of —, —
Bilzwurz, f., A. pulsatilla, *s. Anémone.*
Binde, *s.* Fascie.
Binde, bandage, Bandage.
Binde, einäugige, bandage for one eye, Monocle.
Binde, fleischmachende, incarnative bandage, *s. Incarnatif.*
Binde, vereinigende, uniting —, *s. Bandage.*
Binde, vierköpfige, four-headed —, Fronde.
Bindearm, m., *s.* Vierhügelschenkel.
Bindehaut, tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum, *s. Conjonctive.*
Bindehaut des Auges, tunic. conj. oculi, —
Bindwurm, m., fasciola, Fasciole.
Bingelkraut, beständiges, Mercurialis perennis, *s. Mercuriale.*
Bingelkraut, jähriges, M. annua, —
Binsen, blühende, Butomus umbellatus, Jonc fleuri.
Binsenlauch, m., A. schœnoprasum, *s. Ail.*
Birke, Betula, Bouleau.
Birke, weisse, oder gemeine, Betula alba, —
Birkenbaum, m., *s.* Birke.
Birking, m., Agaricus betulinus, *s. Agaric.*
Birkwurz, f., Torm. erecta, *s. Tormentille.*
Birkwurzel, f., Ferula comm., *s. Férule.*
Birn, pear, *s. Poirier.*
Birnbaum, Pyrus, —
Birnförmig, pyriform, Pyriforme.
Birnförmiger Muskel, Pyriformis, *s. Pyramidal.*
Bisam, musk, Musc.
Bisam, künstlicher, artificial musk, —
Bisamblume, H. abelmoschus, Ambrette.
Bisamböckchen, Cerambyx mosch., *s. Musc.*
Bisamhirsche, f., *s.* Bisamthier.
Bisamkatze, f., *s.* Zibethkatze.
Bisamknabenkraut, n., O. bifolia, *s. Orchis.*
Bisamkörner, seeds of Hibiscus abelmoschus, Abelmosch.
Bisamkügelchen, pl., musk-troches, *s. Musc.*
Bisammalve, Malva moschata, —
Bisamochs, Bisamstier, Bos moschatus, —
Bisamthier, Moschus moschiferus, —
Bisamtinctur, *s.* Moschustinctur.

Bismut, Bismuth, bismuth, Bismuth.
Bismuth, salpetersaures, nitrate of —, —
Bismuthoxyd, oxyd of —, —
Bison, Bisonstier, m., Bos bison, Bison.
Biss, Bisswunde, bite, Morsure.
Bisse der Vipern, pl., bites of the viper, —
Bisse wüthender Thiere, —of rabid animals, —
Bissen, medicinischer, bolus, Bol.
Bisswurm, Œstrus bovis, *s. Œstre.*
Bitter, bitter, Amer.
Bitterapfel, m., *s.* Coloquinthe.
Bitterdistel, m., C. benedicta, *s. Centaurée.*
Bittere Kreuzblumenwurzel, radix Polygalæ amaræ, *s. Polygala.*
Bittere Mandeln, pl., bitter almonds, *s. Amande.*
Bittere Mittel, pl., bitters, *s. Amer.*
Bittere Rhabarbtinctur, Tinctura Rhei amara, *s. Rhubarbe.*
Bittererde, magnesia, Magnésie.
Bittererde, schwefelsaure, sulphate of —, —
Bitteres Princip, bitter principle, *s. Amer.*
Bitteres Purgirsalz, sal cathart. amarum, —
Bittergift, picrotoxine, Picrotoxine.
Bitterholz, n., quassia-wood, *s. Quassia.*
Bitterholzbaum, m., *s.* Quassie.
Bitterhonig, n., picromel, Picromel.
Bitterkeit, bitterness, Amertune.
Bitterklee, M. trifoliata, *s. Menyanthe.*
Bitterkleeextract, extract of —, —
Bitterkleesaft, frisch ausgepresstes, fresh-expressed juice of —, —
Bittersalpeter, m., nitrate of magnesia, *s. Magnésie.*
Bittersalzerde, *s.* Bittererde.
Bitterstoff, picromel, Picromel.
Bittersüss, S. dulcamara, Douce-Amère.
Bittersüssstengel, pl., stipites (Solani) dulcamaræ, *s. Morelle.*
Bittersüssstengelextract, Extractum e stipitibus (Solani) dulcamaræ, —
Bitterwurz, Bitterwurzel, f., Gentiana lutea, *s. Gentiane.*
Bitterwurzel, Indianische, Ophiorrhiza mungos, *s. Ophiorrhize.*
Bixbeere, f., Vaccinium myrtillus, *s. Airelle.*
Blackfisch, m., Sepia officinalis, *s. Sèche.*
Blähung, -ungen, pl., flatus, Flatulence.
Blähungentreibende Mittel, carminative remedies, *s. Carminatif.*
Blähungenzertheilend, carminative, —
Blähungshuhn, n., *s.* Agami.
Blarrauge, n., *s. Ektropion.*
Bläschen, vesicle, Vésicule.
Blase, Blasen, pl., bladder, Vessie.
Blase auf den Haut, *s.* Ampulle.
Blaseloch, -löcher, pl., blowing-hole, Event.
Blasenausschlag, pemphigus, Pemphigus.
Blasenausschl., acuter, acute pemphigus, —
Blasenausschl., langwieriger, chronic —, —
Blasenband, *s.* Harnschnur.
Blasenbaum, Colutea, Baguenaudier.
Blasenblutadern, pl., venæ vesicales, *s. Vésical.*

Blasenblutfluss, cystorrhagia, Cystirrhagie.
Blasenbruch, hernia of bladder, Cystocèle.
Blasen- und Darmbruch, *s.* Darm- und Harnblasenbruch.
Blasenentzündung, cystitis, Cystite.
Blasenfieber, n., *s.* Pemphigus.
Blasenfistel, fistula of bladder, *s. Fistule.*
Blasengeflecht, n., plexus (nervorum) vesicalis, *s. Plexus.*
Blasengrün, Rhamnus cathart., *s. Nerprun.*
Blasengrund, m., fundus vesicæ, *s. Vessie.*
Blasenhals, m., cervix vesicæ, —
Blasenhalsschnitt, incision of neck of bladder, Cystauchenotomie.
Blasenkörper, m., body of —, *s. Vessie.*
Blasenkörperschnitt, cystosomatotomy, Cystosomatotomie.
Blasenkrampf, cystospasm, Cystospasme.
Blasenkraut, n., Utricularia, Utriculaire.
Blasenmastdarmfistel, f., *s.* Mastdarmblasenfistel.
Blasennerven, pl., nervi vesicales, *s. Vésical.*
Blasenpflaster, n., blistering-plaster, Vésicatoire.
Blasenpolypen, pl., vesical polypi, *s. Polype.*
Blasenscheidenfistel, f., vesico-vaginal fistula, *s. Fistule.*
Blasenscheideschlagader, f., arteria vesico-vaginalis, *s. Vésical.*
Blasenscheitel, f., vertex vesicæ, —
Blasenschenkelbruch, cystomerocele, Cysto-Mérocèle.
Blasenschlagadern, pl., vesical arteries, *s. Vésical.*
Blasenschleimfluss, m., cystirrhœa, Cystirrhée.
Blasenschmerz, cystalgia, Cystalgie.
Blasenschnitt, cystotomy, Cystotomie.
Blasenschnur, f., *s.* Harnschnur.
Blasenschwanz, Cysticercus, Cysticerque.
Blasenscirrhus, m., scirrhus of the bladder, *s. Squirrhe.*
Blasenstein, vesical calculus, *s. Calcul.*
Blasensteinauflösende Einspritzung, f., injection for dissolving —, —
Blasensteinkrankheit, cysto-lithiasis, Cysto-Lithiase.
Blasensteinschnitt, vesical lithotomy, *s. Lithotomie.*
Blasenstich, m., puncture of the bladder, *s. Ponction.*
Blasenstich durch den Damm, puncture of the bladder per perinæum, —
Blasenstich durch den Mastdarm,—per rectum; bei Weibern, durch die Scheide, in women,—per vaginam, —
Blasenstich oberhalb der Schambeinverbindung, — above symphysis pubis, —
Blasenvorfall, cystoptosis, Cystoptose.
Blasenwurm, m., Hydatis, Hydatide.
Blasenwürmerbruch, hydatidocele, Hydatidocèle.
Blasenziehen, vesication, Vésication.
Blasenziehend, vesicatory, Vésicatoire.
Blasenziehende Mittel, vesicatories, —
Blasenzieher, m., *s.* Kantharide.
Blaserohr, blow-pipe, Chalumeau.
Blasig, adj., vesicular, Vésiculaire.
Blassblau, adj., pale-blue, *s. Bleu.*
Blassgelb, adj., pale-yellow, *s. Jaune.*
Blatt, Blätter, pl., leaf, leaves, Feuille.
Blatt, einfaches, simple leaf, —
Blatt, eirundes, oval leaf, *s. Oval.*
Blatt, herzförmiges, heart-shaped —, *s. Cordiforme.*
Blatt, sabelförmiges, sabre-shaped —, *s. Acinaciforme.*
Blatt, zusammengesetztes, compound —, *s. Feuille.*
Blattähnlich, Blattartig, foliaceous, Foliacé.
Blattansatz, -ansätze, pl., stipula, Stipule.
Blättchen, leaflet, Foliole.
Blättchen, fontanelle, Fontanelle.
Blatter, f., Blattern, pl., pustule, pock, Pustule.
Blätter, abgebrochen gefiederte, folia abruptè pinnata, *s. Penné.*
Blätter, ausgeischweifte, folia emarginata.
Blätter, gleichpaarig gefiederte, *s.* Blätter, abgebrochen gefiederte.
Blätter, nachenförmige, folia carinata, *s. Carené.*
Blätter den Stamm umfassende, folia amplexicaulia, *s. Amplexicaule.*
Blätterchen, pustule, Pustule.
Blättererde, *s.* Blättrige Weinsteinerde.
Blättererdenliquor, m., Liquor Acetatis Potassæ, *s. Liqueur.*
Blätterfall, m., *s.* Abfallen der Blätter.
Blattergrube, -narbe, f., pock-hole, pock-scar, *s. Variole.*
Blätterige Weinsteinerde, *s.* Essigsaures Kali.
Blätteriges Weinsteinsalz, same, —
Blätterknospe, Blattknospe, f., gemma foliifera, *s. Bourgeon.*
Blätterkraut, n., R. acris, *s. Rénoncule.*
Blätterlos, Blattlos, leafless, Aphylle.
Blättermagen, omasus, Feuillet.
Blattern, hitzige, ignis volat., Feu volage.
Blattern, unächte, falsche, fliegende, *s.* Schaf- oder Schweinpocken.
Blattern, zusammenfliessende, confluent small-pox, *s. Confluent.*
Blatternarbig, adj., pitted with small pox, —
Blatterneimpfung, f., inoculation with —, *s. Inoculation.*
Blatternfieber, *s.* Blasenfieber.
Blatterrose, f., Erysipelas bullosum, *s. Erysipèlas.*
Blätterschwamm, m., Agaricus, Agaric.
Blättertragend, adj., foliiferous, Foliifère.
Blatterzug, m., *s.* Waldrebe aufrechte.
Blattfallen, Blattschiessen, n., siriasis, Siriase.
Blattfederchen, plumule, Plumule.
Blattförmig, adj., foliiform, Foliiforme.
Blattfressend, adj., phyllophagous, Phyllophage.
Blattgold, n., leaf-gold, Or en feuilles.
Blattgrün, harziges, *s.* Chlorophyll.

Blatthäutchen, ligula, Languette.
Blattkäfer, Chrysomela, Chrysomèle.
Blattkäferchen, n., *Blattlauskäfer*, m., Coccinella, Coccinelle.
Blättleinchen, n., leaflet of a tripinnated leaf, Foliolellule.
Blattraupe, f., *-raupen*, pl., phyllophagous catterpillar, *s. Chenille.*
Blattreich, leafy, Feuillu.
Blättrig, Blätterig, foliated, Feuillé.
Blattsilber, silver-leaf, *s. Argent.*
Blattständig, attached to leaves, Foliaire.
Blattstiel, petiole, Pétiole.
Blau, blue, Bleu.
Blaubart, m., Mytilus edulis, *s. Moule.*
Blaubeere, f., Vaccinium myrt., *s. Airelle.*
Blaue Flecken, — *Striemen*, pl., ecchymosis, Ecchymome.
Blaue Krankheit, *s.* Blausucht.
Blaue Schwertlilie, Iris germanica, *s. Iris.*
Blaues Augenwasser, blue eye-water, solution of acetate of copper.
Blaues Veilchen, Viola odorata, *s. Viole.*
Blauholz, *s.* Campescheholz.
Blauköpfig, adj., blue-headed, Cyanocéphale.
Blaulilie, f., *s.* Blaue Schwertlilie.
Blaumütze, Centaurea cyanus, *s. Centaurée.*
Blausäure, hydrocyanic acid, *s. Hydrocyanate.*
Blausaure Salze, hydrocyanates, —
Blausaures Eisen, hydrocyan. of iron, *s. Fer.*
Blausaures Quecksilber, — Quecksilberoxyd, — of quicksilver, *s. Mercur.*
Blaustein, m., blue vitriol, *s.* Vitriol.
Blaustoff, *s.* Kyanogen.
Blaustoffwasserstoffsäure, f., *s.* Blausäure.
Blausucht, cyanopathy, Cyanopathie.
Blausucht, eiterige, cyanosis purulenta, —
Blautaube, f., Colomba œnas, *s. Pigeon.*
Blei, Bley, lead, Plomb.
Blei, essigsaures, acetate of lead, —
Blei, kohlensaures, carbonate of —, —
Bleibalsam, m., *s.* Bleiextract.
Bleibend, persistent, Persistant.
Bleichsucht, chlorosis, Chlorosis.
Bleicolik, f., lead-colick, *s. Colique.*
Bleiessig, n., acetum lithargyri, *s. Litharge.*
Bleiextract, n., extract of lead, —
Bleiglanz, *s.* Graphit.
Bleiglätte, lithargyrum, Litharge.
Bleiöl, n., a solution of acetate of lead in oil of turpentine, *s. Plomb.*
Bleioxyd, n., oxyde of lead, —
Bleioxyd, kohlensaures oder carbonsaures, *s.* Blei, kohlensaures.
Bleioxyd, rothes, red oxide —, *s. Plomb.*
Bleioxydul, saures essigsaures, *s.* Blei, essigsaures.
Bleisafran, m., *s.* Bleioxyd, rothes.
Bleisalbe, f., Ceratum plumbi, *s. Plomb.*
Bleiwasser, Subacetas plumbi liquidus, —
Bleiweiss, carbonate of lead, Ceruse.
Bleiweisspflaster, plaster of —, *s. Plomb.*
Bleiweisssalbe, ointment of —, —

Bleizinnober, m., *s.* Bleioxyd, rothes.
Bleizucker, *s.* Blei, essigsaures.
Blendbaum, m., Excœcaria agallocha, *s. Agalloche.*
Blendung, dazzling, Eblouissement.
Blendung, f., iris of the eye, Iris.
Blendungsknoten, *s.* Augenknoten.
Blendungsnerven, pl., nervi ciliares, *s. Ciliaire.*
Blendungsnerven, lange, nervi ciliar. longi, —
Blendungsschlagadern, pl., arteriæ ciliar., —
Blennorrhagie, f., blennorrhagia, Blennorrhagie.
Blennorrhöe, blennorrhœa, Blenorrhée.
Blennorrhoisch, adj., blennorrhoic, —
Bley, Bleye, f., Abramis brama, Brême.
Bleyerz, oder *Bleierz*, n., lead-ore, *s. Plomb.*
Bleyweiss, *s.* Bleiweiss.
Bleywurz, f., *s.* Graphit.
Blicke, f., Cyprinus alburnus, *s. Cyprin.*
Blind, blind, Aveugle.
Blinddarm, od. blinder Darm, cœcum intestinum, —
Blinddarmsaft, m., succus entericus cœci, *s. Suc.*
Blindes Loch, foramen cœcum, *s. Aveugle.*
Blind-Grimmschlagader, f., arteria ileocolica, *s. Iléo-Colique.*
Blindheit, blindness, Cecité.
Blindheit in die Ferne, *s.* Kurzsichtigkeit.
Blindschleiche, f., *Blindwurm*, m., Anguis fragilis, *s. Fragile.*
Blinzeln, Blinzen mit den Augen, nictitation, winking with the eyes, Clignement.
Blinzhaut, nictitating membrane, *s. Clignotant.*
Blitz, lightning, Eclair.
Blitzableiter, m., lightning-rod, —
Blitzend, adj., *s.* Knallend.
Blitzkatarrh, m., influenza, Influence.
Blitzpulver, m., *s.* Knallpulver.
Blitzstrahl, m., flash of lightning, *s. Eclair.*
Blödsichtig, adj., weak-sighted, *s. Faible.*
Blödsichtigkeit, weakness of vision, —
Blödsinn, *Blödsinnigkeit*, f., mental imbecility, Anoie.
Blödsinnig, adj., imbecile, —
Bloss, adj., naked, Nu.
Blühen, v., to blossom, flower, Fleurir.
Blühend, adj., flowering, —
Blümchen, floret, Fleuron.
Blümchenblume, f., flos tubulosus, —
Blume, Blumen, pl., flower, Fleur.
Blumen, chemische, chemical flowers, —
Blumen, gehäufte, aggregate —, *s. Aggregé.*
Blumen, mannlose, flores anandri, *s. Anandre.*
Blumen, staubeutellose, flowers without stamens, —
Blumen, zusammengesetzte, compound flowers, *s. Composé.*
Blumenbecher, flower-cup, Calice.
Blumenbehältniss, n., *-boden*, m., floral receptacle, *s. Receptacle.*
Blumenblatt, petal, Pétale.
Blumenbohne, f., Phaseolus vulg., *s. Haricot.*

Blumendecke, perianth, Périanthe.
Blumenentfaltung, act, or condition, of flowering, Fleuraison.
Blumenfade, f., *-fäden*, pl., *s.* Staubfade.
Blumenkelch, calyx, Calice.
Blumenknospe, f., gemma florifera, *s. Bourgeon.*
Blumenkolbe, spadix, Spadice.
Blumenkrone, corolla, Corolle.
Blumenkronenblatt, *s. Blumenblatt.*
Blumenkronenblattähnlich, -förmig, petaloid, petaliform, Pétaliforme.
Blumenmehl, n., *s.* Blumenstaub.
Blumenscheide, spatha, Spathe.
Blumenstand, m., *s.* Blüthenstand.
Blumenstaub, pollen, Pollen.
Blumenstein, m., fossil with impressions of flowers.
Blumenstiel, flower-stalk, Pédoncule.
Blumenstrauss, thyrsus, Thyrse.
Blumenvogel, m., Papilio, *s. Papilionides.*
Blumenzwiebel, bulb, Bulbe.
Blut, blood, Sang.
Blut, ausgetretenes, extravasated blood, *s. Extravasé.*
Blutabscess, m., abscessus sanguis, *s. Abcès.*
Blutader, -adern, pl., vein, Veine.
Blutaderbruch, m., varicocele, Varicocèle.
Blutaderknoten, varix, Varice.
Blutaderkrankheit, f., vein-disease, *s. Veine.*
Blutadernetz, n., venous plexus, *s. Plexus.*
Blutähnlich, hæmatoid, Hématode.
Blutampfer, m., Rumex sanguineus, *s. Oseille.*
Blutanhäufung, f., congestion of blood, *s. Congestion.*
Blutauge, hæmalopia, Hémalopie.
Blutausleerend, adj., hæmagogue, Hémagogue.
Blutausleerende Mittel, pl., hæmagogues, —
Blutbad, n., blood-bath, *s. Bain.*
Blutbehälter des harten Hirnhaut, sinuses of dura mater, *s. Sinus.*
Blutbereitung, hæmatosis, Hématose.
Blutbeschreibung, f., hæmatography, Hématographie.
Blutbewegung, motion of the blood, *s. Hémastatique.*
Blutbrechen, hæmatemesis, Hématémèse.
Blutbruch, hæmatocele, Hématocèle.
Blutdruse, f., *s.* Blutgefässknoten.
Blutegel, Blutigel, Hirudo, Sangsue.
Bluteinspritzung, f., transfusio sanguinis, *s. Transfusion.*
Bluten, n., *s.* Blutfluss.
Blutergiessung, effusion of blood, *s.* Effusion.
Blutergiessung in den Gelenken, effusion of blood into the joints, —
Blutergiessung ins Zellgewebe,—into the cellular texture, Ecchymome.
Bluterzeugung, f., *s.* Blutbereitung.
Blutfarbig, adj., *s.* Blutroth.
Blutfleckenkrankheit, f., hæmorrhœa petechialis, *s. Hémorrhoe.*

Blutfluss, hæmorrhage, Hémorrhage.
Blutfluss, activer, active —, —
Blutfl. des Afters, *s.* Afterblutfluss.
Blutfl. durch Anastomose, hæmorrhage from anastomosis, *s. Anastomose.*
Blutfl. der Arterien, arterial hæmorrhage, *s. Artériel.*
Blutfl., asthenischer, asthenic —, *s. Asthénique.*
Blutfl. des Auges, *s.* Ophthalmorrhagie.
Blutfl. aus den Choanen, hæmorrhage from posterior nares, Choanorrhagie.
Blutfl. der Gebärmutter, *s.* Gebärmutterblutfluss.
Blutfl. der Gedärme, *s.* Entérorrhagie.
Blutfl. des Gehirns, *s.* Hirnblutfluss.
Blutfl., innerlicher, internal hæmorrhage, *s. Hémorrhagie.*
Blutfl. der Leber, hæmorrhage from the liver, Hépatirrhagie.
Blutfl. der Luftröhre, tracheorrhagia, Trachéorrhagie.
Blutfl. der Lungen, *s.* Lungenblutfluss.
Blutfl. des Magens, gastrorrhagia, Gastrorrhagie.
Blutfl. der Milz, *s.* Milzblutfluss.
Blutfl. der Mundhöhle, *s.* Mundblutfluss.
Blutfl. der Nase, rhinorrhagia, Rhinorrhagie.
Blutfl. der Ohren, *s.* Ohrblutfluss.
Blutfl. der Mutterscheide, *s.* Mutterscheidenblutfluss.
Blutfl., sthenischer, sthenic hæmorrhage, *s. Sthénique.*
Blutfl., verborgener, concealed hæmorrhage, *s. Hémorrhage.*
Blutfl., vicariirender, vicarious —, —
Blutfl. der Zähne, odontorrhage, Odontorrhagie.
Blutfl. der Zahnhöhlen, alveolar —, *s. Alveolaire.*
Blutgang, m., menorrhagia, Menorrhagie.
Blutgefäss, -gefässe, pl., blood-vessel, *s. Sanguin.*
Blutgefässknoten, m., ganglion vasculare, *s.* Ganglion.
Blutgefässkrankheit, f., angeiopathia, Angéiopathie.
Blutgefässverknocherung, f., ossification of blood-vessels, Hémadostose.
Blutgefässverstopfung, f., obstruction of blood-vessels, *s. Angemphraxie.*
Blutgeschwülst, f., sanguineous tumour, *s. Hématocèle.*
Blutgeschwür, n., boil, Furoncle.
Blutharnen, hæmaturia, Hématurie.
Blüthe, f., Blüthen, pl., *s.* Blume.
Blüthenblatt, n., *-blätter*, pl., floral leaf, *s. Floral.*
Blüthendecke, *s.* Blumendecke.
Blüthenstand, inflorescence, Inflorescence.
Blüthenstiel, *s.* Blumenstiel.
Blüthentraube, raceme, Grappe.
Blüthezeit, time of flowering, Fleuraison.
Blüthknospe, *s.* Blumenknospe.
Bluthodensacksbruch *s.* Blutbruch.

Blutholz, *s.* Campescheholz.
Bluthusten, *s.* Blutspeien.
Blutig, bloody, Hématode, Sanguinolent.
Blutiger Eiter, bloody pus, —
Blutiger Harn, bloody urine, —
Blutiger Stuhlgang, bloody stool, Hématochésie.
Blutkasten, m., *s.* Herz.
Blutkörnchen, -kügelchen, pl., globuli sanguinis, *s. Globule.*
Blutkrebs des Uterus, fungus medullaris uteri, *s. Médullaire.*
Blutkuchen, sanguinis coagulum, Caillot.
Blutlassen, n., blood-letting,
Blutleer, adj., *s.* Blutlos.
Blutleerkeit, f., *s.* Blutmangel.
Blutlehre, hæmatology, Hématologie.
Blutleiter der harten Hirnhaut, sinuses of dura mater, *s. Sinus.*
Blütling, m., Agaricus deliciosus, *s. Agaric.*
Blutlos, adj., bloodless, Exsangue.
Blutmachend, hæmatopoietic, Hématopoiétique.
Blutmangel, anæmia, Anémie.
Blutnabelbruch, hæmatomphalum, Hématomphale.
Blutreinigend, adj., blood-purifying, Hématocathartique.
Blutreinigung, f., purification of the blood, Hématocatharse.
Blutroth, blood-red, Sanguin.
Blutsauger, m., *s.* Blutegel.
Blutsauger, m., Vespertilio spectrum.
Blutschau, hæmorrhoscopy, Hémorrhoscopie.
Blutscheu, hæmaphoby, Hémaphobie.
Blutschlagfluss, sanguineous apoplexy, *s. Apoplexie.*
Blutschwamm, m., Fungus hæmatodes, *s. Hématode.*
Blutschwamm, Boletus sanguineus, *s. Bolet.*
Blutschwär, m., *s.* Furunkel.
Blutschwär, eiternder, same, —
Blutschwitzen, n., hæmathidrosis,
Blutserum, *s.* Blutwasser.
Blutspeien, hæmoptysis, Hémoptysie.
Blutstein, blood-stone, Hématite.
Blutstiel, m., Galium verum, *s. Gaillet.*
Blutstillend, adj., hæmastatic, Hémastatique.
Blutstillende Mittel, hæmastatics, —
Blutstreifen, Blutstriemen, pl., vibices, *s. Enchymome.*
Blutsturz, n., *s.* Blutfluss.
Blutüberleitung, f., *s.* Bluteinspritzung.
Blutumlauf, *s.* Kreislauf.
Blutung, f., Blutungen, pl., *s.* Blutfluss.
Blutung beim Bauchstich, hæmorrhage in paracentesis abdominis,
Blutung der Blase, *s.* Harnblasenblutung.
Blut. der Harnleiter, ureterorrhagia, Urétérorrhagie.
Blut. der Harnröhre, *s.* Harnröhrenblutfl.
Blut. der Nieren, *s.* Nierenblutfluss.
Blut. der Samenbläschen, hæmorrhage from vesiculæ seminales,
Blutung aus den Speiseröhre, œsophagorrhagia, Œsophagorrhagie.
Blut. der Vorsteherdrüse, hæmorrhage from prostate gland, *s. Prostate.*
Blutunterlaufung, *s.* Blutauge.
Blutverdickung, f., pachæmia, Pachyémie.
Blutverrirung, f., deviation of the blood, *s. Déviation.*
Blutwasser, serum of blood, *s. Serum.*
Blutwurzel, f., radix Tormentillæ, *s. Tormentille.*
Bock, Capra hircus, Bouc.
Bock am Ohre, *s.* Ohrecke.
Bockkäfer, m., Cerambyx, Capricorne.
Bocklein, n., *s.* Ziegenböchlein.
Bocksauge, *s.* Geisauge.
Bocksbart, m., Tragopogon, Salsifi.
Bocksbeerenstrauch, m., Ribes nigrum, *s. Groseillier.*
Bocksdorn, m., A. tragacantha, *s. Astragale.*
Bocksgestank, *s.* Achselgestank.
Bockshorn, Trigonella fœnum græcum, Fenu-Grec.
Bockshornsame, m., semen T. fœni græci, —
Bodenbein, n., *s.* Hinterhauptbein.
Bodenmehl, m., fæcula, Fécule.
Bodensatz, m., sediment, Sédiment.
Bodensatz im Harne, —im Urin, sedimentum urinæ, Hypostase.
Bodensatz, kleienartiger —, furfuraceous sediment —, *s. Furfuracé.*
Bogen, arch, Arc.
Bogen der Aorta, *s.* Aortenbogen.
Bogenbaum, m., Taxus baccata, *s. If.*
Bogengang, -gänge, pl., semicircular canal, canals, *s. Canal.*
Bogenförmig, f., arched, Cambré.
Bogengang, äusserer, —oberer, —unterer, external—, superior—, inferior —, —
Bogenröhre, f., *-röhren*, pl., *s.* Bogengang.
Böhmisches Bittersalz, sulphate of soda, *s. Sulfate.*
Bohne, f., bean, Fêve.
Bohnenbaum, breitblätteriger, Cytisus laburnum, *s. Cytise.*
Bohnengeschwullst, f., lupia, Loupe.
Bohnenstrauch, m., *s.* Bohnenbaum.
Bohrkäfer, Ptinus, Ptin.
Bohrwurm, m., Teredo navalis, Taret.
Bolus, armenischer, Bolarerde, bole armeniac, *s. Bol.*
Bombardierkäfer, B. crepitans, *s. Brachyn.*
Borax, m., borax, *s. Borate.*
Boraxsäure, boracic acid, *s. Bore.*
Boraxsaure Salze, borates, *s. Borate.*
Boraxsaures Natron, sub-borate of soda, —
Boraxsaures Sodiumoxyd, same, —
Boraxsaures Quecksilber, sub-borate of quicksilver, —
Borke, f., *s.* Rinde.
Borkenkäfer, m., Dermestes typographus, *s. Dermeste.*
Boron, Boraxstoff, boron, Bore.
Boronsäure, *s.* Boraxsäure.
Borragon, Borretsch, Borago, Bourrache.

Borste, Borsten, pl., bristle, Soie.
Borstenflosse, f., Clupea thrissa, *s. Clupée.*
Borstenförmig, bristle-shaped, Sétacé.
Borstenwurm, m., Gordius aquat., *s. Filaire.*
Borstig, bristly, Séteux.
Bösartig, adj., malignant, Malin.
Bösartige Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Bösartiges Fieber, — fever, —
Bösartiges Geschwür, — sore, *s. Cacoèthe.*
Bösartigkeit, malignity, Malignité.
Böse Geschwüre, pl., bad sores, *s. Ulcère.*
Böse Säfte, pl., — humours, *s. Humeur.*
Botallischer Gang, ductus arter., *s. Canal.*
Botallisches Loch, foramen ovale, *s. Botal.*
Botanik, botany, Botanique.
Botaniker, botanist, Botaniste.
Botanisch, botanical, *s. Botanique.*
Bouillontafel, m., *-tafeln*, pl., tabula —, tabulæ gelatinæ, *s. Bouillon.*
Brach-, Brakendistel, m., *s.* Feldmannstreu.
Brachwurm, m., larva of Melolontha vulgaris, Ver blanc, — de blé.
Brand, *s.* Verbrennung.
Brand, gangræna, Gangrène.
Brand durch Aufliegen, — e decubitu, —
Brand im Auge, anthracosis oculi vel palpebrarum, Anthracose.
Brand, äusserlicher, external gangrene, *s. Gangrène.*
Brand durch schwarze Blatter, gangrene from malignant pustule, —
Brand, contagiöser, contagious gangrene,—
Brand, entzündlicher, inflammatory —, —
Brand, feuchter, moist gangrene, —
Brand durch Frostbeulen, gangrene from chilblains, —
Brand, heisser, hot gangrene, —
Brand in Hospitälern, *s.* Hospitalbrand.
Brand, innerlicher, internal —, —
Brand, kalter, cold —, —
Brand, schmerzloser, — without pain, —
Brand, trockener, dry gangrene, —
Brand durch Verbrennung, gangrene from a burn, —
Brandfieber, febris gangrænosa, *s. Gangréneux.*
Brandicht, n., empyreuma, Empyreume.
Brandig, gangrenous, Gangréneux.
Brandige Holzsäure, impure acetic acid, *s. Acétique.*
Brandiges Geschwür, gangrenous sore, —
Brandiges Korn, Secale cornutum, *s. Seigle.*
Brandlattich, Brandlattig, m., Tussilago farfara, *s. Tussilage.*
Brandschaden, n., *s.* Verbrennung.
Brandschorf, escar, Eschare.
Branstig, adj., *s. Brenzlicht.*
Brantwein, brandy, Eau-de-Vie.
Brassen, Abramis brama, *s. Breme.*
Bräune, angina, Angine.
Bräune der Brust, *s.* Brustbräune.
Bräune, bösartige oder brandige, angina maligna vel gangrænosa, *s. Angine.*
Bräune, eiterige, suppurative angina, —
Bräune, entzündliche, inflammatory —,—
Bräune, exanthematische, exanthematous angina, *s. Angine.*
Bräune des Gaumens, angina palati, —
Bräune häutige, — membranosa, Croup.
Bräune, katarrhalische, — catarrhalis, *s. Angine.*
Bräune des Kehldeckels, — epiglottidis,—
Bräune der Mandeln, — tonsillaris, —
Bräune des Schlundes, — pharyngea, —
Bräune des Zapfens, — uvularis, —
Braunfisch, m., Phocæna, Marsouin.
Braungekochter Zucker, burnt sugar, Caramel.
Braunrother Spiessglanzschwefel, red hydro-sulphuret of antimony, *s. Antimoine.*
Braunstein, -metall, manganese, —
Braunstein, essigsaures, acetate of —, —
Braunsteinoxyd, oxyde of —, —
Braunsteinoxyd, salzsaures, muriate— chloride—of manganese, —
Braunsteinoxyd, schwefelsaures, sulphate of manganese, —
Braunwurz, Scrophularia, Scrofulaire.
Braunw., knotige od. gemeine, S. nodosa,—
Braunw. Wasser-, *s.* Wasser-Braunwurz.
Braunwurzpflanzen, Scrophularineæ, Scrofularinées.
Brausen der Ohren, tinnitus aurium, Tintouin.
Brausende Talkerde oder *Bittererde*, carbonate of magnesia, *s. Magnésie.*
Brechbecher, poculum emetic., s. *Gobelet.*
Brechdurchfall, m., *s.* Brechruhr.
Brechenerregend, adj., emetic, Emétique.
Brechenerregende Mittel, pl., *s.* Brechmittel.
Brechfliege, f., M. vomitoria, *s. Mouche.*
Brechmittel, pl., emetics, *s. Emétique.*
Brechmittellehre, emetology, Emétologie.
Brechnuss, nux vomica, *s. Noix.*
Brechnussbaum, amerikanischer, *s.* Purgiernussbaum.
Brech- und *Purgier- Mittel*, pl., emeto-cathartic remedies, *s. Eméto-Cathartique.*
Brechpurgiren, emeto-catharsis, —
Brechquecksilber, *s.* Quecksilberoxyd, gelbes schwefelsaures.
Brechruhr, cholera, Choléra.
Brechstoff, emetine, Emétine.
Brechvitriol, m., white vitriol, *s. Vitriol.*
Brechwein, *s.* Spiessglanzwein.
Brechweinstein, *s.* Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali.
Brechwurzel, Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha.
Brechwurzelextract, *s.* Brechstoff.
Brechwurzelpulver, zusammengesetztes, comp. Ipecac.-powder, *s. Ipécacuanha.*
Brechwurzelsyrup, -syrup, —
Brechwurzelwein, -wine, —
Brei, gruel, Bouillie.
Breigeschwulst, atheroma, Atherôme.
Breit, broad, Large.
Breitblätterichter oder Breitblätteriger Wassermerk, Sium latifolium, *s. Berle.*
Breitblätterig, broad-leaved, Latifolié.
Breite, f., latitude, Latitude.

Breite Binde, fascia lata, *s. Fascia.*
Breite Mutterbänder, ligamenta lata uteri, *s. Large.*
Breiter Halsmuskel, Platysma myoides, Beaucier.
Breiter Kreuzmuskel des Rückens, Sacrolumbalis, *s.* Sacro-Lombaire.
Breiter Rückenmuskel, Latissimus dorsi, *s. Dorsal.*
Breiter Wegerich, *s.* Wegerich, grosser.
Breitmorchel, f., M. esculenta, *s. Morille.*
Breiumschlag, cataplasm, Cataplasme.
Breiumschlag, adstringirender, astringent cataplasm, —
Breiumschl., beruhigender, sedative —, —
Breiumschl., reizender, stimulant —, —
Breiumschl., säuerlicher, acidulous —, —
Breiumschl., scharfer, acrid —, —
Breiumschl., schmerzstillender, anodyne, —
Breme, Bremse, Œstrus, Œstre.
Brennbar, adj., combustible, Combustible.
Brennbarkeit, f., combustibility, Combustibilité.
Brennborstig, *s.* Brennhaarig.
Brenncylinder, moxa, Moxa.
Brenneisen, actual cautery, *s. Cautère.*
Brennen, v., to cauterize, Cauteriser.
Brennen, n., cauterization, Cauterisation.
Brennen in Magen, pyrosis, *s. Ardeur.*
Brennend, adj., burning, Brulant.
Brennende Arzneien, Brennmittel, pl., caustic remedies, *s. Cautère.*
Brennende Hitze, burning heat, Ardeur.
Brennender Harn, urina ardens, *s. Ardent.*
Brennessel, Urtica, Ortie.
Brennessel, grosse, — römische, — kleine, U. dioica, — pilulifera, — urens, —
Brennfieber, ardent fever, Causus.
Brennglas, n., burning lens, *s. Lentille.*
Brennhaar, -haare, pl., *s.* Brennspitze.
Brennhaarig, furnished with stinging-hairs, Stimuleux.
Brennhelm, m., head of still, Chapiteau.
Brennkolben, m., *s.* Destillirkolben.
Brennofen, furnace, Fourneau.
Brennpunkt, focus, Foyer.
Brennspitze, -spitzen, pl., stinging-hair, -hairs, Stimule.
Brenzharnsäure, pyro-uric acid, *s. Pyro-Urique.*
Brenzlich, Brenzlicht, empyreumatic, Empyreumatique.
Brenzliche Oele, empyreumatic oils, —
Brenzlicher Geruch, — odour, —
Brenzlicher Geschmack, — flavour, —
Bretspielblume, Fritillaria, Fritillaire.
Bricke, f., *s.* Fluss-Lamprete.
Briesel, *s.* Brustdrüse.
Briestmilch, Biestmilch, beestings, Colostrum.
Brille, spectacles, Besicles.
Brillenschlange, f., Coluber naja, Serpent à lunettes.
Brod, bread, Pain.
Brod, ungesäuertes, unleavened bread, —
Brodbaum, Artocarpus, Jaquier.
Brodbaum mit eingeschnittenen Blättern, Artocarpus incisa, *s. Jaquier.*
Brodbaum, indianischer, *s.* Sagubaum.
Brodbrei, m., *Brodbrühe*, f., panado, Panade.
Brodgährung, panary fermentation, *s. Panaire.*
Brodkrume, bread-crumb, *s. Médulle.*
Brodkümmel, *s.* Feldkümmel.
Brodrinde, f., crusta panis, *s. Pain.*
Brodrindenpflaster, n., Emplastrum de crusta panis, —
Brodschwamm, m., B. medulla panis, *s. Bolet.*
Brodwurm, m., Blatta, Blatte.
Bromatologie, f., bromatology, Bromatologie.
Brombeere, f., fruit of R. fruticosus, *s.*
Brombeerstaude, Brombeerstrauch, Rubus fruticosus, *s. Ronce.*
Bromsäure, bromic acid, *s. Brôme.*
Bromsaure Salze, bromates, *s. Bromate.*
Bronchialblutadern, pl., bronchial veins, *s. Bronchial.*
Bronchialdrüsen, pl., — glands, —
Bronchialschlagadern, pl., — arteries, —
Bronchien, bronchi, *s. Bronche.*
Bronchitis, bronchitis, Bronchite.
Bronchocele, f., *s.* Kropf.
Bronchotom, bronchotomus, Bronchotome.
Bronchotomie, bronchotomy, Bronchotomie
Brownianismus, m., brunonism, Brownisme.
Bruch, fracture, Cassure.
Bruch, hernia, Hernie.
Bruch, angeborner, congenital hernia, —
Bruch, angewachsener, adherent —, —
Bruch, äusserer, external —, —
Bruch, beweglicher, reducible —, —
Bruch, brandiger, sphacelated —, —
Bruch, eingeklemmter, incarcerated —, —
Bruch, entzündeter, inflamed —, —
Bruch, erworbener, accidental —, —
Bruch, falscher, spurious —, —
Bruch, innerer, internal —, —
Bruch der Knochen, *s.* Knochenbruch.
Bruch des eiförmigen Loches, hernia foraminis ovalis, *s. Hernie.*
Bruch an den Schamlefzen, — labii pudendi muliebris, —
Bruch, unbeweglicher, irreduc. hernia, —
Bruch veralteter, inveterate —, —
Bruch des Zwerchfells, hernia of the diaphragm, —
Brucharzt, rupture-surgeon, *s. Herniaire.*
Bruchband, -bänder, pl., truss, Brayer.
Bruchsack, hernial sac, *s. Herniaire.*
Bruchsackboden, m., fundus of —, —
Bruchsackhals, m., neck of —, —
Bruchsackmündung, f., mouth of —, —
Bruchschnitt, m., *s.* Herniotomie.
Bruchweide, f., Salix fragilis, *s. Saule.*
Brücke im Gehirn, — varolische, pons Varolii, Pont.
Brückchen, der Rautengrube, ponticulus sinus rhomboidei.
Brückenarm od. Brückenschenkel, m., crus cerebelli ad pontem.

Brühe, broth, Bouillon.
Brunft, oder Brunst, œstrum venereum, vel veneris, *s. Chaleur.*
Brunft-, oder *Brunstzeit*, f., rutting-season, *s. Œstromanie.*
Brunnenkresse, f., Nasturtium officinale, olim Sisymbrium nasturt., *s. Cresson.*
Brunnenwasser, *s.* Quellwasser.
Brust, pectus, *s. Pectoral.*
Brustaorte, thoracic aorta, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustaortengeflecht, n., plexus aorticus thoracicus, *s. Aortique.*
Brustarzneien, pl., *s.* Brustmittel.
Brustbein, sternum, Sternum.
Brustbeindrüsen, pl., glandulæ sternales, *s. Sternal.*
Brustbeindurchbohrung, f., perforation of the sternum, *s. Trépanation.*
Brustbeinmuskel, dreieckiger, Triangularis sterni, *s. Triangulaire.*
Brustbeinrippengelenke, pl., sterno-costal articulations, *s. Sterno-Costal.*
Brustbeinschildmuskel, Sterno-thyroideus, *s. Sterno-Thyroïdien.*
Brustbeinschlüsselgelenk, sterno-clavicular articulation, *s. Sterno-Claviculaire.*
Brustblutadern, pl., *s.* Brustvenen.
Brustbräune, angina pectoris, Stenocardie.
Brustbruch, -brüche, pl., thoracic hernia, — herniæ, *s. Hernie.*
Brustdrüse, f., mammary gland, *s. Mammaire.*
Brustdrüse, thymus gland, Thymus.
Brüste, pl., breasts, *s. Mamelle.*
Brusterschütterung, f., concussion of the thorax, *s. Commotion.*
Brüsteschlagadern, pl., arteries of mammary gland, *s. Mammaire.*
Brustfedern, f., pl., pectoral feathers, *s. Pectoral.*
Brustfell, -felle, pl., pleura, pleuræ, Plèvre.
Brustfellentzündung, *s.* Pleuresie.
Brustfellsack, sack of pleura, *s. Plèvre.*
Brustfellsack, rechter und linker, right and left sack —, —
Brustflosse, -flossen, pl., — fin, *s. Nageoire.*
Brustförmige Körper, pl., corpora mamillaria, *s. Mamillaire.*
Brustförmiger Fortsatz, *s.* Zitzenfortsatz.
Brustgang, thoracic duct, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustgegend, f., thoracic region, —
Brustgeschwür, n., *s.* Empyem.
Brustglied, -glieder, pl., pectoral or thoracic limb, — limbs, *s. Pectoral.*
Brusthöhle, pectoral or thoracic cavity, —
Brusthöhlenwände, *s.* Brustwände.
Brusthorcher, m., *s.* Stethosköp.
Brustkasten, thorax, Thorax.
Brustkastennerven, hintere und *vordere*, nervi thoracici post. et anteriores, —
Brustknochen, pl., bones of thorax, —
Brustknoten, thoracic ganglion, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustkrampf, *s.* Convulsiches Asthma.
Brustlattich, T. farfara, *s. Tussilage.*
Brustmittel, pectoral remedies, *s. Pectoral.*
Brustmuskel, grosser, Pectoralis major, —
Brustmuskel, kleiner, Pectoralis minor, —
Brustmuskelabscess, pl., abscess of pectoral muscles, *s. Abcès.*
Brustmuskeln, pl., — muscles, *s. Pectoral.*
Brustmuskelnerven, *s.* Brustkastennerven.
Brustorgane, thoracic organs, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustsaft, linctus, Eclegme.
Brustschild, m., breast-plate, Plastron.
Brustschlagader, -schlagadern, pl., thoracic arteries, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustschlagader, innere, internal mammary artery, *s. Mammaire.*
Brustschlüsselbeinzitzenfortsatzmuskel, *s.* Kopfnicker.
Brustschmerz, thoracodynia, Thoracodynie
Brustschulterschlagader, thoracico-humeral artery, *s. Thoracique.*
Brustschwamm, m., fungous disease of mammary gland, *s. Fongeux.*
Brustscirrhus, m., scirrhus of —, *s. Squirrhe.*
Bruststich, parac. thoracis, *s. Paracentèse.*
Bruststuck, m., sternal piece, *s. Sternum.*
Brustsyrup, m., diacodion, Diacode.
Brustvenen, mammary veins, *s. Mammaire.*
Brustwände, thoracic parietes, *s. Thorachique.*
Brustwarze, nipple, Mamelon.
Brustwarzenkreis, *-ring*, m., areola, Aréole.
Brustwassersucht, hydrothorax, Hydrothorax.
Brustwirbel, *s.* Rückenwirbel.
Brustwunde eindringende, a penetrating wound of thorax, *s. Plaie.*
Brustw., oberflächliche, superficial —, —
Brustwurzel, *s.* Angelikwurzel.
Brustzungenbeinmuskel, Sterno-hyoideus, Sterno-Hyoïdien.
Brüten, incubation, Incubation.
Brütezeit, f., season of —, —
Bubo, m., *s.* Leistenbeule.
Bubonocele, f., *s.* Leistenbruch.
Buch, n., *s.* Blättermagen.
Buchs, Buxus, Buis.
Buchsbaum, B. sempervivens, —
Büchse, capsa, Boite.
Büchsekapsel, pyxidium, Pyxide.
Buchweizen, Polygonum fagopyrum, *s. Renouée.*
Buchwinde, P. convolvulus, —
Buckel, *s.* Höcker.
Buckel, cyphoma, Cyphome.
Buckelkäfer, m., Bruchus, Bruche.
Burgundisches Pech, Burg. pitch, *s. Poix.*
Bürste, brush, Brosse.
Bürstenpflanze, Carthamus, Carthame.
Butter, butter, Beurre.
Butterartig, butter-like, Butyreux.
Butterblume, f., *s.* Hahnenfuss.
Butterfett, butyrina, Butyrine.
Buttersäure, butyric acid, *s. Butyrate.*
Buttersaure Salze, butyrates, —
Butterstielholz, n., R. frangula, *s. Nerprun.*
Buxbaum, m., *s.* Buchsbaum.

Cacaobaum, Theobroma, Cacaotier.
Cacaobohnen, oder -nüsse, fruit of Theobroma cacao, —
Cacaobutter, concrete oil of —, —
Cachelot, Catodon, Cachalot.
Cachou, *s.* Catechu.
Cachouküge lchen, *s.* Kashuküge lchen.
Cactus-Familie, f., Cacti, *s. Cactier.*
Caducität, f., caducitas, Caducité.
Caffebaum, *s.* Kaffebaum.
Cajaputbaum, Melaleuca, Mélaleuque.
Cajeputöl, oleum cajuputi, Caieput.
Calabrische Manna, Calabrian Manna, *s. Manne.*
Calciniren, to calcine, Calciner.
Calcinirt, adj., calcined, Calciné.
Calcinirung, calcination, Calcination.
Callus, callus, Cal.
Callusbildung, f., formation of —, —
Calmus, Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
Calmuswurzel, radix A. calami, —
Campescheholz, lignum campechianum, *s. Campescheholzbaum*, m., Hæmatoxylon campechianum, Campèche.
Campescheholzextract, Extractum ligni campechiani, —
Campher, *s.* Kampher.
Camphersäure, *s.* Kamphersäure.
Canal, *s.* Kanal.
Candelzucker, Candeszucker, m., saccharum candum, *s. Sucre.*
Caneel, ächter, L. cinnamomi, *s. Cannelle.*
Caneel—*s.* Zimmtbaum—weisser.
Cannibal, cannibal, Androphage.
Capacität, f., capacity, Capacité.
Capillairsyrup, *s.* Frauenhaarsyrup.
Capillargefässe, pl., capillary vessels, *s. Capillaire.*
Capillargefässsystem, n., capill. system, —
Carbonsäure, *s.* Kohlensäure.
Carbonsaure—*s.* Kohlensaure—Salze.
Carbonsaures Magnesiumoxyd, carbonate of magnesia, *s. Magnésie.*
Carbunkel, m., carbuncle, Charbon.
Carcinom, n., carcinoma, Carcinome.
Cardamomen, *s.* Kardamomen.
Cardebenedict, Cardebenedictenkraut, Centaurea benedicta, Centaurée.
Cardebenedictenkraut-Extract, extractum Centaureæ benedictæ, —
Carmelitwasser, n., Eau des Carmes, *s. Mélisse.*
Carotisch, carotic, carotid, Carotique.
Carotischer Canal, carotid canal, *s. Canal.*
Carotischer Knoten, carotic ganglion, *s. Ganglion.*
Carotte, f., *s.* Möhre.
Carottenbrei, f., carrot-pulp, *s. Carotte.*
Carthaminsäure, carthamic acid, *s. Carthame.*
Carunkel, caruncle, Caroncule.
Cascarille, Cascarilla, Cascarille.
Cascarillenextract, extract of cascarilla, —
Cascarillenöl, essential oil of —, —
Cascarillentinctur, tincture of —, —
Cascarillenwasser, distilled water of —, —
Cascarillrinde, bark of —, —
Casserischer Nerv, *s.* Muskelhautnerv.
Cassia, Cassien, Cassia, Casse.
Cassiablumen, pl., flores Lauri cinnamomi, *s. Cannelle.*
Cassiarinde, f., cortex L. cinnamomi, —
Cassienfistel, f., Cassia fistula, *s. Casse.*
Cassienmark, pulp of C. fistula, —
Castorin, f., castorine, Castorine.
Castorinsäure, castoric acid, *s. Castorate.*
Castoröl, oleum Ricini, *s. Huile.*
Castrat, castratus, Castrat.
Castration, f., castratio, Castration.
Cataplexie, f., cataplexia, Cataplexie.
Catarrh, *s.* Katarrh.
Catechu, Catechusaft, catechu, Cachou.
Catechupalme, f., Areca catechu, *s. Arec.*
Catechutinctur, tinctura catechu, *s. Cachou.*
Catheter, *s.* Katheter.
Catheterismus, m., catheterism, Catheterisme.
Cayennepfeffer, m., semen Capsici annui, *s. Piment.*
Cederbaum, Ceder von Libanon, Larix cedrus, *s. Mélèze.*
Cederfichte, f., Pinus cembra, *s. Pin.*
Celtischer Nardus, Valeriana celt., *s. Nard.*
Centifolienblätter, pl., folia R. centifoliæ, *s.*
Centifolienrose, Rosa centifolia, *s. Rosier.*
Centralisch, adj., central, Central.
Centralläpchen, n., lobulus centralis cerebelli, *s. Lobule.*
Centralorgan des Nervensystems, central organ of the nervous system, —
Centrum, n., *s.* Mittelpunkt.
Cephalopoden, pl., Cephalopoda, Céphalopodes.
Cerasin, n., cerasin, Cérasine.
Cerat, n., cerate, Cérat.
Cereus, m., Cactus, Cactier.
Cerin, n., cerin, Cérine.
Cetaceen, Cetacea, Cetacées.
Cetine, f., *s.* Wallrathfett.
Cetologie, f., cetology, Cetologie.
Chamille, *s.* Kamille.
Chamille, römische, *s.* Kamille.
Chamillenblumen, *s.* Kamillenblumen.
Champignon, m., Fungus, Champignon.
Chanker, *s.* Schanker.
Chantarelle, f., Agaricus cantarellus, *s. Agaric.*
Charakter, m., character, Caractère.
Charakterisiren, to characterize, Caracteriser.

Charakteristisch, characteristic, Caractéristique.
Charakteristische Erscheinungen, pl., characteristic phenomena, —
Charnier, m., ginglymus, Ginglyme.
Charpie, Carpey, lint, Charpie.
Chemiater, chemical physician, Chimiater.
Chemiatrie, f., — medicine, Chémiatrie.
Chemie oder Chymie, chemistry, Chimie.
Chemie, medicinische, medical —, —
Chemisch, Chymisch, chemical, Chimique.
Chemische Processe, pl., — processes, —
Chemische Wissenschaft, — science, —
Chemischer Apparat, — apparatus, —
Cheser, m., Scarabæus, Scarabée.
Chinabaum, Cinchona, Quinquina.
Chinabaum, gelber oder Königs-, C. cordifolia, —
Chinabaum, officinelle, C. officinalis, —
Chinabaum, Pomeranzen-, C. lancifolia,—
Chinabaum, rother, C. oblongifolia, —
Chinabaum, weisser, C. ovalifolia, —
Chinabitterstoff, m., *s.* Cinchonin.
Chinaextract, geistiges, alcoholic extract of cinchona, *s. Quinquina.*
Chinaextr., kaltbereitetes, cold-prepared —, —
Chinaextr., wässeriges, aqueous —, —
Chinarinde, cortex Cinchonæ, —
Chinasäure, f., a peculiar acid obtained from cinchona-bark, —
Chinastoff, m., *s.* Cinchonin.
Chinasyrup, syrup of Cinchona, *s.*
Chinatinctur, einfache, simple tincture of Cinchona, *s. Quinquina.*
Chinatinctur, zusammengesetzte, compound tincture of —, —
Chinawein, oder Chinaaufguss weiniges, wine, or vinous infusion, of —, —
Chinin, n., quina, quinine, Quinine.
Chinin, schwefelsaures, sulphate of —, —
Chirurg, Chirurgus, surgeon, Chirurgien.
Chirurgie, surgery, Chirurgie.
Chirurgisch, surgical, Chirurgical.
Chirurgische Anatomie, surgical Anatomy, *s. Anatomie.*
Chirurgische Instrumente, surgical instruments, *s. Chirurgical.*
Chlor, Chlorine, chlorine, Chlore.
Chlorblausaure Salze, chlorocyanates, *s. Chlorocyanate.*
Chlorcyansalz, chlorocyanate, —
Chlorcyansäure, chlorocyanic acid, —
Chlorige Säure, chlorous acid, *s. Chloreux.*
Chlorigsaure Salze, chlorites, *s. Chlorite.*
Chlorin, Chloringas, n., *s.* Chlor.
Chlorinantimon, chloride of antimony, *s. Chlorure.*
Chlorinbarium, — of barium, —
Chlorincalcium, — of calcium, —
Chlorinkalium, — of potassium, —
Chlorinnatronium, — of sodium, —
Chlorinquecksilber, — of quicksilver, —
Chlorinquecksilber, ätzendes, corrosive chloride of quicksilver, —
Chlorinquecksilber, mildes, mild —, —
Chloriodsalz, chloriodate, Chloriodate.
Chloriodsauer, chloriodic, Chloriodique.
Chloriodsäure, f., chloriodic acid, —
Chlorkohlensäure, chloroxycarbonic acid, *s. Chloroxycarbonate.*
Chlorkohlensaures Salz, chloroxycarbonate, —
Chlornatronium, *s.* Chlorinnatronium.
Chlorophosphorsäure, chlorophosphoric acid, *s. Chlorophosphate.*
Chlorophosphorsaures Salz, chlorophosphate, —
Chlorophyll, chlorophylla, Chlorophylle.
Chloroxydül, chlorous oxide, *s. Chloreux.*
Chlorsalz, chlorate, Chlorate.
Chlorsauer, chloric, Chlorique.
Chlorsäure, chloric acid, —
Chlorsaure Salze, chlorates, *s. Chlorate.*
Chlorür, chloruretum, Chlorure.
Chlorwasserstoffsäure, hydrochloric acid, *s. Hydrochlorate.*
Choanen, pl., post. nares, *s. Choanorrhagie.*
Cholera, cholera, Choléra.
Cholera Asiatische, Asiatic cholera, —
Cholerisch, choleric, Cholérique.
Cholerischer Zustand, choleric condition, —
Cholerisches Temperament, choleric temperament, —
Cholesterin, n., *s.* Gallenfett.
Christwurz, H. niger, *s. Hellébore.*
Chrom, Chrommetall, chromium, Chrome.
Chromoxydül, oxide of chrome, —
Chromsäure, chromic acid, *s. Chromate.*
Chromsaure Salze, chromates, —
Chronisch, chronic, Chronique.
Chronische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Chronometer, m., *s.* Zeitmesser.
Chrysalis, f., chrysalis, Chrysalide.
Chylification, f., chylificatio, Chylification.
Chylificationsorgane, pl., organs of —, —
Chylusgefässe, pl., chylif. vessels, *s. Chylifère.*
Chymie, Chymik, *s.* Chemie.
Chymisch, *s.* Chemisch.
Chymist, chemist, Chimiste.
Cicade, f., Cicada, Cigale.
Cichorie, Cichorium, Chicorée.
Cichorie, gemeine, C. intybus, —
Cichorien, pl., Cichoraceæ, —
Cichorienartig, adj., succory-like, —
Cichorienkaffe, m., root of C. intybus, —
Cider, m., cider, Cidre.
Cidercolik, f., cider-colic, *s. Colique.*
Ciliararterien, ciliar arteries, *s. Ciliaire.*
Ciliarfalten, -fortsätze, ciliary processes, —
Ciliargefässe, ciliary vessels, —
Ciliarkörper, corpus ciliare, —
Ciliarkreis, m., ciliary circle, *s. Cercle.*
Ciliarkrone, corona ciliaris, *s. Couronne.*
Ciliarnerven, ciliary nerves, *s. Ciliaire.*
Ciliarschlagadern, pl., *s.* Ciliararterien.
Ciliarvenen, ciliary veins, *s. Ciliaire.*
Cinchonin, n., cinchonina, Cinchonine.
Circulation, f., *s.* Kreislauf.
Circumcisionsmesser, m., phymosis-knife, *s. Circoncision.*

Cirsocele, f., *s.* Saamenaderbruch.
Cistenröschen, Cistenrose, Cistus, Ciste.
Cisterne, cistern, Citerne.
Cistus-Familie, f., Cisti, Cistineæ, Cistinées.
Citrat, citrate, Citrate.
Citrone, citron (not lemon), Citron.
Citronenbaum, Citrus medica, —
Citronenfarbig, -gelb, citron-coloured, —
Citronenkraut, n., M. officinalis, *s. Mélisse.*
Citronenmelisse, f., same, —
Citronenöl, destillertes, oleum citri destillatum, *s. Citron.*
Citronenölzucker, m., Elæosaccharum citri, *s. Elæosaccharum.*
Citronensaft, citron-juice, *s. Citron.*
Citronensäure, citric acid, *s. Citrate.*
Citronenschale, citron-peel, *s. Citron.*
Citronenschale, eingemachte, candied-peel, —
Citronenwasser, n., distilled citron-water, —
Citrulle, f., *s.* Wassermelone.
Claret, m., claretum, Clairet.
Clarificirung, f., *s.* Abklarung.
Classe, class, Classe.
Classification, f., classification, —
Clystierspritze, *s.* Klysterspritze.
Cochenille, Coccus, Cochenille.
Cocosbaum, Cocos, Cocotier.
Cocosnuss, cocoa-nut, Coco.
Codex, codex, Code.
Cohärenz, f., cohesion, Cohésion.
Coleopteren, Coleoptera, Coléoptères.
Colik, *s.* Kolik.
Colliquation, f., colliquatio, Colliquation.
Coloquinte, *s.* Koloquinthe.
Columbowurzel, radix columbæ, Columbo.
Columbowurzelextract, extractum radicis Columbæ, —
Columbowurzeltinctur, tinct. radicis —, —
Commandeurbalsam, m., balsamum commendatoris, *s. Baume.*
Commissur, f., commissure, Commissure.
Commotion, f., commotio, Commotion.
Compresse, compress, Compresse.
Concentriren, to concentrate, Concentrer.
Concentrirt, adj., concentrated, Concentré.
Concentrirung, concentration, Concentration.
Concentrisch, concentric, Concentrique.
Concret, concrete, Concrete.
Concret, concretion, Concretion.
Concret in der Leber, tuber hepatis, —
Condylöm, *s.* Kondylöm.
Congestion, f., congestio, Congestion.
Conjugation, conjugation, Conjugaison.
Consens der Theile, consensus partium, Consentement des parties.

Conserve, f., conserva, Conserve.
Consistenz, f., consistence, Consistence.
Consulent, consultor, Consultant.
Contagion, f., contagio, Contagion.
Contraktur, contraction, Contracture.
Contrastimulistische Heilsystem, n., contrastimulant medicine, Contrastimulisme.
Contrayerva, Dorstenia, Dorstène.
Contusion, f., contusio, Contusion.
Convulsibilität, f., convulsibility, Convulsibilité.
Convulsion, convulsio, Convulsion.
Convulsivisch, convulsive, Convulsif.
Copahu- oder Copaivabalsam, m., Copaibabalsam, *s. Copayer.*
Copahu- Copaibabaum, Copaifera offic., —
Copalin, n., copalina, Copaline.
Corallenmoos, corallina, Coralline.
Coriander, *s.* Koriander.
Corpuscularphilosophie, corpuscular philosophy, *s. Corpusculaire.*
Corset, corset, Corset.
Cosmetik, Cosmetisch, *s.* Kosmetik.
Costwurzel, f., radix Costi arabici, *s. Costus.*
Cotunnische Wasserleitung, aquæductus Cotunnii, *s. Aqueduc.*
Couperose, gutta rosea, Couperose.
Cowpersche Drüsen, Cowper's glands, *s. Accessoire.*
Coxalgie, coxalgia, Coxalgie.
Cretinismus, m., cretinism, Crétinisme.
Crotonöl, *s.* Krotonöl.
Cruditäten, pl., crudities, *s. Crudité.*
Cryptorchis, cryptorchis, Crypsorchis.
Crystallinse, *s.* Krystall-linse.
Crystallisirung, *s.* Krystallisirung.
Cubeben, cubebs, Cubèbes.
Cubeben, überzuckerte, Confect. cubebæ, —
Cucumer, Cucumern, pl., *s.* Gurke.
Curassao-, *s.* Pomeranzenschale.
Curcumin, n., curcumina, Curcumine.
Cusparabaumrinde, *s.* Angustarinde.
Cyan, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
Cyanige Säure, cyanous acid, *s. Cyanite.*
Cyanigsaure Salze, cyanites, —
Cyansäure, cyanic acid, *s. Cyanate.*
Cyansaure Salze, cyanates, —
Cyanwasserstoffsäure, hydrocyanic acid, *s. Hydrocyanate.*
Cyclotom, m., cyclotomus, Cyclotome.
Cylindrisch, cylindrical, Cylindrique.
Cynisch, cynic, Cynique.
Cypergras, n., Cyperus, Souchet.
Cypergräser, pl., Cyperaceæ, —
Cypresse, f., Cupressus, Cyprès.
Cystocele, f., cystocele, Cystocèle.

D.

Dach, n., Dächer, pl., roof, Toit.
Dach der Augenhöhle, roof of orbit, —
Dach der vierten Hirnhöhle, roof of the fourth ventricle, *s. Valvule.*
Dach der Seitenhöhle, roof of the lateral ventricle, *s. Ventricule.*
Dachhauslaub, Sempervivum tectorum, *s. Joubarbe.*

Dachs, Dächsin, f., Meles taxus, olim Ursus meles, Blaireau.
Dachziegelförmig, -artig, imbricated, Imbriqué.
Damascenerrose, f., Rosa centifolia, *s. Rosier.*
Damhirsch, Cervus dama, *s. Cerf.*
Damm, perinæum, Perinée.
Dammbruch, hernia perinæi, *s. Perinéal.*
Dammerde, f., veg. mould, Terre végétale.
Dämmerig, adj., crepuscular, Crépusculaire.
Dämmerung, twilight, Crépuscule.
Dämmerungsvogel, m., Sphinx, —
Dammmuskeln, pl., perineal muscles, *s. Périnéal.*
Dammnerven, pl., perineal nerves, —
Dammschlagader, perineal artery, —
Dammweide, f., Salix helix, *s. Saule.*
Dämonenlehre, demonology, Démonologie.
Dämonensucht, f., demonomania, Démonomanie.
Dampf, Dämpfe, pl., vapour, Vapeur.
Dampfbad, -bäder, pl., vapour-bath, *s. Bain.*
Dampfbad, allgemeines, general —, —
Dampfbad, ortliches, topical —, —
Dampfbad, russisches, Russian —, —
Dänegras, n., Polygonum avic., *s. Renouée.*
Daphne, f., Daphne, Daphne.
Daphnin, n., daphnina, Daphnine.
Darm, Därme, pl., gut, Boyau.
Darm, blinder, blind gut, Cœcum.
Darm, langer, long gut, *s. Long.*
Darm- und Harnblasenbruch, enterocystocele, Entéro-Cystocèle.
Darm- und Magenbruch, hernia of bowels and stomach, Entérogastrocèle.
Darm- und Netzbruch, entero-epiplocele, Entéro-Epiplocèle.
Darm- und Wasserbruch, entero-hydrocele, Entéro-Hydrocèle.
Darmabscess, m., abscessus tractûs intestinalis, *s. Abscès.*
Darmbauchbruch, ventral or abdominal hernia, Entérogastrocèle.
Darmbein, os ilii, *s. Iles.*
Darmbeingrube, äussere,—innere, external—, internal iliac fossa, *s. Iliaque.*
Darmbeinkamm, crista ilii, *s. Crête.*
Darmbeinmuskel, Iliacus intern., *s. Iliaque.*
Darmbeinstacheln, spinæ iliacæ, *s. Epine.*
Darmbewegung, f., intestinal motion, *s. Péristaltique.*
Darmblutfluss, enterorrhagia, Entérorrhagie.
Darmbremse, f., Œ. hæmorrhoidalis, *s. Œstre.*
Darmbruch, intestinal hernia, Entérocèle.
Darmcanal, Darmkanal, — canal, *s. Canal.*
Darmdrüse, -drüsen, pl., intestinal gland, glands, Entéradenes.
Därme, enge oder dünne, narrow or small intestines, *s. Intestin.*
Därme, weite, wide or large —, —
Darmeinklemmung, f., strangulation of the bowels, Entéropéristole.
Darmentzündung, enteritis, Enterite.
Darmfell, peritonæum, Péritoine.
Darmfellentzündung, peritonitis, Péritonite.
Darmfellschwindsucht, phthisis peritonæalis, *s. Péritonéal.*
Darmfleischbruch, entero-sarcocele, Entéro-Sarcocèle.
Darmgeschwür, intestinal ulceration, Entérelcose.
Darmgicht, iliac passion, Iléus.
Darmhodensacksbruch, enteroscheocele, Entéroschéocèle.
Darmklappen, pl., valvulæ intestinales, *s. Valvule.*
Darmklette, f., Echinorhynchus, Echinorhynque.
Darmkoth, excrement, *s. Excrément.*
Darmleiden, bowel-disease, Entéropathie.
Darmmuskel, innerer, *s.* Darmbeinmuskel.
Darmnabelbruch, enteromphalus, Entéromphale.
Darmnaht, enteroraphia, Entéroraphie.
Darmnetz, *s.* Netz.
Darmnetzbruch, *s.* Netzbruch.
Darmnetzentzündung, *s.* Netzentzündung.
Darmruhr, f., *s.* Bauchfluss.
Darmsaft, m., succus entericus, *s. Suc.*
Darmsaite, cat-gut, *s. Boyau.*
Darmschabe, f., Oxyuris verm., *s. Oxyure.*
Darmschmerz, enteralgia, Entéralgie.
Darmschnitt, enterotomy, Entérotomie.
Darmstein, pl., intestinal concretion, *s.*
Darmsteinbildung, f., entero-lithiasis, Entérolithiase.
Darmverstopfung, f., obstruction of the bowels, Entérangiemphraxie.
Darmvorfall, m., protrusion of—, Prolapsus.
Darmwassernabelbruch, hydrenteromphalus, Hydrenteromphale.
Darmweh, n., *-winde*, f., *s.* Bauchgrimmen.
Darmwindungen, pl., intestinal convolutions, *s. Circonvolution.*
Darmwurm, *s.* Rundwurm.
Darrfieber, n., hectic fever, Hecticopyre.
Darrsucht, atrophy, Atrophie.
Darrsuchtig, adj., wasted, Atrophié.
Dattel, date, Datte.
Dattelbaum, Phœnix dactylif., Dattier.
Dattelpalme, f., date-palm, —
Daturin, n., daturina, Daturine.
Dauernd, persistent, Persistant.
Daum, Daumen, thumb, Pouce.
Daumenballen, thenar pollicis, *s. Thénar.*
Daumenbeuger, kurzer, Flexor brevis pollicis manûs, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Daumenbeuger, langer, Flex. longus—,—
Daumenschlagadern, pl., arteriæ pollicis, branches of the radial.
Daumenstrecker, langer, Extensor longus pollicis manûs, *s. Extenseur.*
Dauung, digestion, Digestion.
Dauungsaft, m., *s.* Nahrungsaft.
Deckblatt, -blätter, pl., bractea, Bractée.
Deckblättchen, bracteola, Bractéole.
Deckblattförmig, bracteiformis, Bractéiforme.

Deckblattlos, ebracteate, Ebractété.
Deckblättrig, bracteola, Bractété.
Decke, Decken, pl., tegument, Tégument.
Deckel, opercle, Opercule.
Deckelförmig, operculif., Operculiforme.
Decoct, product of decoction, Décoctum.
Defensiv, f., defensive, Défensiv.
Degenförmig, *s.* Schwertförmig.
Dehnbar, dilatable, Dilatabilité.
Dehnbarkeit, dilatability, —
Dehnen, pandiculatio, Pandiculation.
Dekagramm, decagramma, Décagramme.
Dekandrie, Decandria, Décandrie.
Delphin, Delphinus, Dauphin.
Delphinapter, Delphinapterus, Delphinaptère.
Delphin-Familie, Delphinidæ, Delphinides.
Delphinin, n., delphinina, Delphinine.
Delphinsäure, delphinic acid, *s. Delphinate.*
Delphinsaure Salze, delphinates, —
Deltaförmig, deltoid, Deltoïde,
Deltaförmiger Muskel, Deltamuskel, deltoid muscle, —
Deltaförmiges Blatt, deltaform leaf, —
Demuthspflanze, f., Mimosis, Mimose.
Dendrite, m., fossil tree, Dendrite.
Dentalie, Dentalium, Dentale.
Dephlogistisirt, adj., dephlogisticated, Déphlogistiqué.
Depression, f., depressio, *Dépression.*
Derivation, *s.* Ableitung.
Descemetsche oder *Desmourrsche Haut*, *s.* Wasserhaut.
Desorganisation, disorganization, Desorganisation.
Desoxydation, deoxydation, Désoxydation.
Desoxydirt, deoxydated, Désoxygéné.
Desquamation, *s.* Abschuppen.
Destillation im Bade, distillation in water- or sand-bath, *s. Bain.*
Destillirhelm, -kolben, alembic, Alambic.
Destillirplatz, n., laboratory, Laboratoire.
Destillirschlauch, N. distillat., *s. Nepenthes.*
Destillirt, adj., distilled, Distillé.
Destillirter Geist, distilled spirit, —
Destillirtes Wasser, distilled water, —
Destillirung, f., distillation, Distillation.
Deuteropathie, f., deuteropathia, Deuteropathie.
Deuteropathisch, deuteropathic, Deuteropathique.
Deutochlorür, deutochloride, Deutochlorure.
Deutsche Bärenklau, Heracleum sphondylium, *s. Berce.*
Deutsche Theriakwurzel, Pimpinella saxifraga, *s. Boucage.*
Diabetisch, diabetic, Diabétique.
Diabetischer, a diabetic patient, —
Diabetischer Harn, diabetic urine, —
Diachylonpflaster, einfaches, simple diachylon-plaster, *s. Diachylon.*
Diachylonpflaster, gummöses oder zusammengesetztes, gummy or compound —, —
Diacodionsyrup, diacodium, Diacode.

Diadelphie, f., diadelphia, Diadelphie.
Diagnose, diagnosis, Diagnose.
Diagnostik, f., diagnostic, —
Diagnostisch, diagnostic, Diagnostique.
Diagnostische Merkmale, — signs, —
Diakustik, diacoustics, Diacoustique.
Diamant, diamond, Diamant.
Diameter, *s.* Durchmesser.
Diametrisch, adj., diametrical, Diamétrique.
Diandrie, f., Diandria, Diandrie.
Diaphoretisch, diaphoretic, Diaphorétique.
Diaphoretische Mittel, diaphoretics, —
Diarrhöe, f., diarrhœa, Diarrhée.
Diastrophie, diastrophe, Diastrophie.
Diastrophisch, diastrophic, Diastrophique.
Diät, diet, Diète.
Diätetik, dietetics, Diététique.
Diätetisch, dietetic, —
Dicht, dense, Dense.
Dichterepheu, m., Hedera helix, *s. Lierre.*
Dichtigkeit, density, Densité.
Dickdärme, pl., large intestines, *s. Intestin.*
Dicke Hirnhaut oder Hirnfell, dura mater, Dure-Mère.
Dickfleischig, *s.* Fleischig.
Dickhäuter, Dickhäutige Thiere, Pachydermata, Pachydermes.
Dickhäutig, thick-skinned, Pachyderme.
Dickleibigkeit, *s.* Fettleibigkeit.
Didynamie, f., Didynamia, Didynamie.
Digerirung, digestion, Digestion.
Digestivmittel, *s.* Verdauungsmittel.
Digestivsalbe, Ung. digestivum, Digestif.
Digynie, Digynia, Digynie.
Dikotyledonen, dicotyledonous plants, Dicotyledones.
Dill, Dillkraut, Anethum, Anet.
Dillöl, oleum Anethi, —
Dillsamen, semina Anethi, —
Dillwasser, Aqua anethi, —
Dintenfisch, *s.* Blackfisch.
Diöcie, Dioecia, Dioécie.
Dioptrik, dioptrics, Dioptrique.
Dioptrisch, dioptrical, Dioptrique.
Dioptrische Instrumente, — instruments, —
Diosmin, n., diosmina, Diosmine.
Diploë, diploe, Diploé.
Diplöm, diploma, Diplome.
Diptam, Kretischer, Origanum dictamnus, Dictamne.
Dipteren, pl., Diptera, Diptères.
Diskus, disk, Disque.
Distel, Carduus, Cnicus, Chardon.
Distelbirn, f., Cactus triangularis, *s. Cactier.*
Distelwolle, f., thistle-down, *s. Coton.*
Diuretisch, diuretic, Diurétique.
Diuretische Mittel, pl., diuretics, —
Dobel, m., Lolium temulentum, *s. Ivraie.*
Dockenkraut, n., Arctium lappa, Bardane.
Doctor der Arzneikunde, *s.* Arzt.
Doctordiplöm, medical diploma, *s. Diplôme.*
Dogma, n., *Dogmen*, pl., dogma, Dogma.
Dogmatiker, m., dogmatist, *s. Dogmatique.*
Dogmatisch, adj., dogmatical, —
Dogmatische Aerzte, — physicians, —

Dokimasologie, docimasology, Docimasologie.
Dokimastik, docimastice, Docimastique.
Doldchen, umbellule, Ombellule.
Dolde, Dolden, pl., umbel, Ombelle.
Dolde, besondere, partial umbel, —
Dolde, einfache, simple umbel, —
Dolde, unächte, *s.* Trugdolde.
Doldenblumig, umbelliflorous, Ombelliflore.
Doldenerbse, P. umbellatum, *s. Pois.*
Doldenförmig, umbelliform, Ombelliforme.
Doldentragend, umbelliferous, —
Doldentragende Pflanzen, Umbelliferæ, Ombellifères.
Doldentraube, corymbus, Corymbe.
Doldentraubentragend, corymbiferous, Corymbifère.
Doldentraubig, corymbose, Corymbé.
Doldig, umbellated, Ombelle.
Dollapfel, Solanum insanum, *s. Morelle.*
Donnerstein, m., *s.* Belemnit.
Donnerwolke, f., thunder-cloud, Diablotin.
Doppelgeburten, n., double-bodied monsters, *s. Monstre.*
Doppelmaul, Distoma, Distome.
Doppelreihe der Augenliedhaare, double row of eye-lashes, *s. Distichiase.*
Doppelsalz, *s.* Polychrestsalz.
Doppelschläger, double-beating pulse, *s.*
Doppelschlägig, dicrotus, Dicrote.
Doppel-, Doppeltsehen, diplopia, Diplopie.
Doppelt, double, Double.
Doppelte Blume, double flowers, —
Dorant, weisser, *s.* Andorn, weisser.
Dorn, spine or thorn, Epine.
Dornapfel, *s.* Stechapfel.
Dornapfel, indischer, C. opuntia, *s. Cactier.*
Dornfortsatz, Dornfortsätze, pl., spinous process, *s. Epineux.*
Dornig, spinous, Epineux.
Dornmuskel des Rückens, Spinalis dorsi, Lombo-Dorso-Spinal.
Dornpflanze, f., *s.* Euphorbium.
Dornrose, f., Rosa canina, *s. Rosier.*
Dornschlehen, *s.* Schlehendorn.
Dörren, torrefactio, Torréfaction.
Dose, Dosis, dose, Dose.
Dost, gemeiner, *s.* Thimian.
Dostenkraut, n., Eupatorium cannabinum, *s. Eupatorine.*
Dotter, *s.* Eidotter.
Dotterblume, Caltha palustris, *s. Souci.*
Dottergelb, adj., vitellinus, Vitellin.
Dotterhaut, f., *s.* Haut des Eidotters.
Dotterrose, f., Rosa lutea, *s. Rosier.*
Dotterweide, f., Salix vitellina, *s. Saule.*
Douchebad, *s.* Giessbad.
Doversches Pulver, Dover's powder, *s. Ipécacuanha.*
Drachenampfer, m., Rumex sanguineus, *s. Oseille.*
Drachenbaum, Dracæna, Dragonier.
Drachenblut, dragon's blood, Sang-Dragon.
Drachenpflanze, f., *s.* Drachenbaum.

Drachenwurz, Drachenwurzel, f., Arum dracunculus, *s. Arum.*
Drachme, f., drachma, Drachme.
Dragant, m., A. tragacantha, *s. Adragant.*
Drastisch, drastic, Drastique.
Drastische Mittel, drastic remedies, —
Dreher, rotator, Rotateur.
Drehgelenk, m., rotatory articulation, —
Drehstock, m., *s.* Aderpresse.
Drei- Dreyblättrig, trifoliatus, Trifolié.
Dreiblumenblättrig, tripetalus, Tripétale.
Dreiblumig, triflorus, Triflore.
Dreieck, trigonum, Trigone.
Dreieckig, Dreikantig, triangular, Triangulaire.
Dreieckiger Brustbeinmuskel, Triangularis sterni, —
Dreieinigkeitswurzel, f., Angelica archangelica, *s. Angélique.*
Dreifach, *s.* Dreizählig.
Dreifächrig, trilocular, Triloculaire.
Dreifaltigkeitsblume, f., V. tricolor, *s. Viole.*
Dreigetheilt, Dreitheilig, trichotomous, tripartite, Trichotome.
Dreigetheilter Nerv, nervus trigeminus, *s. Trijumeau.*
Dreikopfig, adj., three-headed, Triceps.
Dreikopfiger Armmuskel, Triceps extensor cubiti, —
Dreikopfiger Schenkelmuskel, Triceps adductor femoris, —
Dreilappig, trilobatus, Trilobé.
Dreipaarig, trijugus, Trijugué.
Dreisamig, trispermus, Trisperme.
Dreiseitig, adj., three-sided, Triquètre.
Dreiseitiges Bein, os triquetrum, *s. Carpe.*
Dreispaltig, three-cleft, Trifide.
Dreispitzig, tricuspid, Tricuspidal.
Dreitätig, tertian, Tierce.
Dreitätiges Fieber, — fever, Tritéophye.
Dreiweibig, adj., trigynous, *s. Trigynie.*
Dreiweibige Blüthen, trigynous flowers, —
Dreizählig, ternate, Terné.
Dreizähliges Blatt, ternate leaf, —
Dreizähnig, tridentate, Tridenté.
Dreizipfelig, *s.* Dreispitzig.
Dreizipfelige Klappe, tricuspid valve, —
Drillfisch, m., G. electricus, *s. Gymnote.*
Drillingsnerv, *s.* Dreigetheilter Nerv.
Drittes Stück des Brustbeins, third piece of sternum, *s. Tristernal.*
Droguist, druggist, Droguiste.
Drohne, f., *Drohnen*, pl., drone, *s. Bourdon.*
Drosseladern, Drosselblutadern, jugular veins; *s. Jugulaire.*
Drosselbein, *s.* Schlüsselbein.
Drosselblutadern, äussere, external jugular veins, *s. Jugulaire.*
Drosselblutadern, gemeinschaftliche oder innere, internal or common —, —
Druck des Gehirns, compression of the brain, *s. Compression.*
Drüse, Drüsen, pl., gland, Glande.
Drüse, linsenförmige, lenticular gland, *s. Lenticulaire.*

Drüsen, lymphatische, lymphatic glands, *s. Lymphatique.*
Drüsen, zusammengesetzte, conglomerate glands, *s. Conglomérate.*
Drüsenabscess, glandular abscess, *s. Abcès.*
Drusenbeschreibung, adenography, Adénographie.
Drüsenbeule, *s.* Drüsengeschwulst.
Drüsenentzündung, adenitis, Adénite.
Drusenfieber, n., febris glandulosa, *s. Glandulaire.*
Drüsenförmig, glandiform, Adénoïde.
Drüsengeschwulst, glandular swelling, Adénoncose.
Drüsengeschwulst, schmerzhafte, painful swelling of a gland, *s. Adénalgie.*
Drüsenlehre, adenology, Adénologie.
Drüsenschmerz, adenalgia, Adénalgie.
Drüsenverhärtung, glandular induration, Adénosclérose.
Drüsenverstopfung, glandular obstruction, Adénemphraxie.
Drüsenzergliederung, adenotomy, Adénotomie.
Drüsig, glandular, Glandulaire.
Drüswurz, f., R. bulbosus, *s. Rénoncule.*
Dunkel, obscure, Obscur.
Dunkelheit, f., obscurity, Obscuritê.
Dunkelheit des Gesichts, obscurity of vision, Eblouissement.
Dünn, thin, slender, Grele.
Dünndarm, m., intestinum tenue, —
Dünndarmblutadern, pl., veins of the small intestine, —
Dünndarmgekröse, *s.* Gekröse.
Dünndarmschlagadern, pl., arteries of the small intestine, *s. Grele.*
Durchblättert, perfoliate, Perfoliate.
Durchbohrend, perforating, Perforant.
Durchbohrende Schlagadern, arteriæ perforantes, —
Durchbohrt, perforated, Perforé.
Durchbohrung, f., perforation, Perforation.
Durchbohrung des Auges, puncture of the eye (in hydrophthalmy), *s. Ponction.*
Durchbohrung des Bauches, *s.* Bauchstich.
Durchbohrung der Brust, *s.* Bruststich.
Durchbohrung des Brustbeins, trepannation of sternum, *s. Trépanation.*
Durchbohrung der Harnblase, puncture of the urinary bladder, *s.* Ponction.
Durchbohrung des Hodensacks, — of the scrotum, —
Durchbohr. der durchsichtigen Hornhaut, puncture of the transparent cornea, —
Durchbohrung der Kopfknochen, perforation of the cranial bones, *s. Trépanation.*
Durchbohrung der Oberkieferhöhle, perforation of the maxillary antrum, —
Durchbohrung des Ohrläppchens, perforation of the lobe of the ear, —
Durchbohrung der Stirnhohle, — of the frontal sinus, —
Durchbohrung des Thränenbeins, — of os unquis, —
Durchbohrung des Trommelfells, puncture of membrana tympani, *s. Trépanation.*
Durchbohrung des Zitzenfortsatzes, perforation of the mastoid process, —
Durchdunsten, *s.* Durchschwitzen.
Durchfall, diarrhœa, Diarrhée.
Durchfall, blutiger, sanguineous diarrhœa, *s.* Sanguinolent.
Durchfall, cholerischer, choleric diarrhœa, *s. Cholérique.*
Durchfall, colliquativer, colliquative diarrhœa, *s. Colliquatif.*
Durchf., galliger, bilious —, *s. Bilieux.*
Durchf., kothiger, stercoral —, *s. Stercoral.*
Durchf., kritischer, critical —, *s. Crise.*
Durchf., schleimiger, mucous diarrhœa, *s. Muqueux.*
Durchf., schwarzsüchtiger, diarrhœa sanguinea e melænâ, *s. Mélæna.*
Durchf., wässeriger, serous —, *s. Sereux.*
Durchf., wurmartiger, verminous diarrhœa, *s. Helminthes.*
Durchf., durch Zahnkrankheit, diarrhœa from teething, *s. Odontophye.*
Durchfressend, *s.* Zerfressend.
Durchfressung, *s.* Zerfressung.
Durchlauf, *s.* Durchfall.
Durchliegen, n., decubitus, Décubitus.
Durchlöchert, *s.* Durchbohrt.
Durchmesser, diameter, Diamètre.
Durchscheinend, diaphanous, Diaphane.
Durchschneidenpunkt, point of intersection, *s. Décussation.*
Durchschneidung des Augenliedknorpels, sectio tarsi palpebrarum, Tarsotomie.
Durchschneidung der Eichelbändchens, sectio frænuli præputii, *s. Filet.*
Durchschneid. der Nerven bei Neuralgie, division of the nerves in Neuralgia.
Durchschneidung der Sehnen, — of the tendons, *s. Tendon.*
Durchschnitt, intersection, Intersection.
Durchschwitzen, transsudation, Transsudation.
Durchseihung, filtration, Colature.
Durchsichtig, transparent, Transparent.
Dursichtige Hornhaut, — cornea, *s. Cornée.*
Durchsichtige Scheidewand des Gehirns, septum lucidum, Cloison transparente.
Durchsichtigkeit, transparency, Diaphanéite.
Durchstechung der Hornhaut, keratonyxis, Kératonyxis.
Durchstochen, *s.* Durchbohrt.
Durchstochenes Johanniskraut, Hypericum perforatum, *s. Millepertuis.*
Durchwachsen, *s.* Durchblättert.
Durchwachsene Fühlhörner, perfoliate antennæ, *s. Perfolié.*
Dürrmaden, f. pl., Acne punctata, *s. Acne.*
Durst, thirst, Soif.
Durstlosigkeit, Durstmangel, adipsia, Adipsie.
Durstsucht, f., morbid thirst, Polydipsie.
Dynamik, dynamics, Dynamique.

Dynamisch, dynamic, Dynamique.
Dynamische Krankheit, sthenic disease, —
Dysenterie, dysentery, Dysenterie.
Dysenterisch, dysenteric, Dysentérique.
Dyskrasie, f., dyscrasia, Dyscrasie.
Dysmenie, dysmenia, Dysménie.
Dysmenorrhöe, f., dysmenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhée.
Dysodie, f., dysodia, Dysodie.
Dysopsie, f., dysopsia, Dysopsie.
Dysorexie, f., dysorexia, Dysorexie.
Dyspepsie, dyspepsia, Dyspepsie.
Dyspeptisch, adj., dyspeptic, Dyspéptique.
Dysphagie, dysphagia, Dysphagia.
Dyspnöe, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
Dystokie, dystocia, Dystocie.

E.

Ebenmaas, symmetry, Symétrie.
Ebenmässig, adj., *s.* Symmetrisch.
Ebennächtlich, equinoctial, Equinoctial.
Eberkraut, n., Epilobium.
Eberraute, Eberreis, *s.* Stabwurz.
Echenit, m., -en, pl., Echenite, *s. Oursins.*
Ecke, f., angle, Angle.
Eckig, adj., angular, Angulaire.
Eckzahn, -zähne, dens cuspidatus, *s. Dent.*
Eclektisch, eclectic, Eclectique.
Eclektische Aerzte, oder Philosophen, eclectic physicians or philosophers, —
Ectropium, *s.* Ektropion.
Edelhirsch, Cervus elephas, *s. Cerf.*
Edelleberkraut, n., *s.* Leberblume.
Edle Metalle, pl., noble metals, *s. Métal.*
Egel, m., *s.* Blutigel.
Eglanterrose, f., R. eglanteria, *s. Rosier.*
Ei, egg, Œuf.
Ei, menschliches, human ovum, —
Eibe, Eibenbaum, Taxus, If.
Eibenbaumblätter, pl., folia T. bacciferæ, —
Eibisch, Althæa, Althæa.
Eibischblätter, pl., folia Althææ, —
Eibischkraut, n., Althæa officinalis, —
Eibischsalbe, Unguentum Althææ, —
Eibischsyrup, Syrupus —, —
Eibischwurzel, radix —, —
Eiblättrig, ovalifolius, Ovalifolié.
Eichapfel, oak-apple, *s. Chene.*
Eiche, Quercus, Chene.
Eichel, Eicheln, pl., acorn, Gland.
Eichel der Ruthe, glans penis, —
Eichelband, n., frænulum præputii, —
Eichelentzündung, balanitis, Balanite.
Eichelkrone, f., corona glandis, *s. Couronne.*
Eicheln, geröstete, roasted acorns, *s. Gland.*
Eichelschleimfluss, Eicheltripper, balanorrhœa, *s. Balanorrhagie.*
Eichelstein, m., balanite, Balanite.
Eichen, ovulum, Ovule.
Eichenlunge, f., L. pulmonarius, *s. Lichen.*
Eichenmistel, f., Viscum album, *s. Gui.*
Eichenrinde, cortex Quercûs, *s. Chene.*
Eichensauger, m., Chermes quercûs, —
Eichenschwamm, A. quercinus, *s. Agaric.*
Eichenwurm, m., Cynips quercûs folii, *s. Cynips.*
Eidesche, Eideschen, pl., Lacerta, Lacertæ, *s. Lacertiens.*
Eidesche, fliegende, Draco volans, *s. Aile.*
Eidotter, Eigelb, egg-yolk, *s. Vitellin.*
Eiergang, oviduct, Oviducte.
Eierlegend, oviparous, Ovipare.
Eierlehre, *s.* Oologie.
Eiermilch, f., egg beaten up in warm water or other liquid, *s. Emulsion.*
Eieröl, n., oleum ovorum, *s. Huile.*
Eierpflanze, f., S. melongena, *s. Morelle.*
Eierschale, f., egg-shell, *s. Coquille.*
Eierschalen, gebrannte, pl., calcined egg-shells, —
Eierstock, -stöcke, pl., ovary, Ovaire.
Eierstockauftreibung, f., swelling of —, —
Eierstockausrottung, f., extirpation of the ovary, *s. Exstirpation.*
Eierstockeiterung, f., abscess of —, *s. Abcès.*
Eierstockentzündung, inflammation of —, Oophorite.
Eierstockschwangerschaft, f., ovarian pregnancy, *s. Grossesse.*
Eierstockschwindsucht, f., ovarian phthisis, *s. Phthisie.*
Eierstockwassersucht, f., ovarian dropsy, *s. Hydropisie.*
Eierwein, mulled wine, *s. Vin.*
Eifersucht, leidenschaftliche, zelotypia, Zélotypie.
Eiförmig, egg-shaped, oviform, Ové.
Eiförmige Grube, fossa ovalis, *s. Ovale.*
Eiförmiges—*s.* Eirundes—Loch.
Eigelbeere, f., Vaccinium myrtillus, *s. Airelle.*
Eigene Beschaffenheit, peculiar constitution, Idiosyncrasie.
Eigenleidige Krankheit, idiopathic disease, Idiopathie.
Eigenschaft, property, Propriété.
Eile, *s.* Granne.
Eileiter, m., *s.* Muttertrompete.
Eilfblättrig, endecaphyllous, Endécaphylle
Eilfmännig, endecandrous, *s. Endécandrie.*
Eilfmännige Blüthen, endecand. flowers, —
Eilfweibig, endecagynous, Endécagyne.
Einäscherung, incineratio, Incinération.
Einathmen, n., Einathmung, inspiratio, Inspiratio.
Einauge, Monoculus, Monocle.
Einäugig, unocular, Monopse.
Einäugige Binde, *s.* Binde.
Einbeere, P. quadrifolia, *s. Parisette.*
Einbildung, f., *Einbildungskraft*, m., imagination, Imagination.
Einblasen, insufflatio, Insufflation.
Einblättrig, monophyllous, Unifolié.
Einblumenblättrig, monopetalous, Monopétale.

Einblumenblättrige Blumenkrone, monopetalous corolla, *s. Monopétale.*
Einblumig, unifloral, Monanthe.
Einblüthig, same, Uniflore.
Einbrüdig, monadelphous, Monadelphe.
Einbrüdige Pflanzen, — plants, —
Eindringen, intromissio, Intromission.
Eindruck, impressio, Impression.
Einfach, simple, Simple.
Einfache Krankheiten, pl., — diseases, —
Einfache Tinktur, simple tincture, —
Einfacher Syrup, — syrup, —
Einfaches Blatt, — leaf, —
Einfächrig, unilocular, Uniloculaire.
Einflusskrankheit, influenza, Influence.
Einförmig, adj., uniform, Uniforme.
Einfrüchtig, monocarpous, Monocarpe.
Einfügung, insertion, Insertion.
Eingebogen, inflexus, Infléchi.
Eingebogenes Blatt, folium incurvatum, —
Eingedrückt, depressus, Deprimé.
Eingedruckt, adj., impressus, *s. Impression.*
Eingefügt, adj., insertus, *s. Insertion.*
Eingehüllt, adj., involucratus, Enveloppé.
Eingekeilt, adj., impacted, Enclavé.
Eingekeilter Kopf, impacted head, —
Eingemacht, adj., preserved, Confit.
Eingemachte Pomeranzenschale, candied orange-peel, *s. Oranger.*
Eingemachter Ingwer, candied ginger, *s. Gingembre.*
Eingerollt, adj., involute, Involuté.
Eingeschlecht, unisexual, Unisexuel.
Eingeschlossen, adj., occlusus, *s. Occlusion.*
Eingeschlossen in eine Blase, encysted, Enkysté.
Eingeschnitten, adj., incisus, *s. Incision.*
Eingesenkt, adj., immersus, *s. Immersion.*
Eingeweide, viscera, *s. Viscère.*
Eingeweide in der Brust, thoracic viscera, *s. Thorax.*
Eingeweidebeschreibung, *s.* Splanchnographie.
Eingeweidedrüsen, obere, glandulæ cœliacæ, *s. Cœliaque.*
Eingeweidelehre, splanchnology, Splanchnologie.
Eingeweidenerv, grosser, nervus splanchnicus major, *s.* Splanchnique.
Eingeweidenerv, kleiner, — minor, —
Eingeweideschlagader, arteria cœliaca, *s. Cœliaque.*
Eingeweidestein, an intestinal concretion, Splanchnolithe.
Eingeweidewurm, -würmer, pl., intestinal worm, worms, *s. Entozoaires.*
Eingewurzelt, adj., radicatus, Radicé.
Einhäusig, monoecious, Monoïque.
Einhäusige Pflanzen, monoecious plants, —
Einheimisch, indigenous, Indigène.
Einhorn, Mon. monoceros, *s. Monocère.*
Einhorn, gegrabenes, fossil Monodon, —
Einhüfig, solidungulus, *s. Solipède.*
Einhüllend, adj., involucrans, Enveloppant.
Einimpfen, to inoculate, Inoculer.
Einimpfung, inoculatio, Inoculation.
Einimpfung der Kuhpocken, inoculation of cow-pox, —
Einkeilung, f., *s.* Einschliessen.
Einklappig, univalve, Univalve.
Einklemmung, f., incarceration, Etranglement.
Einklemmung der Gedärme, strangulation of the bowels, —
Einknollige Pflanzen, pl., plants with one tuber, *s. Monorchide.*
Einkopfig, monocephalus, Monocéphale.
Einkorn, n., T. monococcum, *s. Froment.*
Einkornig, *s.* Einsamig.
Einlippig, unilabiatus, Unilabié.
Einmännig, monandrous, *s. Monandrie.*
Einmännige Blüthen, monand. flowers, —
Einmündung, inosculatio, Inosculation.
Einmündung der Gefässe, inosculation of vessels, *s. Anastomose.*
Einpropfung der Blattern, inoculation of small-pox, *s. Variole.*
Einreiben, friction, Friction.
Einrichtung, f., *s.* Reduction.
Einrichtung eines Knochenbruchs, reduction of fracture of a bone, —
Einrichtung einer Verrenkung, reduction of a dislocation, —
Einsalben, Einschmieren, n., *s.* Einreiben.
Einsamenlappig, monocotyledonous, Monocotylédon.
Einsamenlappige Pflanzen, monocotyledonous plants, Monocotylédonées.
Einsamig, monospermous, Monosperme.
Einsaugen, imbibitio, Imbibition.
Einsaugend, absorbent, Absorbant.
Einsaugende Gefässe, absorbent vessels, —
Einsaugung, absorptio, Absorption.
Einschlafen, drowsiness, Assoupissement.
Einschliessen, impaction, Enclavement.
Einschnitt, incisio, Incision.
Einspritzung, injectio, Injection.
Eintätig, ephemeral, Ephémère.
Eintätiges Fieber, — fever, Ephéméropyre.
Eintauchen, *s.* Untertauchen.
Eintropfelung, instillatio, Instillation.
Einwärtsdrehung der Augenlieder, inversio palpebrarum, Entropion.
Einwärtsgekrummt, bent inward, Infléchi.
Einwärtskehrung der Augenwimpern, inversion of the eye-lashes, Trichiase.
Einwässern, n., maceratio, Macération.
Einweibig, monogynous, Monogyne.
Einweibige Pflanzen, monogyn. plants, —
Einzelblumenblättrig, unipetalous, Unipétale.
Einzelne—*s.* Sporadische—Krankheiten.
Eirund, Eyrund, oval, Ovale.
Eis, ice, Glace.
Eisberg, glacier, Glacier.
Eisen, iron, Fer.
Eisen, alaunhaltiges blausaures, *s.* Berlinerblau.
Eisen, äpfelsaures, malate of iron, Fer.
Eisen, auflösliches, *s.* Eisenhalt. Weinstein.

Eisen, blausaures, hydrocyanate of iron, *s. Hydrocyanate.*
Eisen, essigsaures, acetate of —, *s. Acétate.*
Eisen, gekohltes, *s.* Graphit.
Eisen, gepulvertes metallisches, *s.* Eisenfeile.
Eisen, glühendes, hot iron, *s. Incandescent.*
Eisen, kohlensaures, carbonate of iron, *s. Carbonate.*
Eisen, krystallisirtes schwefelsaures, crystallized sulphate of iron, *s. Sulfate.*
Eisen, phosphorsaures, phosphate of iron, *s. Phosphate*, et *Fer.*
Eisen, rothes salzsaures, hydrochlorate of iron, *s. Hydrochlorate*, et *Fer.*
Eisen, schwarzes oxydulirtes, black oxide of iron, *s. Fer.*
Eisen, weinsaures, *s.* Eisenwein.
Eisenerz, n., iron-ore, *s. Ferrugineux.*
Eisenextract, äpfelsaures, *s.* Eisenhaltiges Quittenextract.
Eisenfeile, präparirte, Eisenpulver, prepared iron-filings, *s. Fer.*
Eisenhaltig, containing iron, Ferrugineux.
Eisenhaltige Quittentinctur, Tinctura ferri cydoniata, *s. Fer.*
Eisenhaltiger Salmiak, Murias ammoniæ et ferri, —
Eisenhaltiger Schwefeläthergeist, Spiritus ætheris sulphurici martiatus, —
Eisenhaltiger Weinstein, Ferrum tartarisatum seu Tartras Ferri, —
Eisenhaltiges Quittenextract, Extractum martis cydoniatum, —
Eisenhaltiges mineralisches Wasser, chalybeate mineral water, *s. Ferrugineux.*
Eisenhut, Aconitum, Aconit.
Eisenhutblätter, pl., folia A. napelli, —
Eisenhutextract, n., Extractum Aconiti, —
Eisenhuttinctur, f., Tinctura Aconiti, —
Eisenliquor, Schobeltscher phosphorsaurer, solution of phosphate of iron, *s. Fer.*
Eisenmohr, *s.* Eis., schwarz. oxydulirtes.
Eisenoxyd, braunrothes kohlensaures, *s.* Eisen, kohlensaures.
Eisenoxyd—*s.* Eisen—essigsaures.
Eisenoxyd—*s.* Eisen, rothes—salzsaures.
Eisenoxydhaltiges salzsaures Ammonium, *s.* Eisenhaltiger Salmiak.
Eisenoxydhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, *s.* Eisen, auflöslicher.
Eisenoxydtinctur, blutrothe anthrazothionsaure, tinct. of prussiate of iron, *s. Fer.*
Eisenoxydul, schwarzes, *s.* Eisen, schwarzes oxydulirtes.
Eisenoxydul, schwefelsaures, sulphate of iron, *s. Fer.*
Eisenrost, rust of iron, *s. Rouille.*
Eisenrostbraun, ferrugineous, Ferrugineux
Eisensafran, eröffnender, *s.* Eisen, kohlensaures.
Eisensalmiak, Eisensalmiakblumen, *s.* Eisenhaltiger Salmiak.
Eisenschüssig, adj., ferrugineous, Ferrugineux.
Eisenschwärze, *s.* Graphit.
Eisenstein, m., *s.* Eisenerz.
Eisentinctur, äpfelsaure, Tinctura ferri pomata, *s. Fer.*
Eisentinctur, ätherische essigsaure, Tinctura ferri acetici ætherea, —
Eisentinctur, salzsaure, Tinctura ferri muriata, —
Eisentinctur, weinsteinsaure, Tinctura ferri tartarisata, —
Eisenvitriol, sulphate of iron, *s. Vitriol.*
Eisenwein, Vinum ferri, *s. Fer.*
Eisenweinstein, *s.* Eisen, auflösliches.
Eisenweinsteinkugeln, Tabellæ de ferro, *s. Fer.*
Eisenwerke, pl., ferramenta, Ferramens.
Eisgrube, ice-house, Glacière.
Eisicht, glacial, icy, Glacial.
Eiskalt, icy-cold, —
Eiskaltes Wasser, aqua gelida, *s. Gelée.*
Eiskraut, n., *Eispflanze*, f., Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, Ficoïde crystallin.
Eisselwurm, m., P. asellus, *s. Cloporte.*
Eistoff, *s.* Eiweisstoff.
Eisvogel, m., Alcedo ispida, Martin-Pêcheur.
Eiter, pus, Pus.
Eiterabgang, andauernder, continued flow of pus, Pyorrhée.
Eiterabgang, pltözlicher, sudden flow of pus, Pyorrhagie.
Eiteransammlung, collection of pus, *s. Collection.*
Eiteransammlung in Uterus, collection of pus in utero, Pyomètre.
Eiterauge, hypopyon, Hypopyon.
Eiterauswurf, m., *s.* Eiterspeien.
Eiterband, n., seton, Séton.
Eiterbandes, Einziehen, introduction of —,
Eiterbauch, pyocœlia, Pyocélie.
Eiterbefordernd, *s.* Eitermachend.
Eiterbeule, apostema, Apostème.
Eiterbeulenartig, apostemoid, Apostémoïde
Eiterbildung, pyogenia, Pyogenie.
Eiterbrechen, pyemesia, Pyoémèse.
Eiterbruch, empyocele, Empyocèle.
Eiterbrust, Empyema, Pyothorax.
Eiterdurchfall, pyochezia, Pyochézie.
Eiterförmig, puriform, Puriforme.
Eitergeschwulst, *s.* Eiterbeule.
Eitergeschwür, ulcer, Ulcère.
Eiterharnen, pyuria, Pyurie.
Eitericht, Eiterig, purulent, Purulent.
Eiterichtes Harnen, *s.* Eiterharnen.
Eiterige Augenentzündung, purulent ophthalmy, Pyophthalmie.
Eitermachend, suppurative, Suppuratif.
Eitermachende Mittel, suppuratives, —
Eiternabel, empyomphalus, Empyomphale.
Eiternessel, m., Urtica urens, *s. Ortie.*
Eiterprobe, f., trial of pus, *s. Docimasie.*
Eitersack, vomica, Vomique.
Eiterschnur, f., -schnüre, pl., *s.* Eiterband.
Eiterspeien, purulent expectoration, Pyoptisie.
Eiterstock, m., *s.* Eiterbeule.

Eiterung, suppuration, Suppuration.
Eiterung, gutartige, benignant —, —
Eiterungsfieber, n., suppurative fever, *s. Suppuratif.*
Eiterverbreitung, purulent metastasis, Pyoplanie.
Eithier, Eithiere, pl., Oozoon, Oozoaire.
Eiweiss, albumen, Albumen.
Eiweissstoff, albumen, Albumine.
Ekel, disgust, loathing, nausea, Dégout.
Ekel, anhaltender, continued —, *s. Asode.*
Ekel für des Essen, — for food, Apositie.
Ekel von Uebersätigung, loathing from satiety, Ase.
Ekelkaft, nauseating, Nauséabond.
Ekstase, extacy, Extase.
Elain, Elaine, Elaina, Elaine.
Elasticität, elasticity, Elasticité.
Elastisch, elastic, Elastique.
Elastische Organe, pl., elastic organs, —
Elastisches Harz, *s.* Federharz.
Elaterium, n., *s.* Eselskurbissaft-Extract.
Elbogen, Ellenbogen, elbow, Coude.
Elektricität, electricity, Electricité.
Elektricität, thierische, animal —, —
Elektricitätmesser, Elektrometer, electrometer, Electromètre.
Elektrisch, electrical, Electrique.
Elektrische Erscheinungen, electrical phenomena, *s. Electrogène.*
Elektrisiren, electrization, Electrisation.
Elektrisirmaschine, electrical machine, *s. Electrique.*
Elektrologie, f., electrology, Electrologie.
Elektro-magnetisch, electro-magnetic, Electro-Magnétique.
Elektro-magnetismus, m., electro-magnetism, Electro-Magnetisme.
Element, n., *Elemente*, pl., element, Element.
Elementärisch, elementary, Elémentaire.
Elemiharz, resina Elemi, Elémi.
Elemiharzsalbe, Unguentum Elemi, —
Elemistrauch, m., Amyris elemifera, —
Elendhirsch, Elendthier, Cervus alces, Elan.
Elephant, Elephas, Eléphant.
Elephantenfuss, Elephantopus, Eléphantope.
Elephantenkäfer, m., Curculio, *s. Calandre.*
Elephantenlaus, fructus Anacardii, Acajou.
Elephantenlausbaum, Anacardium, Anacardier.
Elephantenstein, m., bezoar elephantinum, *s. Bézoard.*
Elephantenzahn, m., Dentalium elephantinum, *s. Dentale.*
Elephantiasis, f., —, Eléphantiasis.
Elfenbein, ivory, Ivoire.
Elfenbein, gegrabenes, fossil ivory, —
Elixir, n., Elixire, pl., elixir, Elixir.
Ellenbogenbein, ulna, Cubitus.
Ellenbogenblutadern, pl., ulnar or cubital veins, *s. Cubital.*
Ellenbogendrüsen, pl., glandulæ cubitales, —
Ellenbogengelenk, m., elbow-joint, Articulation huméro-cubitale.
Ellenbogengelenkverrenkung, f., luxation of the elbow-joint, *s. Luxation.*
Ellenbogengelenkwinddorn, oder -verderbniss, caries of —, Olécranarthrocace.
Ellenbogengicht, gout in —, Pechyagre.
Ellenbogenhöcker, *s.* Olekranon.
Ellenbogenmuskel, äusserer, Extensor carpi ulnaris, *s. Cubital.*
Ellenbogenmuskel, innerer, Flexor —, —
Ellenbogenmuskeln, cubital muscles, —
Ellenbogennerv, ulnar nerve, —
Ellenbogennetz, n., rete articulare cubiti, —
Ellenbogenpulsader, Ellenbogenschlagader, ulnar artery, —
Ellenbogenröhre, kleine, *s.* Speiche.
Else, f., Clupea alosa, Alose.
Elsebaum, Rhamnus frangula, *s. Nerprun.*
Email, m., enamel, Email.
Embryoktonie, -octony, Embryoctonie.
Embryon, embryo, Embryon.
Embryothlast, embryothlasta, Embryothlaste.
Embryotöm, embryotomus, Embryotome.
Embryotomie, embryotomy, Embryotomie.
Embryulkie, embryulcia, Embryulcie.
Emetin, n., emetine, Emétine.
Emeu, Dromis Novæ Hollandiæ, *s. Casque.*
Empfindend, adj., sensitive, Sensitif.
Empfindende Pflanze, — plant, *s. Mimose.*
Empfindlich, sensible, Sensible.
Empfindlichkeit, sensibility, Sensibilité.
Empfindlichkeit, verminderte, diminished sensibility, —
Empfindung, sensation, Sensation.
Empfindungssitz, sensorium, Sensorium.
Emphysem, emphysema, Emphysème.
Empirie, Empirik, empiricism, Empirisme.
Empirisch, empyrical, Empyrique.
Empirische Arzneikunst, — medicine, —
Empirischer Arzt, empirical physician, —
Emprosthotonus, emprosthotonus, Emprosthotonos.
Empyem, empyema, Empyème.
Empyreuma, empyreuma, Empyreume.
Empyreumatisch, empyreumatic, Empyreumatique.
Empyreumatische Oele, — oils, —
Emulsion, f., emulsio, Emulsion.
Encyklopädie, encyclopædia, Encyclopédie.
Encyklopädisch, encyclopedian, Encyclopédique.
Encyklopädisches Worterbuch, encyclopedic Dictionary, —
Encyklopädist, encyclopædist, Encyclopédiste.
Ende, äusserste, extremity, Extremité.
Endemie, f., endemia, Endemie.
Endemisch, endemic, Endémique.
Endemische Krankheit, endem. disease, —
Endemische Pflanzen, endemic plants, —
Endivien, *End. gemeine*, Cichorium endivia, *s. Chicorée.*
Endosmose, f., endosmosis, Endosmose.
Energie, energy, Energie.
Energisch, adj., energetic, Energique.

Engbrüstig, asthmatic, Asthmatique.
Engbrüstigkeit, asthma, Asthme.
Enge, f., strait, contraction, Détroit.
Enge zwischen Mund und Schlund, isthmus faucium, *s. Isthme.*
Enge der Vorhaut, phimosis, Phimose.
Engelkraut, Engelwurz, *s.* Angelika.
Engelwurz grosse, Angelica archangelica, *s. Angélique.*
Englische Knochenkrankheit, rachitis, Rachitis.
Enkanthis, encanthis, Encanthis.
Entartung, degeneration, Dégénération.
Entartung organischer Theile, degeneration of organic parts, —
Entbindung, parturition, Accouchement.
Entbindungskunst, f., obstetric art, Obstetricie.
Entbindungswerkzeuge,—instruments,—
Entblätterung, defoliatio, Défoliation.
Entblösst, denuded, Dénudé.
Entblössung, denudatio, Dénudation.
Ente, *Entvogel*, m., Anas, Canard.
Ente, wilde oder gemeine, Anas boschas,—
Enten, Anates, Canards.
Enterocele, f., enterocele, Entérocèle.
Enterotöm, enterotomus, Entérotome.
Enterotomie, f., enterotomy, Entérotomie.
Entfärbt, discoloured, Décoloré.
Entfärbung, discoloration, Décoloration.
Entfernung des Blasensteins, removal of a vesical concretion, *s. Lithotomie.*
Entfernung des Zahnsteins, removal of tartar of the teeth, *s. Odontolithe.*
Entgegengesetzt, opposed, Opposé.
Enthaltsam, abstinent, Abstinent.
Enthaltsam vom Weine, abstemious, Abstème.
Enthaltsamkeit, abstinence, Abstinence.
Enthaltung von Nahrung, — from food, —
Enthauptung, decollatio, Décollement.
Entkraftung, virium defectio, Epuisement.
Entmannung, castratio, Castration.
Entomologie, f., entomology, Entomologie.
Entomologisch, adj., entomological, Entomologique.
Entscheidend, *s.* Kritisch.
Entscheidende—*s.* Kritische—Tage.
Entscheidung einer Krankheit, crisis of a disease, *s. Crise.*
Entwickelung, evolution, Evolution.
Entwöhnen von der Mutterbrust, weaning, *s. Ablactation.*
Entwöhnung, same, Sevrage.
Entzündbar, inflammable, Inflammable.
Entzündbarkeit, inflammability, Inflammabilité.
Entzündet, inflamed, Phlogode.
Entzündete Haut, inflamed membrane,—
Entzündeter Zustand, — condition, —
Entzündetes Blut, inflamed blood, —
Entzündlich, Entzündsartig, phlegmonous, phlegmonoid, Phlegmonode.
Entzündung, inflammation, Inflammation.
Entzündung, active, active —, *s.* Actif.
Entzündung, adhäsive, adhesive inflammation, *s. Adhésif.*
Entzündung, allgemeine, general inflammation, Phlégmon.
Entzünd. der Aponeurosen, inflammation of the fasciæ, *s. Aponévrose.*
Entzünd. der Arterien, inflammation of arteries, Artérite.
Entzünd., asthenische, asthenic inflammation, *s. Asthénique.*
Entzünd. der weissen Augenhaut, — of tunica albuginea oculi, *s. Albuginé.*
Entzünd. der Augenhöhlenhaut, inflammation of orbitar periosteum, Périorbitite.
Entzünd. des Beinhäutchens, periostitis, Périostite.
Entzündung der Bindehaut des Auges, inflammatio conj. oculi, *s. Conjonctive.*
Entzünd. der Blutgefässe, inflammation of blood-vessels, *s. Vaisseau.*
Entzünd., bösartige, malignant inflammation, *s. Malin.*
Entzünd., brandige, gangrenous inflammation, *s. Gangréneux.*
Entzünd. der Brüste, mastitis, Mastite.
Entzünd. des Brustfells und der Lungen, pleuro-pneumony, Pleuro-Pneumonie.
Entzünd. der Eierstöcke, inflammation of the ovaries, Oophorite.
Entzünd. der Eustachischen Röhre, — of the Eustachian tube, *s. Trompe.*
Entzünd. des Gangliennervensystems, — of ganglionic system, *s. Ganglionique.*
Entzünd. der fibrösen Gebilde, —of fibrous structures, *s. Fibreux.*
Entzünd. des Gehirns und der Hirnhäute, inflammation of the brain and cerebral membranes, Encéphalite.
Entzünd. der Gekrösdrüsen, — of the mesenteric glands, *s. Mésentérique.*
Entzünd. der Gelenkbänder, — of the articular ligaments, Syndesmite.
Entzünd. der Gelenke, inflammation of the joints, Arthrite.
Entzünd. der Gelenk- Enden der Knochen, — of articular extremities of bones, *s. Articulaire.*
Entzünd. der Gelenkkapseln, — of the articular capsules, *s. Capsule.*
Entzünd., gichtische, gouty inflammation, *s. Goutteux.*
Entzünd., gutartige, healthy—, Euphlogie.
Entzünd. der Harnblase, inflammation of urinary bladder, Cystite.
Entzünd. der fibrösen Häute, — of the fibrous membranes, *s. Fibreux.*
Entzünd. der harten Hirnhaut, inflammation of dura mater, Méningite.
Entzünd., hitzige, acute inflammation, *s. Aigu.*
Entzünd. der Hornhaut, inflammation of the cornea, Kératite.
Entzünd. des Hüftgelenks, coxitis, Coxite.
Entzünd., idiopathische, idiopathic inflammation, *s. Idiopathique.*

Entzündung, katarrhalische, catarrhal inflammation, *s. Catarrhal.*
Entzünd. des Kehlkopfs oder Luftröhrenkopfs, laryngitis, Laryngite.
Entzünd. der Kinnbackenhöhlen, inflammation of maxillary antra, *s. Antre.*
Entzünd. der Knorpel, inflammation of cartilages, Chondrite.
Entzünd., langwierige, chronic, slow inflammation, *s. Chronique.*
Entzünd. der Leber, schleichende, chronic inflammation of liver, *s. Hépatite.*
Entzünd. der Leber, tropische, tropical inflammation of liver, —
Entzünd. des Lendenmuskels hitzige, acute — of Psoas muscle, Psoite.
Entzünd. des Lendenmuskels, langwierige, chronic —, —
Entzünd. der Luftröhrenäste, bronchitis, Bronchite.
Entzünd. der Lymphgefässe, inflammation of lymphatic vessels, Angioleucite.
Entzünd. der Magen, rosenartige, erysipelatous — of stomach, *s. Gastrite.*
Entzünd. des Mandels, inflammation of the tonsil, Amygdalite.
Entzünd., metastatische, metastatic inflammation, *s. Métastatique.*
Entzünd. des Milchbrustganges, inflammation of thoracic duct, *s. Thorachique.*
Entzünd. des Mittelfells, — of the mediastinum, Médiastinite.
Entzünd. des Mutterkuchens, — of the placenta, *s. Placenta.*
Entzünd. des Nagelgliedes, — of ungeal phalanx, paronychia, Panaris.
Entzünd. der Nebenhoden, — of the epididymes, *s. Epididyme.*
Entzünd. der Ohrspeicheldrüse, — of the parotid gland, Parotite.
Entzünd., passive, passive inflammation, *s. Passif.*
Entzünd., phagedänische, phagedenic —, *s. Phagédénique.*
Entzünd, pustulöse des Ileums, pustular inflammation of ileum, *s. Pustule.*
Entzünd. der Regenbogenhaut, iritis, Irite.
Entzünd. der Saugadern, inflammation of absorbent vessels, *s. Absorbant.*
Entzünd. der Schamlefzen, — of labia pudendi vel vulva, *s. Episiocèle.*
Entzünd. der Scheide, inflammation of vagina, Elytrite.
Entzünd. der Schilddrüse, — of the thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde.*
Entzünd. der Schleimhäute, inflammation of mucous membranes, *s. Muqueux.*
Entzünd., seröse, serous inflammation, *s. Séreux.*
Entzünd., specifische, specific —, *s. Spécifique.*
Entzünd. der Stirnhöhlen, inflammation of frontal sinuses, Métopantrite.
Entzünd., sympathische, sympathetic inflammation, *s. Sympathique.*
Entzündung, symptomatische, symptomatic —, *s. Symptomatique.*
Entzünd. der Synovialhaut, inflammation of synovial membrane, s. *Synovial.*
Entzünd. der Thränendrüse, — of lacrymal gland, Dacryoadénite.
Entzünd. des Thränensacks, — of lacrymal sack, Dacryocystite.
Entzünd. des Trommelfells, — of membrana tympani, Myringite.
Entzünd. typhöse, typhous inflammation, *s. Typhode.*
Entzünd. der Venen, phlebitis, Phlébite.
Entzünd., verborgene, occult inflammation, *s. Caché*, et *Latent.*
Entzünd. der Vorhaut, inflammatio præputii, Posthite.
Entzünd. der Wirbelbeine, inflammation of the vertebræ, Spondylite.
Entzünd. der Zahnfleisches, — of the gum, *s. Gencive.*
Entzünd. des Zellgewebes, inflammation of cellular tissue, *s. Cellulaire.*
Entzünd. der Zunge, glossitis, Glossite.
Entzündungsbeule, f., phlegmonous abscess, *s. Phlegmonode.*
Entzündungsfieber, inflammatory fever, Phlegmonopyre.
Entzündungsgeschwullst, phlegmonous swelling, *s. Phlegmon.*
Entzündungshaut auf dem Blute, crusta phlogistica, *s. Couenne.*
Enzian, Gentiana, Gentiane.
Enzian, gelber, gemeiner, G. lutea, —
Enzianextract, Extractum Gentianæ, —
Enziantinctur, Tinctura Gentianæ, —
Ephenartig, hederaceous, Hédéré.
Epheu, Hedera, Lierre.
Epidemie, epidemy, Epidemie.
Epidemisch, epidemic, Epidemique.
Epidemische Krankheiten, epidemic diseases, —
Epigynisch, adj., epigynous, Epigyne.
Epigynische Staubfäden, — stamens, —
Epikrise, epicrisis, Epicrise.
Epilepsie, epilepsy, Epilepsie.
Epileptisch, epileptic, Epileptique.
Epileptischer Anfall, — paroxysm, —
Epiphyse, epiphysis, Epiphyse.
Epiploitis, epiploitis, Epiploïte.
Eppich, Apium, Ache.
Eppich, wilder, Apium graveolens, —
Erbgrind, m., Tinea, Teigne.
Erbkrankheit, hereditary disease, *s.*
Erblich, hereditary, Héréditaire.
Erbrechen, vomiting, Vomissement.
Erbrechen, blutiges, *s.* Blutbrechen.
Erbrechen durch Diätfehler, vomiting from errors of diet, *s. Vomissement.*
Erbrechen, eiteriges, purulent vomiting, —
Erbrechen, galliges, bilious —, *s. Bilieux.*
Erbrechen von Koth, stercoral —, *s. Stercoral.*
Erbrechen, kramphaftes, spasmodic vomiting, *s. Spasmodique.*

Erbrechen, saures, acid vomiting, *s. Acide.*
Erbrechen der Schwangern, vomiting of pregnant women, *s. Grossesse.*
Erbrechen, schwarzes, black —, *s. Mélæna.*
Erbrechen schwarzgalliges, vomiting of black bile, *s. Mélancholie.*
Erbrechend, adj., emetic, Vomitif.
Erbrechenstillend, adj., ante-emetic, Antémétique.
Erbrechenstillende Mittel, — remedies, —
Erbrecht, heritage, Hérédité.
Erbse, Pisum, Pois.
Erbse gemeine, Pisum sativum, —
Erbsen, Indianische rothe, semina Abri precatorii, *s. Abrus.*
Erbsenbein, os pisiforme, *s. Pisiforme.*
Erbsenförmig, pisiform, Pisiforme.
Erbsenkäfer, Bruchus pisi, *s. Bruche.*
Erdapfel, radix Solani tuberosi, *s. Morelle.*
Erdbad, n., earth-bath, *s. Bain.*
Erdbeerbaum, Arbutus, Arbousier.
Erdbeere, strawberry, Fraise.
Erdbeerkraut, -pflanze, Fragaria, Fraisier.
Erdbeerpocke, Frambœsia, Pian.
Erdbeerwasser, n., Aqua fragariæ, *s. Fraisier.*
Erdbeschreibung, geography, Géographie.
Erdbildung, geogeny, Géogénie.
Erde, earth, Terre.
Erde, japanische, *s.* Catechu.
Erdeichel, f., *s.* Erdnuss.
Erdeicheln, pl., tubera Lathyri tuberosi, et Bunii bulbocastani, *s. Gland.*
Erdepheu, m., Glechoma heder., *s. Terrestre.*
Erdglime, f., *-glimen*, pl., larva Melolonthæ vulgaris, Ver blanc.
Erdhaft, Erdig, earthy, Terreux.
Erdharz, m., Erdfett, n., *s.* Erdpech.
Erdhummel, f., Apis terrestris, *s. Bourdon.*
Erdkastanien, Erdmandeln, pl., tubera Lathyri tuberosi, *s. Gesse.*
Erdlehre, Erdkunde, geology, Géologie.
Erdmesskunde, geometry, Géométrie.
Erdnuss, Arachis, Arachide.
Erdnuss, unterirdische, A. hypogœa, —
Erdnuss, f., Bunium bulbocastanum, Noix de Terre.
Erdöl, *s.* Bergöl.
Erdpech, bitumen, Bitume.
Erdpistazie, f., *s.* Erdnuss unterirdische.
Erdrauch, Fumaria, Fumeterre.
Erdrauch, officineller, F. officinalis, —
Erdrauchextract, Extractum Fumariæ, —
Erdrauchsaft, frisch ausgepresster, succus recens-expressus Fumariæ.
Erdraupen, pl., larvæ terricolæ, *s. Terricole.*
Erdrinde, crust of the earth, *s. Ecorce.*
Erdschnecke, f., Limax, Limace.
Erdschwamm, *s.* Schwamm.
Erdwurm, Lumbricus terrestris, *s. Terrestre.*
Erdwurz, f., C. europæum, *s. Cyclame.*
Erectile Gewebe, erectile tissue, *s. Erectile.*
Erectile Organe, pl., erectile organs, —
Erection, krampfhafte, spasmodic erection, *s. Priapisme.*
Erfahrung, experience, Experience.

Erfrierung, f., freezing, Congélation.
Erhaben, elevated, Elévé.
Erhaben rund, convex, Convexe.
Erhabener Theil in der Harnröhre, elevated part in urethra, Verumontanum.
Erhabenheit, f., eminence, Eminence.
Erhabenheiten im Gehirn, hintere runde, inferior round eminences in brain, Nates.
Erhaltung der Gesundheit, preservation of health, Hygiène.
Erhöhung, eminence, Eminence.
Erkelkraut, n., Lathyrus tuberosus, *s. Gesse.*
Erkennung der Krankheit, diagnosis morbi, Diagnose.
Erlenbaum, m., Betula alnus, *s. Bouleau.*
Ernährung, nutrition, Nutrition.
Ernährung, schlechte, *s.* Kakotrophie.
Erniedrigung, exinanitio, Exinanition.
Eröffnend, *s.* Oeffnend.
Eröffnung, f., incisio, Incision.
Eröffnung der Abscesse, incisio abscessuum, *s. Abcès.*
Eröffnung der Schlagadern, *s.* Arteriotomie.
Eröffnung der Venen, phlebotomy, Phlébotomie.
Erotisch, erotic, E'rotique.
Erregung, excitatio, Excitation.
Erscheinung, Erscheinungen, pl., phenomenon, Phénomène.
Erschlaffend, adj., relaxing, Relachant.
Erschlaffende Mittel, — remedies, —
Erschlaffer des Paukenfells, Laxator tympani, Acoustico-Malléen.
Erschlaffung, relaxation, Relaxation.
Erschütterung, f., commotion, Commotion.
Erschütterung des Gehirns, — of brain, —
Erstarret, stupefactus, Engourdi.
Erstarrung, stupefactio, Engourdissement.
Erstickung, suffocation, Etouffement.
Ertrinkung, f., drowning, Submersion.
Ertrunken, adj., submerged, Submergé.
Ertrunkener, m., a drowned person, —
Erwärmende Mittel, pl., calefacients, *s.*
Erwärmung, calefaction, Calefaction.
Erwechend, adj., exciting, Excitant.
Erwechende Mittel, pl., excitantia, Excitants.
Erweichend, emollient, Emollient.
Erweichende Mittel, emollient remedies, —
Erweichung des Gehirns, softening of the brain, Ramollissement du cerveau.
Erweichung, krankhafte der natürlichen Gewebe, morbid — of natural texture, —
Erweiternd, adj., dilating, Dilatant.
Erweiternde Muskeln, dilating muscles, —
Erweitert, dilated, Dilaté.
Erweiterung, f., dilatation, Dilatation.
Erweiterung des Herzens, diastole cordis, *s. Diastole.*
Erweiterungsinstrument, dilator, Dilatateur.
Erysipelas, erysipelas, Erysipèle.
Erz, n., mineral ore, *s. Minéral.*
Erzmutter, f., matrix, Matrice.
Esche, blühende, Fraxinus ornus, *s. Manne.*
Esche, gemeine, F. excelsior, *s. Frêne.*

Eschenbaum, Fraxinus, Frêne.
Eschenbaum, wilder, *s.* Esche, gemeine.
Eschlauch, Esslauch, m., Allium ascalonicum, *s. Echalotte.*
Esel, Eselin, f., Asinus, Ane.
Esel, junger, asellus, —
Esel, wilder, onager, Ane sauvage.
Eselsbalsamapfel, -gürke, *s.* Eselskürbiss.
Eselsbohne, f., Vicia faba, *s. Fève.*
Eselsfleisch, caro asinina, *s. Ane.*
Eselskürbis, M. elaterium, Elaterium.
Eselskürbissaft, succus M. Elaterii, —
Eselskürbissaft-Extract, elaterium, —
Eselslattich, Tussilago farfara, *s. Tussilage.*
Eselsmilch, lac asininum, *s. Ane.*
Essen,unsätterliches, *s.* Esslust, übermäss.
Essenbaum, m., Ulmus, Orme.
Essenz, essence, Essence.
Essig, vinegar, Vinaigre.
Essig, concentrirter, concentrated —, —
Essig, destillirter, distilled —, —
Essig, gewurzhafter, aromatic —, —
Essigalkohol, -äther, acetic ether, *s. Ether.*
Essigartig, adj., acetous, Acéteux.
Essigdorn, *s.* Sauerdorn.
Essigmolken, f., serum acetatum, *s. Petit-Lait*
Essigrose, f., R. gallica, *s. Rosier.*
Essigsäure, acetic acid, *s. Acétique.*
Essigsäure, reine, pure, concentrated—,—
Essigsaure Kaliflüssigkeit, solution of acetate of potass, *s. Acétate.*
Essigsaure Soda, *s.* Essigsaures Natron.
Essigsaures Ammoniak, acetate of ammonia, *s. Acetate.*
Essigsaures Ammon., flüssiges, liquid—,—
Essigsaures Blei, acetate of lead, —
Essigsaures Kali, acetate of potass, —
Essigsaures Kupfer, acetate of copper, —
Essigsaures Morphium, — of morphia, —
Essigsaures Natron oder Sodiumoxyd, acetate of soda, *s. Acétate.*
Essigsaures Quecksilber, acetate of quicksilver, —
Essigsaures Salz, acetate, Acétate.
Essigzucker, m., *s.* Sauerzucker.
Esslust, appetite for food, Appétit.
Esslust, übermässige, inordinate —, —
Euchlorin, euchlorina, Euchlorine.
Eudiometer, eudiometrum, Eudiomètre.
Euen- Evenbaum, m., Taxus baccata, *s. If.*
Eunuch, eunuch, Eunuque.
Eupatorspflanze, f., Eupatorium, Eupatoire.
Euphorbie, -npflanze, *s.* Euphorbium.
Euphorbie, runde, E. peplus, *s. Euphorbe.*
Euphorbium, officinelles, E. officinalis, —
Euphorbiumharz, euphorbium, Euphorbe.
Euphorbiumtinctur, Tinctura Euphorbii, —
Eustachiusröhre, Eustach. tube, *s. Trompe.*
Eustachische Klappe, — valve, *s. Valvule.*
Eustachische Trompete, — tube, *s. Trompe.*
Euter, n., *Eutern*, pl., udder, dug, Tétine.
Eutonie, eutonia, Eutonie.
Exanthem, exanthema, Exanthème.
Excremente, excrements, Excréments.
Exorrhizen, plantæ exorrhizæ, Exorrhizes.
Exosmose, f., exosmosis, Exosmose.
Exötisch, exotic, Exotique.
Exstirpation, f., exstirpatio, Exstirpation.
Exstirpation der Parotis, exstirpation of the parotid gland, —
Extract, Extracte, pl., extractum, Extrait.
Extractivstoff, m., extractive, Extractif.
Ey, Eydotter, *s.* Ei, Eidotter.
Eyerdrüse, f., corpus luteum, *s. Corps.*
Eyerfressend, ovivorous, Ovivore.
Eyerfresser, m., Coluber ovivorus, —
Eyerlegende Thiere, pl., Ovipara, Ovipares.
Eyschwämme, pl., Agarici volvati, *s. Volvé.*

F.

Fach, Fache & Fächer, pl., loculus, Loge.
Fächer, a fan, *s. Flabellation.*
Fächerblättrig, fan-leaved, Flabellifolié.
Fächerförmig, flabelliform, Flabelliforme.
Facial, adj., facial, Facial.
Facialarterie, f., facial artery, —
Facialknochen, facial bones, —
Faciallinie, facial line, —
Fäculent, adj., feculent, Féculent.
Faden, m., filament, thread, Filet.
Fadenförmig, filiform, Filiforme.
Fadenlich, filamentous, Filamenteux.
Fadenwurm, Filaria, Filaire.
Fagara, Fagara, Fagarier.
Fahne, vexillum, Etendard.
Fall, m., case, Cas, Observation.
Fall, Fallen, fall, falling, Chute.
Fallen des Uterus, prol. uteri, *s. Descente.*
Fallen des Zapfens, descent of uvula, —
Fallende Sucht, *s.* Fallsucht.
Fallkraut, Arnica montana, *s. Arnique.*
Fallopischer Kanal, aquæductus, vel canalis, Fallopii, *s. Canal.*
Fallopisches Band, *s.* Band, Fallopisches.
Fallsucht, falling-sickness, Epilepsie.
Fallsucht, simulirte, simulated—, *s. Simulé.*
Falsch, false, spurious, Faux.
Falsche Lungenentzündung, peripneumonia notha, Pseudo-Péripneumonie.
Falsche Membran, false membrane, Pseudo-Membrane.
Falsche Rippen, pl., false ribs, *s. Côte.*
Falsche Schwangerschaft, false pregnancy, *s. Grossesse.*
Falsches Aneurysma, false aneurism, *s. Anévrisme.*
Falsches Gelenk, false joint, Pseudarthrose.
Falschsehen, false vision, Suffusion.
Falte, f., *-en*, pl., fold, plait, Repli.
Faltenkranz, m., corona ciliaris, *s. Couronne.*
Faltenmagen, omasus, Feuillet.
Familie, family, Familie.

Farbe, colour, Couleur.
Färberkraut, rothes, Färberochsenzunge, f., Anchusa tinctoria, Orcanette.
Färberröthe, Färberwurzel, f., Rubia tinctorum, *s. Garance.*
Farblosigkeit, f., loss of colour, Acosmie.
Farnkraut, mannliches, Aspidium,—olim Polypodium—filix mas, *s. Fougère.*
Farrn, Farnkräuter, pl., Filices, Fougères.
Fasan, Phasianus, Faisan.
Fasan, gemeiner, P. colchicus, —
Fasan-Familie, f., Phasianidæ, —
Fasch, aphtha, Aphthe.
Fascie, f., fascia, Fascia.
Fascikel, m., fasciculus, Fascicule.
Fasele, Dolichos, Dolic.
Fasele, juckende, D. pruriens, —
Faser, fibre, Fibre.
Fäserchen, fibrilla, Fibrille.
Fasergewächse, Algen, pl., Algæ, Algues.
Faserig, fibrous, Fibreux.
Faserige Wurzel, fibrous root, —
Faserkapsel, m., *-kapseln*, pl., fibrous capsular ligament, *s. Capsule.*
Faserknorpel, m., fibro-cart., Fibro-cartilage.
Faserknorpel der Knochenfugen, pl., fibro-cartilagines symphysium, —
Faserknorpelig, adj., fibro-cartilaginous, Fibro-Cartilagineux.
Faserknorpelige Rolle, trochlea fibro-cartilaginea, *s. Trochlée.*
Faserknorpelsystem, n., fibro-cartilaginous system, *s. Fibro-Cartilage.*
Faserstoff, fibrine, Fibrine.
Fasersystem, n., fibrous system, *s. Fibreux.*
Fasten, abstinence from food, Asitie.
Fastkahl, glabriusculus, Glabriuscule.
Faulbaumrinde, f., cortex P. padi, *s. Prunier.*
Fäule, f., disease in grain, *s. Carie.*
Faulend, septic, Septique.
Faules Geschwür, foul sore, *s. Ulcère.*
Faulfieber, putrid fever, *s. Putride.*
Faulmachend, adj., putrefactive, Putréfactif.
Faulmachende Mittel, pl., — remedies, —
Fäulniss, putrefaction, Putréfaction.
Fäulnisswidrig, adj., anti-septic, Anti-Septique.
Fäulnisswidrige Mittel, anti-septics, —
Faulthier, -thiere, pl., Bradypus, Paresseux.
Feder, f., penna, Penne, Plume.
Federartig, plumose, Plumeux.
Federartiges Kronenblatt, plumose petal, —
Federchen, plumula, Plumule.
Federchenscheide, coleoptilus, Coléoptile.
Federförmig, pennatiform, *s. Pennatifide.*
Federförmiges Blatt, pinnatifid leaf, —
Federharz, elastic gum, Caoutchouc.
Federig, feathery, feathered, —
Federkraft, f., elasticity, Elasticité.
Federkräftig, elastic, Élastique.
Federkrone, f., pappus, Aigrette.
Federmeisser, plumaceolus, Plumaceau.
Federspaltig, pinnatifid, Pennatifide.
Fehlgeburt, abortus, Amblome.
Feigbohne, f., Lupinus, Lupine.

Feige, fig, Figue.
Feige, gemeine indianische, Cactus opuntia, *s. Cactier.*
Feigenbaum, Ficus, Figuier.
Feigenbaum, wilder, Ficus carica, —
Feigenkraut, n., *s.* Braunwurz, knotige.
Feigenranunkel, f., *s.* Feigwarzenkraut.
Feigmal, n., sycosis, Sycose.
Feigwarze, fig-excrescence, Fic.
Feigwarzen, venerische, venereal warts, —
Feigwarzenkrankheit, f., *s.* Feigmal.
Feigwarzenkraut, Ranunculus ficaria, Ficaire.
Feile, filings, Limaille.
Feingespitzt, cuspidate, Cuspidé.
Feldbirnbaum, m., Pyrus sylvestris, *s. Poirier.*
Feldhuhn, Perdix, Perdrix.
Feldhuhn, gemein. od. graues, P. cinerea, —
Feldkamille, f., M. Chamomilla, *s. Camomille.*
Feldkümmel, Carum carui, *s. Carvi.*
Feldkürbiss, m., Cucurbita pepo, *s. Courge.*
Feldlerche, Alauda arvensis, *s. Alouette.*
Feldmannstreu, E. campestre, *s. Panicaut.*
Feldmohn, Papaver rhœas, Coquelicot.
Feldpappel, Malva sylvestris, *s. Mauve.*
Feldpolei, f., *s.* Thimian, wilder.
Feldrittersporn, D. consolida, *s. Dauphinelle.*
Feldschwamm, A. campestris, *s. Agaric.*
Feldsenf, m., Sinapis arvensis, *s. Moutarde.*
Feldwinde, f., Convolv. arvensis, *s. Liseron.*
Fell, skin, Derme.
Fels, Felsen, m., rock, Rocher.
Felsenbein, n., os petrosum, *s. Pétreux.*
Felsenblutleiter, oberer und unterer, sinus petrosus superior et inferior, —
Felsenknoten, m., ganglion petrosum, —
Felsennerv, oberflächlicher und *tiefer*, nervus petrosus superficialis et profundus, —
Felsentheil der Schläfenbeins, pars petrosa ossis temporis, —
Fenchel, Fœniculum, Fenouil.
Fenchelöl, oleum Fœniculi, *s. Fenouil.*
Fenchelölzucker, m., eleosaccharum —, —
Fenchelpulver, zusammengesetztes, pulvis Fœniculi compositus, —
Fenchelwasser, Aqua Fœniculi, —
Fenchelwurzel, f., radix Fœniculi, —
Fenster, fenestra, Fenêtre.
Fenster, eirundes und rundes, fenestra ovalis et rotunda, —
Fensterartig, Fensterförmig, fenestratus, fenestriformis, Fenetré.
Fensterschwalbe, f., H. urbica, *s. Hirondelle.*
Fensterschwamm, Spongia offic., *s. Eponge.*
Fensterspinne, f., Tegeneria—olim Aranea —domestica, *s. Araignée.*
Ferkelkaninchen, Chloromys aguti, Agouti.
Fernsichtigkeit, farsightedness, Presbytie.
Ferse, heel, Talon.
Fersenbein, os calcis, Calcanéum.
Ferulkraut, n., Ferula, Ferule.
Fest, fixed, solid, Fixé, Solide.
Feste Theile, pl., solid parts, *s. Solide.*
Festes Land, continent, terra firma, *s. Terre.*
Festigkeit, solidity, Solidité.

Fett, fat, Graisse.
Fett, thierisches und vegetabilisches, animal and vegetable fat, *s. Huile.*
Fett, Fettig, adipose, Adipeux, Graisseux.
Fette Oele, olea pinguia, *s. Huile.*
Fettblatt, n., Pinguicula vulgaris, *s. Grassete.*
Fettbruch, steatocele, Stéatocèle.
Fettflosse, f., fatty fin, *s. Nageoire.*
Fettgeschwullst, lipoma, Lipome.
Fetthaut, adipose membrane, *s. Adipeux.*
Fettkraut, Pinguicula, Grassette.
Fettleibigkeit, obesity, Obesité.
Fettmagen, m., abomasus, Abomasum.
Fettschmelzen, diarrhœa adiposa, Gras-Fondure.
Fettsucht, f., morbid obesity, *s. Obésité.*
Fettwachs, n., adipocere, Adipocire.
Fetzen, lacinia, Laciniure.
Feucht, humid, moist, Humide.
Feuchte, f., humidity, Humidité.
Feuchtigkeit, -en, pl., humour, Humeur.
Feuchtigkeit, glaserne, vitreous humour, —
Feuchtigkeit, krystallene, crystalline —, —
Feuchtigkeit, wässerige, aqueous —, —
Feuer, fire, Feu.
Feuer, fliegender, ignis volat., Feu volage.
Feuer, heiliger, ignis sacer, Hieropyre.
Feuerassel, S. electrica, *s. Scolopendre.*
Feuerbeständig, Feuerfest, fixed, Fixe.
Feuerbeständigkeit, fixidity, Fixité.
Feuerfressend, pyrophagous, Pyrophage.
Feuerfresser, fire-eater, —
Feueriger Umlauf, *s.* Gürtel.
Feuerisch, igneous, Igné.
Feuerschwamm, Boletus igniarius, Amadouvier.
Feuerstahl, fire-steel, Briquet.
Fibröse Häute, pl., membranæ fibrosæ, *s. Fibreux.*
Fichte, Fichtentanne, f., Abies picea, *s.* Sapin.
Fichte, nordamerikanische, Abies canadensis, Sapinette.
Fichtenbaum, Abies, Sapin.
Fichtenharz, m., resina Pini, *s. Pin.*
Fichtenzapfen, strobilus Pini, *s. Strobile.*
Fieber, fever, Fièvre.
Fieber, anhaltendes, continued fever, —
Fieber, dreitägiges, tertian —, —
Fieber, einfaches, simple —, —
Fieber, fünftägiges, quintan —, *s. Quintane.*
Fieber, nachlassendes oder remittirendes, remittent fever, *s. Remission.*
Fieber, viertägiges, quartan —, —
Fieberbeschreibung, f., *s.* Pyretographie.
Fieberhaft, pyretic, Pyrétique.
Fieberisch, febrile, Fébrile.
Fieberklee, M. trifoliata, *s. Ményanthe.*
Fieberkuchen, placenta febrilis, *s. Gateau.*
Fieberlehre, pyretology, Pyrétologie.
Fieberlos, apyretus, Apyrétique.
Fiebermittel, fever-remedies, Febrifuges.
Fieberrinde, *s.* Chinarinde.
Fiebertropfen, fever-drops, *s. Arsénite.*
Fiebervertriebend, febrifuge, Fébrifuge.
Fieberweide, f., Salix alba, et fragilis, *s. Saule.*

Fieberwidrig, anti-febrile, Anti-Pyrétique.
Filtrir, percolare, Filtrer.
Filtrirbecken, filtering-basin, *s. Filtre.*
Filtrirpapier, filtering-paper, —
Filtrirsack, m., filtering-bag, —
Filtrirstein, filtering-stone, —
Filtrirung, percolatio, Filtration.
Filz, m., tomentum, *s. Tomenteux.*
Filzig, nappy, Tomenteux.
Filzlaus, Pediculus pubis, Morpion.
Finger, finger, Doigt.
Finger, kleiner, little finger, *s. Doigt.*
Finger, überzählige, pl., supernumerary fingers, —
Fingerbeuger, oberflächlicher, Flexor digitorum sublimis, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Fingerbeuger, tiefer, Flexor profundus, —
Fingerblutadern, digital veins, *s. Digital.*
Fingereindrücke, pl., digital impressions, *s. Impression.*
Fingerentzündung, dactylitis, Dactylite.
Fingerförmig, digitiform, Digitiforme.
Fingergelenk, -gelenke, pl., digital articulation, *s. Digital.*
Fingergelenke, mittlere, pl., condyli, *s. Métacondyle.*
Fingergelenke, vorderste, metacondyli, —
Fingerglied, n., *glieder*, pl., phalanx, phalanges, Phalange.
Fingergrube, f., digital cavity, *s. Digital.*
Fingerhut, -kraut, Digitalis, Digitale.
Fingerhut, purpurrother, D. purpurea, —
Fingerknochen, n., finger-bone, *s. Digital.*
Fingerknochenbruch, m., fracture of —, —
Fingerkraut, braunes, *s.* F. purpurrother.
Fingernerven, pl., digital nerves, —
Fingerschlagadern, pl., digital arteries, —
Fingerspitzen, finger-ends, Acrochir.
Fingerstrecker, gemeinschaftlicher, Extensor digitorum communis, *s. Extenseur.*
Fingerverrenkung, f., dislocation of the fingers, *s. Luxation.*
Fingerverwachsung, f., adhesion of the fingers, Dactylion.
Fingerwurm, m., *s.* Nagelgeschwür.
Finne, *s.* Flosse.
Finne, f., -en, pl., pimple, *s. Acné.*
Firnissbaum, Rhus vernix, *s. Sumac.*
Fisch, fish, Poisson.
Fischanatomie, ichthyotomy, Ichthyotomie.
Fischbeschreibung, f., ichthyography, Ichthyographie.
Fischblase, swimming-bladder, *s. Nageant.*
Fische, Pisces, Poissons.
Fischessen, ichthyophagy, Ichthyophagie.
Fischessend, piscivorous, Piscivore.
Fischesser, ichthyophagist, Ichthyophage.
Fischgallerte, f., fish-jelly, *s. Gélatine.*
Fischgräten, pl., fish-bones, *s. Arète.*
Fischkiemen, branchiæ piscium, *s. Branchies.*
Fischkörner, pl., semina C. indici, *s. Coquecule.*
Fischlehre, f., ichthyology, Ichthyologie.
Fischleim, isinglass, Ichthyocolle.
Fischmilch, soft roe of fishes, Laitance.

Fischohren, gill-openings, *s. Branchies.*
Fischöl, Fischthran, fish-oil, *s. Baleine.*
Fischschuppe, fish-scale, *s. Ecaille.*
Fischschuppenauschlag, Fischschuppenaussatz, Ichthyosis, Ichthyose.
Fischstein, m., Fischversteinerung, ichthyolite, Ichthyolithe.
Fissur, f., fissura, Fissure.
Fissur des Mastdarms, fissura recti, —
Fistel, m., fistula, Fistule.
Fistel der Harnröhre, fistula urethræ, —
Fistelgang, m., *-gänge*, pl., sinus fistulosus, *s. Fistuleux*, et *Sinus.*
Fistelkraut, n., P. palustris, *s. Pédiculaire.*
Fistelmesser, fistula-knife, Syringotome.
Fistulkassie, *s.* Röhrencassia.
Fläche, surface, Face.
Flache Hand, hollow of the hand,
Flachs, Flachskraut, Flaxsche, Linum, Lin.
Flächse, f., *s.* Sehne.
Flamme, flame, Flamme.
Flanke, flank, Flanc.
Fläschchen, phial, Fiole.
Flasche, bottle, Bouteille.
Flaschenförmig, lageniform, Lageniforme.
Flaschenkürbiss, C. lagenaria, *s. Courge.*
Flatulenz, f., flatulence, Flatulence.
Flaumfeder, f., Flaumhaare, down, Duvet.
Flaumig, downy, Duveté.
Flechse, f., *Flechsen*, pl., tendon, Tendon.
Flechsenhaut, aponeurosis, Aponévrose.
Flechsig, aponeurotic, Aponévrotique.
Flechte, Lichen, Lichen.
Flechte, islandische, Lichen islandicus, —
Flechte, Herpes, Dartre.
Flechte, borkenartige, H. crustaceus, —
Flechte, eiterige, Herpes ulcerosus, —
Flechte, feuchte, Herpes madidus, —
Flechte, fressende, Herpes exedens, —
Flechte, frieselartige, Herpes pustulosus, —
Flechte, kleienartige, Herp. furfuraceus, —
Flechte, mehlige, same, —
Flechten, pl., Lichenes, Lichenées.
Fleck, spot, Macule.
Fleck im Auge, weisser, Albugo, Albugo.
Fleck, schwarzer an den Füssen, Melasma, Mélasme.
Flecken, pl., Maculæ, Macules.
Fleckenschierling, m., Conium maculatum, *s. Cigue.*
Fleckfieber, febris petechialis, *s. Pétéchial.*
Fleckig, spotted, Maculé.
Flecksucht, f., spilosis, *s. Spilome.*
Flederflügelförmig, adj., bat-wing-shaped, *s.*
Fledermaus, m., Vespertilio, Chauve Souris.
Fledermausflügel, m., ala vespertilionis, —
Fleisch, flesh, Chair.
Fleisch, schwammiges, wildes, fungous, proud flesh, Hypersarcose.
Fleischauswuchs, carnosity, Carnosité.
Fleischbalken, pl., *s.* Fleischsäulchen.
Fleischbildung, sarcosis, Sarcose.
Fleischbruch, sarcocele, Sarcocèle.
Fleischerzeugend, adj., incarnative, Incarnatif.

Fleischerzeugende Mittel, incarnative remedies, *s. Incarnatif.*
Fleischextract, osmazom, Osmazome.
Fleischfarbig, adj., flesh-coloured, Incarnat.
Fleischfliege, f., Musca carnaria, *s. Mouche.*
Fleischfressen, sarcophagy, Sarcophagie.
Fleischfressend, carnivorous, Carnivore.
Fleischfressende Thiere, pl., Carnivora, Carnivores.
Fleischgewachs, sarcoma, Sarcome.
Fleischgewächsartig, sarcomatous, Sarcomateux.
Fleischhaut, sarcocarpium, Sarcocarpe.
Fleischhaut des Hodensacks, tunica dartos, Dartos.
Fleischicht, Fleischig, fleshy, Charnu.
Fleischige Platte, *s.* Breiter Halsmuskel.
Fleischkamm, m., *s.* Fleischwarze.
Fleischkost, f., flesh-diet, *s. Diète.*
Fleischleim, sarcocolla, Sarcocolle.
Fleischmachend, sarcotic, Sarcotique.
Fleischmachende Arzneien, — remedies, —
Fleischmagen, gizzard, Gésier.
Fleischnetznabelbruch, sarcepiplomphalus, Sarco-Epiplomphale.
Fleischsäulchen, pl., columnæ carneæ, *s. Charnu.*
Fleischverknocherung, sarcostosis, Sarcostose.
Fleischwarze, caruncle, Caroncule.
Fleischwärzchen, n., same, —
Fleischwucherung, ecsarcoma, Ecsarcome.
Flieder, m., Sambucus niger, *s. Sureau.*
Fliederbeeren, pl., baccæ Sambuci, —
Fliederblumen, pl., flores Sambuci, —
Fliederblumenwasser, n., Aqua florum —, —
Fliege, Musca, Mouche.
Fliege, Spanische, *s.* Kantharide.
Fliegenauge, n., Fliegenkopf, myocephalum, Myocéphale.
Fliegenfänger, m., Dionæa muscicapula, *s. Muscicapule.*
Fliegenfressend, adj., muscivorus, Muscivore
Fliegenkraut, n., D. stramonium, *s. Stramoine.*
Fliegenschwamm, oder Fliegenpilz, Amanita muscaria, *s. Agaric.*
Fliete, f., *Flietmesser*, n., fleam, lancet, Flamme, Lancette.
Flocke, Flocken, pl., flake, Flocon.
Flockenlesen, carphology, Carphologie.
Flockig, adj., flaky, Floconneux.
Floh, Flöhe, pl., Pulex, Puce.
Floh, gemeiner, P. irritans, —
Flohbiss, m., flea-bite, —
Flora, f., Flora, Flore.
Florentinische Schwertlilie, Iris florentina, *s. Iris.*
Florentinische Veilchen- oder Violenwurzel, f., radix Iridis florentinæ, —
Flosse, Flossfeder, fin, Nageoire.
Flossenlos, adj., finless, Aptérygien.
Flosswallfisch, *s.* Balänopter.
Flötz, n., stratum, Couche.
Flötzgebirge, n., pl., stratified mountains, —
Flüchtig, adj., volatile, Volatile.

Flüchtige Guajaktinctur, volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, *s. Gaiac.*
Flüchtige Oele, volatile oils, *s. Huile.*
Flüchtige Stinkasandtinctur, — tincture of Assafœtida, *s. Assa-Fœtida.*
Flüchtiger Geist, — spirit, *s. Esprit.*
Flüchtiges Kampferliniment, volatile Camphor-Liniment, *s. Camphre.*
Fluctuation, f., fluctuatio, Fluctuation.
Flügel, wing, Aile.
Flügel des Keilbeins, ala ossis sphenoidei, —
Flügel, kleiner, winglet, Ailette.
Flügeldecke, elytron, Elytre.
Flügelfarren, Flügelfarrn, Pteris, Ptéride.
Flügelfell, n., pterygium, Ptérygion.
Flügelförmig, adj., wing-shaped, pterygoid, Aileform, Ptérygoïde.
Flügelförmige Fortsätze, pterygoid processes, *s. Ptérygoïde.*
Flügelfortsatzzapfchenmuskeln, musculi pterystaphylini, *s. Ptérystaphylin.*
Flügelgaumengrube, f., fossa pterygo-palatina, *s. Ptérygo-Palatin.*
Flügelgaumenkanal, canalis pterygo-palatinus, —
Flügelgaumenmuskel, musculus —, —
Flügelgaumennerv, m., nervus —, —
Flügelgaumenschlagader, arteria pterygo-palatina, —
Flügelkölbchen, pl., *s.* Balanzierstangen.
Flügelmuskel, äusserer, Pterygoideus externus, *s. Ptérygoïde.*
Flügelmuskel, innerer, — internus, —
Flügelmuskeln, musculi pterygoidei, —
Flügelmuskelnerven, nervi pterygoidei, —
Flügelmuskelschlagadern, arteriæ pterygoideæ, —
Flügelschlundkopfmuskel, musculus pterygo-pharyngeus, Ptérygo-Pharyngien.
Flugfedern, quills, *s. Penne.*
Fluorine, fluor, Fluor.
Fluss, flux, Fluxion.
Fluss, weisser, fluor albus, Leucorrhée.
Flussbarbe, Barbus, Barbeau.
Flussbarsch, Perca fluviatilis, *s. Perche.*
Flüssboraxsäure, fluo-boric acid, *s. Fluoborate.*
Flüssboraxsaure Salze, fluo-borates, —
Flussfische, pl., river-fishes, *s. Fluviatile.*
Flussharz, *s.* Animeharz.
Flüssig, fluid, Fluide.
Flüssiger Storax, liquid storax, *s. Styrax.*
Flüssiges essigsaures Ammoniak, liquid acetate of ammonia, *s. Acetate.*
Flüssiges luftvolles Ammonium, Liquor subcarbonatis Ammoniæ, *s. Ammoniaque.*
Flüssigkeit, fluidity, Fluidité.
Flusskrebs, Astacus fluviatilis, *s. Ecrevisse.*
Flusslamprete, P. fluviatilis, *s. Pétromyzon.*
Flusspferd, Hippopotamus, Hippopotame.
Flusspflanzen, pl., river-plants, *s. Fluviatile.*
Flüsssäure, fluoric acid, *s. Fluor.*
Flüsssaure Salze, pl., fluates, *s. Fluate.*
Flussschwamm, m., Spongia fluviatilis, *s. Eponge.*

Flusswasser, river-water, *s. Eau.*
Fohlzähne, pl., *s.* Milchzähne.
Folgekrankheit, secondary disease, Deuteropathie.
Folgend, adj., consecutive, Consecutif.
Fontanell, n., fontanelle, Fontanelle.
Fontanell, issue, Fonticule.
Fontanellerbsen, pl., issue-peas, —
Fontanellpflaster, n., issue-plaster, —
Fönugräk, n., Trigonella fœnum græcum, *s. Fenu-grec.*
Fönugräk, wildes, Astragalus glycyphyllus, *s. Astragale.*
Förchling, m., A. deliciosus, *s. Agaric.*
Forelle, Salmo fario, Truite.
Formeln, medicinische, medicinal formulæ, *s. Formulaire.*
Formular, formularium, Formulaire.
Fortgesetzt, -laufend, continuous, Continu.
Fortsatz, Fortsätze, pl., process, Apophyse.
Fortsatz, griffelförmiger, styloid process, *s. Styloïde.*
Fortsatz, kronenförmiger, coronoid process, *s. Coronoïde.*
Fortsatz, rabenschnabelförmiger, coracoid process, *s. Coracoïde.*
Fortsatz, sichelförmiger der harten Hirnhaut, falciform process of dura mater, *s. Falciform.*
Fortsatz, wurmförmiger des blinden Darms, vermiform process of cœcum, *s. Appendice.*
Fortsatz, zahnförmiger, tooth-like process, *s. Odontoïde.*
Fossil, n., Fossilien, pl., fossil, Fossile.
Fötus, m., fœtus, Fœtus.
Fractur, f., *Fracturen*, pl., fracture, Fracture.
Franzbranntwein, n., French brandy, *s. Eau.*
Franzosen, pl., *Franzosensucht*, f., syphilis, Syphilis.
Franzosenholz, lignum Guaiaci, *s. Gaiac.*
Franzosenholzharz, resina —, —
Franzosenholzöl, n., oleum —, —
Franzosig, adj.. syphilitic, Syphilitique.
Franzosische Tamarisken, od. Franzosischer Tamariskenbaum, Tamariscus gallicus, *s. Tamarisc.*
Frauenader, f., *s.* Rosenader.
Frauenbettstroh, n., *s.* Labkraut.
Frauenhaar, Adiantum, Adiante.
Frauenhaarsyrup, Capilaire, *s. Capillaire.*
Frauenmilch, woman's milk, *s. Lait.*
Frauenmünze, Balsamita, Balsamite.
Frauenrose, f., Rosa spinossisima, *s. Rosier.*
Frauenzeit, n., menstrual period, *s. Menstrues.*
Fremd, adj., *s.* Exötisch.
Fremdartig, *s.* Heterogen.
Fremdartigkeit, *s.* Heterogenität.
Fremde Arzneien, exotic remedies, —
Fremde Körper, foreign bodies, *s. Corps.*
Fressend, corrosive, Corrosif.
Fressspitze, -spitzen, pl., palpus, *Palpe.*
Frieselexanthem, exanthema miliare, *s. Miliaire.*

Frieselfieber, febris miliaris, *s. Miliaire.*
Frieselfieber, chronisches, febris miliaris chronica, —
Frieselfieber, kritisches, — — critica, —
Frieselfieber der Wöchnerinnen, febris miliaris puerperarum, —
Frisch, adj., fresh, Frais.
Frisch ausgepresster Saft, fresh-expressed juice, *s. Suc.*
Frisches Wasser, aqua frigida, *s. Froid.*
Frosch, Rana, Grenouille.
Frosch, Amerikanischer grosser, R. gruniens, —
Froschader, *s.* Zungenblutader.
Froschgeschwulst, ranula, Grenouillette.
Froschlaich, -leich, frog-spawn, Sperniole.
Froschleingeschwullst, ranula, Ranule.
Froschlöffel, Alisma, Alisma.
Froschlöffel, grosser, A. plantago, —
Froschquappe, f., tad-pole, Têtard.
Frost, Fröste, pl., frost, Gélée.
Frostbeule, chilblains, Engelure.
Frostschauder, horripilatio, Horripilation.
Frotterbürste, f., flesh-brush, *s. Brosse.*
Frucht, fœtus, Fœtus.
Frucht, fruit, Fruit.
Frucht, unzeitige, embryo, Embryon.
Fruchtabtreibend, ecbolic, Ecbolique.
Fruchtabtreibendes Mittel, — remedy, —
Fruchtbalg, m., *s.* Balgkapsel.
Fruchtbar, fertile, Fertile.
Fruchtbare Blüthen, fertile flowers, —
Fruchtbarkeit, fertility, Fertilité.
Fruchtbehältniss, Fruchtboden, receptacle, Receptacle.
Fruchtfleisch, n., *s.* Fleischhaut.
Fruchtfressend, frugivorous, Frugivore.
Fruchtgehäuse, f., pericarp, Péricarpe.
Fruchthälter, m., *s.* Gebärmutter.
Fruchthäutchen, membranes of the fœtus, *s. Membrane.*
Fruchthülle, epicarpium, Epicarpe.
Fruchtkapsel, m., *s.* Fruchtgehäuse.
Fruchtkeim, m., vegetable embryo, *s. Embryon*, et *Germe.*
Fruchtknospe, bud, Bourgeon.
Fruchtknoten, germen, Ovaire.
Fruchtknotenwulst, gynobasis, Gynobase.
Fruchtlager der Lichenen, apothecium, Apothécion.
Fruchtoberhaut, epicarp, Epicarpe.
Fruchtrinde, f., same, —
Fruchtröhre, f., *s.* Pistill.
Fruchtstaub, pollen, Pollen.
Fruchtstengel, m., pedicel of mosses, *s. Soie.*
Fruchtstiel, fruit-stalk, Pedoncule.
Fruchttragend, frugiferous, Frugifère.
Fruchttreibend, amblotic, Amblotique.
Fruchttreibende Mittel, — remedies, —
Fruchtwolle, f., pappus, Aigrette.
Fruchtzapfen, strobilus, Strobile.
Frühgeburt, f., partus præmaturus, *s. Part.*
Frühgeburt, künstliche, — —artificialis, —
Frühjahr, n., spring, Printemps.
Frühjährig, adj., vernus, Vernal.

Frühlingsschwamm, A. vernus, *s. Agaric.*
Frühschlaf, m., morning-sleep, *s. Sommeil.*
Frühtrank, m., morning-draught, *s. Potion.*
Fuchsraude, alopecia, Alopécie.
Fuge, symphysis, Symphyse.
Fugengelenk, ginglymus, Ginglyme.
Fühlfade, Fühlfäden, pl., tentaculum, tentacula, Tentacule.
Fühlhorn, n., *Fühlhörner*, pl., antenna, antennæ, Antenne.
Fühlkraut, n., Mimosis, Mimose.
Fühlohr, Fühlohren, pl., *s.* Fühlhorn.
Fühlspitze, Fühlspitzen, pl., palpus, palpi, Palpe.
Fühlwurm, m., Hamularia, Hamulaire.
Führer, gorget, Gorgeret.
Fünfblatt, Potentilla, Quintéfeuille.
Fünfblättrig, pentaphyllous, Pentaphylle.
Fünfblumenblättrig, pentapetalous, Pentapétale.
Fünfblüthig, adj., quinquefloral, Quinquéflore.
Fünfeckig, Fünfwinkelig, pentagonal, Pentagone.
Fünffächerig, quinquelocular, Quinquéloculaire.
Fünffingerig, adj., quinquedigitate, Quinquédigité.
Fünffingerkraut, *s.* Fünfblatt.
Fünfkantig, quinquangular, Quinquangulaire.
Fünfkelchblättrig, pentasepalous, Pentasépale.
Fünfklappig, quinquevalve, Quinquévalvé
Fünflappig, five-lobed, Quinquélobé.
Fünfmännig, pentandrous, Pentandre.
Fünfmännige Blüthen, — flowers, —
Fünfnervig, five-nerved, Quinquénervé.
Fünfnerviges Blatt, five-nerved leaf, —
Fünfparig, quinquejugal, Quinquéjugué.
Fünfsaamig, pentaspermous, Pentasperme.
Fünfseitig, *s.* Fünfeckig.
Fünfspaltig, quinquefid, Quinquéfide.
Fünftägig, quintan, Quintane.
Fünftägigefieber, quintan fever, —
Fünftheilig, quinquepartite, Quinquéparti.
Fünfweibig, pentagynous, Pentagyne.
Fünfweibige Blüthen, — flowers, —
Fünfzahlig, quinate, Quiné.
Fungin, n., fungine, Fongine.
Fungussäure, fungic acid, *s. Fungate.*
Funke, spark, Etincelle.
Furche, groove, Sillon.
Furie, f., furor, Fureur.
Fuss, foot, Pied.
Fuss, künstliche, artificial foot, *s. Artificiel.*
Fuss der Moose und der Pilze, stem of Mosses and Fungi, *s. Stipe.*
Fussbad, Fussbäder, pl., pediluvium, pediluvia, Pediluve.
Fussbiege, instep, Coude-Pied.
Fussblatt, tarsus, Tarse.
Fussgelenk, articulatio pedis, *s. Pied.*
Fussgelenkverrenkung, Fussverrenkung, luxatio pedis, *s. Luxation.*

Fussgicht, podagra, Podagre.
Fusslos, apodus, Apode.
Fusslose Fische, Pisces apodi, —
Fusslose Larven, larvæ apodæ, —
Fussschlagader, arteria pedis, *s. Pied.*
Fussschweiss, m., sudor pedis, *s. Sueur.*
Fussrücken, n., dorsum pedis, *s. Dos.*
Fussrückenblutadern, pl., venæ dorsales pedis, *s. Dorsal.*
Fussrückennerven, pl., nervi — —, —
Fussrückenschlagader, arteria dorsalis pedis, *s. Pédieux.*
Fusssohle, -sohlen, pl., sole of the foot, Plante du Pied.
Fusssohlenbogen, m., arcus plantaris, *s. Plantaire.*
Fusssohlengegend, regio —, *s. Plantaire.*
Fusssohlenmuskeln, pl., plantar muscles, —
Fussohlennerven, nervi plantares, —
Fusssohlenschlagader, äussere und innere, arteria plantaris externa et interna, —
Fusssohlenschreitend, plantigrade, Plantigrade.
Fusssohlenschreitende Thiere, Plantigrada, Plantigrades, —
Fusswurzel, tarsus, Tarsus.
Fusswurzelgelenk, n., *Fusswurzelgelenke*, pl., tarsal articulation, *s. Tarsien.*
Fusswurzelknochen, pl., tarsal bones, —
Fusswurzelschlagader, äussere und innere, external and internal tarsal artery, —
Fusszehe, f., digitus pedis, *s. Doigt.*

G.

Gabe, dose, Dose.
Gabel, furcula, Fourchette.
Gabelbein, fork-bone, —
Gabelförmig, Gabelspaltig, dichotomous, forked, Dichotome.
Gähnen, gaping, yawning, Baillement.
Gährung, fermentation, Fermentation.
Gährungsfähig, fermentible, Fermentescible.
Gährungsluft, f., carbonic acid gas, *s. Carbonique.*
Gährungsprocess, m., process of fermentation, *s. Fermentation.*
Gährungsstoff, leaven, Ferment.
Galbanharz, Galbanum, Galbanum.
Galbanharztinctur, *s.* Mutterharztinctur.
Galenische Arznei, Galenical medicine, *s. Galénique.*
Galgant, officineller, Maranta galanga, *s.*
Galganttinctur, Tinctura M. galangæ, *s.*
Galgantwurzel, radix — —, *s. Galanga.*
Gallapfel, Galläpfel, pl., gall-apple, Galle.
Gallapfel, Aleppischer, Aleppo —, *s. Chêne.*
Galläpfeltinctur. Tinctura gallarum, —
Gallapfelwurm, m., *Gallwespe*, f., Cynips Gallæ tinctoriæ, *s. Cynips.*
Galle, bile, Bile.
Galle ausleerend, cholagogus, Cholagogue.
Galle ausleerende Mittel, cholagoga, Cholagogues.
Galle führend, choledochus, Cholédoque.
Galle, schwarze, black bile, *s. Mélancholie.*
Gallenbereitung, cholepoiesis, Cholépoièse.
Gallenblase, gall-bladder, Cholécyste.
Gallenblasenabscess, abscess of —, *s. Abcès.*
Gallenblasenblutadern, cystic veins, *s. Cystique.*
Gallenblasenbruch, hernia of gall-bladder, Cystocèle biliaire.
Gallenblasenentzündung, inflammation of gall-bladder, Cholécystite.
Gallenblasengang, cystic duct, *s. Canal.*
Gallenblasenpulsader, -schlagader, cystic artery, *s. Cystique.*
Gallenblasenschleim, m., mucus vesicæ felleæ, *s. Mucus.*
Gallenblasenstein, -steine, pl., calculus — calculi vesicæ felleæ, *s. Cystique.*
Gallenblasenwassersucht, f., dropsy of gall-bladder, *s. Hydropsie.*
Gallenblasenwunden, wounds of —, *s. Plaie.*
Gallenergiessung, cholerrhagia, Cholérrhagie.
Gallenfett, cholesterina, Cholestérine.
Gallenfettsäure, cholesteric acid, *s. Cholésterate.*
Gallenfettsaures Salz, cholesterate, —
Gallenfieber, bilious fever, Cholépyre.
Gallenfistel, f., biliary fistula, *s. Fistule.*
Gallengang, biliary duct, *s. Biliaire.*
Gallengang, gemeinschaftlicher, ductus comm. choledochus, *s. Cholédoque.*
Gallengänge, pl., pori biliarii, *s. Biliaire.*
Gallenharz, -zucker, m., *s.* Gallenstoff.
Gallen-, Galbankraut, B. galbanum, *s. Bubon.*
Gallenreich, adj., *s.* Gallicht.
Gallenruhr, cholera, Choléra.
Gallenscheide, capsula Glissoni, *s. Capsule.*
Gallenstein, gall-stone, Cholélithe.
Gallensteinfett, *s.* Gallenfett.
Gallensteinkrankheit, cysthepatolithiasis, Cysthépatolithiase.
Gallenstoff, picromel, Picromel.
Gallerartig, gelatinous, Gélatineux.
Gallerartige Arzneimittel, pl., gelatinous remedies, —
Gallerte, gelatine, Gélatine.
Gallicht, Gallig, bilious, Bilieux.
Gallichtes Erbrechen, bilious vomiting, Cholémesie.
Gallnuss, gall-nut, Galle.
Gallsucht, *s.* Gelbsucht.
Gallsüchtig, *s.* Cholerisch.
Gallussäure, Gallapfelsäure, gallic acid, *s. Gallique.*
Gallussaure Salze, gallates, *s. Gallate.*
Galmey, Galmeystein, calamine, calamine-stone, Calamine.

Galvanisch, adj., galvanic, Galvanique.
Galvanische Erscheinungen, galvanic phenomena, —
Galvanismus, galvanism, Galvanisme.
Galvanometer, galvanometer, Galvanomètre.
Gamander, Teucrium, Germandrée.
Gang, canal, duct, Canal.
Gang, m., metalliferous vein, *s. Métallifère.*
Gang einer Echinus, ambulacrum, Ambulacre.
Gänge, halbrunde im Ohre, semicircular canals in the ear, *s. Demi-circulaire.*
Gangliennerv, -nerven, pl., ganglionic nerve, *s. Ganglionique.*
Gangliennervensystem, ganglionic nervous system, *s. Nerf.*
Gangliensystem, ganglionic system, —
Ganglion, n., *s.* Knoten.
Gans, f., Anser, Oie.
Gänse-, Gansfuss, Chenopodium, Anserine.
Gänsefuss, pes anserinus, *s. Anserine.*
Gänsefussgeflecht, n., plexus parotideus nervi facialis, —
Gänsehaut, f., goose-skin, *s. Anserine.*
Gartenampfer, Rumex patientia, Patience.
Gartenangelik, A. archangelica, *s. Angélique.*
Gartenbaldrian, m., V. phu, *s.* Valériane.
Gartenendivie, C. endivia, *s. Chicorée.*
Garteneppich, A. graveolens ?, *s. Ache.*
Gartenkresse, Lepidium sativum, *s. Cresson*
Gartenmelisse, M. officinalis, *s. Melisse.*
Gartenmohn, Papaver somniferum, *s. Pavot.*
Gartenraute, Ruta graveolens, *s. Rue.*
Gartensalat, Lactuca sativa, *s. Laitue.*
Gartenschierling, Æ. cynapium, *s. Ethuse.*
Gartenschnecke, Helix hortensis, *s. Helice.*
Gartenspargel, m., Asparagus officinalis, *s. Asperge.*
Gartenzwiebel, m., Allium fistulosum, *s. Fistuleux.*
Gas, gas, Gaz.
Gasförmig, gasiform, Gazéiforme.
Gasometer, gasometer, Gazomètre.
Gasserscher Nervenknoten, Ganglion Gasseri, *s. Ganglion.*
Gasteropoden, Gasteropoda, Gasteropodes.
Gastricismus, gastricism, Gastricisme.
Gastrisch, gastric, Gastrique.
Gattung, genus, Genre.
Gattungsname, f., generic name, —
Gauchheil, Anagallis, Mouron.
Gauchheil, rothes, Anagallis arvensis, —
Gaumen, palate, Palais.
Gaumen, weicher, soft palate, *s. Voile.*
Gaumenbeine, palate-bones, *s. Palais.*
Gaumenbogen, palatine vault, —
Gaumenbogen, hinterer, posterior palatine —pharyngo-palatine—arch, *s.*
Gaumenbogen, vorderer, anterior palatine —glosso-palatine—arch, *s. Pilier.*
Gaumenflor, m., *s.* Gaumensegel.
Gaumenfortsätze, palatine processes, *s. Palatin.*
Gaumengang, -gänge, pl., palatine canals, —
Gaumenheber, Levator palati, Pétro-Staphylin.
Gaumenkeilbeinknoten, *s.* Keilbeingaumenknoten.
Gaumenlippenschlagader, arteria palato-labialis, *s. Palato-Labial.*
Gaumenloch, -löcher, pl., foramen palatinum, foramina palatina, *s. Palatin.*
Gaumenmuskeln, pl., musculi palatini, —
Gaumennaht, sutura ossium palati, —
Gaumennaht, suture of palate, *s. Suture.*
Gaumennerven, nervi palatini, *s. Palatine.*
Gaumenschlagadern, absteigende, — aufsteigende, arteriæ palatinæ descendentes, — — ascendentes, —
Gaumenschnürer, Constrictor isthmi faucium, Glosso-Staphylin.
Gaumensegel, velum palati, *s. Voile.*
Gaumenspalte, f., fissura —, *s. Fente.*
Gaumenspanner, Circumflexus, vel Tensor, palati, *s. Péristaphylin.*
Gaumentheil, portio palatina ossis palati, *s. Palatine.*
Gebährung, f., Gebären, parturition, Accouchement, Apocyésie.
Geballt, globular, Globuleux.
Gebärerinn, f., puerpera, Accouchée.
Gebärmutter, uterus, Matrice.
Gebärmutterabscess, m., *-eiterung*, f., uterine abscess, — suppuration, *s. Abcès.*
Gebärmutterbauchentzündung, metroperitonitis, Métropéritonite.
Gebärmutterblasenbruch, hystero-cystocele, Hystéro-Cystocèle.
Gebärmutterblutadern, uterine veins, *s. Utérine.*
Gebärmutterblutfluss, metrorrhagia, Métrorrhagie.
Gebärmutterbruch, hysterocele, Hystérocèle.
Gebärmutterentzündung, metritis, Métrite
Gebärmuttererweichung, softening of uterus, Hystéromalacose.
Gebärmutterfluss, m., *s.* Hysterorrhoe.
Gebärmuttergeflecht, n., plexus nervorum uterinus, *s. Plexus.*
Gebärmutterhals, cervice uteri, *s. Col.*
Gebärmutterhörner, pl., cornua —, *s. Corne.*
Gebärmutterkrebs, metrocarcinoma, Métrocarcinome.
Gebärmutterlähmung, f., paralysis uteri, *s. Paralysie.*
Gebärmuttermund, os uteri, *s. Museau.*
Gebärmutternerven, pl., nervi uterini, *s. Utérine.*
Gebärmutterpolyp, polypus uteri, Métropolype.
Gebärmutterrückwärtsumbeugung, retroversio uteri, *s.* Retroversion.
Gebärmutterriss, -zerreissung, laceratio uteri, Métrorrhéxie.
Gebärmutterschiefiage, obliquitas uteri, Hystéroloxie.
Gebärmutterschlagader, arteria uterina, *s. Utérine.*

Gebärmutterschmerz, hysteralgia, Hystéralgie.
Gebärmutterschnitt, hysterotomy, Hystérotomie.
Gebärmutterschwamm, m., fungus uteri, *s. Fongus.*
Gebärmutterspritze, uterus-syringe, Métrenchyte.
Gebärmutterstein, uterine concretion, Hystérolithe.
Gebärmuttersubstanzvergrösserung, Hypersarcosis uteri, Hypersarcose.
Gebärmutterumkehrung, -umstülpung, inversio uteri, *s. Anastrophie.*
Gebärmuttervollblutigkeit, f., plethora uteri, *s. Pléthore.*
Gebärmuttervorfall, prolapsus uteri, Hystéroptose.
Gebärmuttervorwärtsbeugung, f., anteversio uteri, *s. Antéversion.*
Gebärmutterwassersucht, hydrops uteri, Hydromètre.
Gebärmutterwindsucht, physometra, Physomètre.
Gebärmutterwunde, f., vulnus uteri, *s. Plaie.*
Geberden, gestures, Gestes.
Geberdung, gesticulatio, Gesticulation.
Gebiss, set of teeth, Denture.
Geblättert, adj., foliated, Folié.
Geblätterte Weinsteinerde, terra foliata tartari, —
Gebrannt, adj., calcined, burnt, Calciné.
Gebrannte Eierschalen, pl., calcined eggshells, —
Gebrannte Magnesia, calcined magnesia, *s. Magnésie.*
Gebrannter Alaun, burnt alum, *s. Alun.*
Gebrannter Kalk, quick-lime, *s. Chaux.*
Gebranntes Hirschhorn, calcined hartshorn, *s. Corne.*
Geburt, partus, Part.
Geburt, künstliche, artificial delivery, —
Geburt, schwere, difficult —, Dystocie.
Geburt, unzeitige, untimely —, Amblome.
Geburtsglieder, pl., organa genitalia muliebria, *s. Génital.*
Geburtshelfer, man-midwife, Accoucheur.
Geburtshülfe, obstetrics, Obstetricie.
Geburtswehen, pl., labour-pains, *s. Douleur.*
Geburtszange, f., obstetric forceps, *s. Forceps.*
Gedächtniss, memory, Mémoire.
Gedächtnissschwäche, weakness of memory, Dysmnésie.
Gedächtnissstärkende Mittel, anamnestic remedies, *s. Anamnéstique.*
Gedächtnissverlust, amnesia, Amnésie.
Gedärm, Gedärme, pl., bowels, entrails, intestines, *s. Intestin.*
Gedärme, dicke, large intestines, —
Gedärme, dunne, small —, —
Gediegenes Gold, native, pure gold, *s. Natif.*
Gedoppelt, double, Double.
Gefängniss- *s.* Kerker- fieber.
Gefäss, Gefässe, pl., vessel, Vaisseau.
Gefäss, doppeltes, double vessel, Diplome.
Gefässanfullung, *s.* Gefässüberfullung.
Gefässausdehnung, dilatation of vessels, Angiectasie.
Gefässbeschreibung, description of vessels, Angéiographie.
Gefässe, kurze, vasa brevia, *s. Court.*
Gefässentzündung, angitis, Angite.
Gefässerweiterung, *s.* Gefässausdehnung.
Gefässfieber, n., angiopyria, Angiopyre.
Gefässhaut, n., *Gefässhäute*, pl., vascular membrane, *s. Vasculaire.*
Gefässhaut des Auges, choroid membrane of the eye, *s. Choroïde.*
Gefässhaut des Hirns, — plexus of brain, —
Gefässhaut des Rückenmarks, pia mater medullæ spinalis, *s. Pie-Mère.*
Gefässlehre, angiology, Angéiologie.
Gefässleiden, angiopathia, Angéiopathie.
Gefässsystem, vascular system, *s. Vasculaire*
Gefässüberfüllung, angioplerosis, Angéioplérose.
Gefässverstopfung, obstruction of vessels, Angemphraxie.
Gefässzergliederer, angiotomist, Angiotomiste.
Gefässzergliederung, dissection of vessels, Angiotomie.
Gefässzerreissung, active hæmorrhage, rupture of vessels, Angéiorrhagie.
Gefeiltes Zinn, *s.* Zinnfeile.
Gefenstert, fenestratus, Fenetré.
Gefiedert, pinnated, Pennê.
Gefiederte Muskeln, pl., pennated muscles, —
Gefiedertes Blatt. folium pinnatum, —
Gefingert, adj., digitated, Digité.
Geflecht, Geflechte, pl., plexus, Plexus.
Geflecht, traubenförmiges, plexus pampiniformis, *s. Pampiniforme.*
Geflechte der Rückenmarksnerven, plexus nervorum spinalium, *s. Plexus.*
Gefleckt, adj., spotted, Maculé.
Geflügelt, winged, Ailé.
Gefrässigkeit, voracity, Addéphagie.
Gefrässigkeit, krankhafte, morbid —, —
Gefrierung, congelatio, Congelation.
Gefroren, congelatus, Congelé.
Gefühl, touch, Tact.
Gefühllos, apathetic, Apathique,
Gefühllosigkeit, anaphia, Anaphie.
Gefühlosigkeit, absence of pain, Anodynie.
Gefühlosigkeit, apathy, Apathie.
Gefühlsvermögen, sensibility, Æsthésie.
Gefühlwärzchen, pl., papillæ tactûs, *s. Papille.*
Gefurcht, grooved, Sillonné.
Gegenanzeige, contra-indicatio, Contre-Indication.
Gegenbock, antitragus, Antitragus.
Gegenbogen, *s.* Gegenleiste.
Gegenbruch, counter-fracture, Apéchème.
Gegend, Gegenden, pl., region, Region.
Gegend der Herzgrube, præcordia, *s. Précordial.*
Gegend unter den kurzen Rippen, region below short ribs, Hypochondre.

Gegenden des Körpers, regions of the body, *s. Region.*
Gegenecke, f., *s.* Gegenbock.
Gegeneinandergebogen, connivens, Connivent.
Gegengift, Gegengifte, pl., antidote, counter-poison, Antidote, Anti-Pharmaque.
Gegenkampfer, antagonist, Antagoniste.
Gegenklopfer, Flexor pollicis brevis, *s. Anti-Thénar.*
Gegenkreis, m., *-leiste*, f., anthelix, Anthélix.
Gegenmittel, antidotes, *s. Antidote.*
Gegenmuskel, m., antagonist muscle, *s. Antagoniste.*
Gegenöffnung, counter-opening, Contre-Ouverture.
Gegenspalt, m., *-spalte*, f., counter-fissure, *s. Contre-Coup.*
Gegenständig, Gegenüberstehend, opposed, Opposé.
Gegensteller des Daumens, Opponens pollicis, *s. Opposant.*
Gegenüberstehend, Gegenständig, oppositus, Opposé.
Gegenüberstehendblättrig, oppositifolius, Oppositifolié.
Gegenvorsteher, m., anti-prostate, Anti-Prostata.
Gegliedert, articulated, Articulé.
Gegliederte Thiere, *s.* Gliederthiere.
Gegliedertes Blatt, folium articulatum, *s. Articulé.*
Geheimmittel, secret remedy, Arcane.
Geheimniss, arcanum, —
Gehelmt, galeatus, Casqué.
Gehen, n., progression, Progression.
Gehirn, grosses. cerebrum, —
Gehirn, kleines, cerebellum, Cervelet.
Gehirnatrophie, f., atrophy of the brain, *s. Atrophie.*
Gehirnbänder, commissures of the brain, *s. Commissure.*
Gehirnblutung, f., cerebral apoplexy, *s. Apoplexie.*
Gehirnentzündung, *s.* Hirnentzündung.
Gehirnerweichnng, f., softening of the brain, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Gehirnhöhlen, *s.* Hirnhöhlen.
Gehirnhöhlenwassersucht, hydrencephalus, Hydrencéphale.
Gehirnlähmung, plötzliche, *s.* Schlagfluss.
Gehör, Gehörsinn, m., hearing, sense of hearing, Audition, Ouie.
Gehör, scharfes, acute hearing, Oxycoie.
Gehör, schweres, *s.* Schwerhören.
Gehörgang, meatus auditorius, *s. Méat.*
Gehörgang äusserer und — innerer, meatus aud. externus et internus, *s. Auditif.*
Gehörgangsnerven, nervi meatûs auditorii externi, —
Gehörknöchelchen, ossicula auditûs, *s. Osselet.*
Gehörmesser, m., acoumeter, Acoumètre.
Gehörmittel, pl., acoustic remedies, *s. Acoustique.*

Gehörnerv, auditory nerve, *s. Acoustique.*
Gehörnt, horned, Cornu.
Gehörorgan, n., organ of hearing, *s. Organe.*
Gehörschnecke, cochlea, Limaçon.
Gehörtauschung, f., tinnitus aurium, Tintouin.
Gehörtrompete, *s.* Eustachische Trompete.
Geifer, slaver, Bave.
Geigenförmig, fiddle-shaped, Panduriforme
Geigenförmige Blätter, — leaves, —
Geilenband, n., gubern. testis, *s. Gouvernail.*
Geisauge, goat's-eye, Ægilops.
Geisblatt, Caprifolium, Chevréfeuille.
Geisklee, Cytisus, Cytise.
Geiss, Capra, Chévre.
Geist, spirit, Esprit.
Geistesabwesenheit, madness, Délire.
Geistesschwäche, oder Geistesarmuth, oligopsychia, Oligopsychie.
Geistig, adj., *s.* Alkoholisch.
Geistige Ammoniumflüssigkeit, Spiritus Ammoniæ, *s. Ammoniaque.*
Geistige Wässer, spirituous waters, *s. Eau.*
Geistiger Bernsteinauszug, spirituous tincture of amber, *s. Succin.*
Geistiges Chinaextract, alcoholic extract of Cinchona, *s. Quinquina.*
Gekamphert, camphorated, Camphré.
Gekampherte Bleiweisssalbe, — cerate-ointment, *s. Camphre.*
Gekamphertes Oel, camphorated oil, —
Gekeimt, germinatus, Germé.
Gekelcht, calyculatus, Caliculé.
Gekerbt, crenated, Crené.
Gekielt, carinated, Caréné.
Gekniet, geniculatus, Genouillé.
Gekochter Terpentin, *s.* Gelbes Harz.
Geköpft, capitate, Capité.
Gekörnt, Gekörnelt, granulated, Granulé.
Gekrauselt, crispatus, Crispé.
Gekreuzt, adj., decussated, Croisé.
Gekreuztes Band, vorderes — hinteres, ligamentum cruciatum ant. — posticum, —
Gekrönt, crowned, Couronné.
Gekröse, mesentery, Mésentère.
Gekröse, kleines, mesocolon, Mésocolon.
Gekrösblutadern, -venen, mesenteric veins, *s. Mésentérique.*
Gekrösbruch, mesenteric hernia, *s. Hernie.*
Gekrösdrüse, pancreas, Pancréas.
Gekrösdrüsen, mesenteric glands, *s. Mésentérique.*
Gekrösdrüsenentzündung, pancreatitis, Pancréatite.
Gekrösdrüsenschmerz, pancreatalgia, Pancréatalgie.
Gekrösentzündung, mesenteritis, Mésentérite.
Gekrösfieber, mesenteric fever, *s. Fièvre.*
Gekrösgeflechte, pl., plexus mesenterici, *s. Mésentérique.*
Gekrösschwindsucht, mesentericphthisis, —
Gekrümmt, curved, Courbu.
Gekrümmte Sonde, curved sound, Ankylomèle.

Gelappt, lobed, Lobé.
Gelapptes Blatt, folium lobatum, —
Gelb, yellow, Jaune.
Gelbe Chinarinde, yellow Cinchona-bark, *s. Quinquina.*
Gelbe im Ey, yolk of egg, Jaune d'œuf.
Gelbe Quecksilbersalbe, Unguentum citrinum (—nitratis hydrargyri), *s. Mercure.*
Gelbe Rübe, Daucus carota, *s. Carote.*
Gelber Amber, yellow amber, *s. Ambre.*
Gelber Fleck, macula flava, *s. Jaune.*
Gelber Körper, corpus luteum, *s. Corps.*
Gelber Präcipitat, *s.* Quecksilber, schwefelsaures gelbes.
Gelbes Cerat, yellow cerate, *s. Cérate.*
Gelbes Fieber, — fever, *s. Jaune.*
Gelbes Harz, — resin, *s. Térébinthine.*
Gelblich, yellowish, Jaunâtre.
Gelbliche Bänder, ligamenta flava, *s. Jaune.*
Gelbsucht, jaundice, Ictère, Jaunisse.
Gelbsucht durch Gallensteine, jaundice from gall-stones, —
Gelbsucht der Neugeborner, jaundice of new-born children, —
Gelbsucht, schwarze, black jaundice, Mélasictère.
Gelbsüchtig, ictericus, Ictérique.
Gelbwurz, -wurzel, Curcuma, Curcuma.
Gelegenheitliche—*s.* Vorbereitende—Ursache.
Gelenk, Gelenke, pl., joint, articulation, Arthrose, Article, Articulation.
Gelenk, bewegliches, arthrodia, Arthrodie.
Gelenk, künstliches, artificial joint, *s. Articulation.*
Gelenk, widernaturliches, anormal —, —
Gelenkband, Gelenkbänder, pl., articular ligament, *s. Articulaire.*
Gelenkbänderentzündung, desmophlogosis, Desmophlogie.
Gelenkbeinchen, Gelenkbeinlein, n., *s.* Sesambein.
Gelenkcapsel, articular capsule, *s. Capsule.*
Gelenkconcrement, n., *-concremente*, pl., articular concretion, *s. Articulation.*
Gelenkdrüsen, pl., synovial glands, *s. Glande.*
Gelenkende der Knochen, articular extremities of bones, *s. Articulaire.*
Gelenkentzündung, arthrophlogosis, Arthrophlogose.
Gelenkfortsatz, Gelenkfortsätze, pl., articular processes, *s. Articulaire.*
Gelenkgeschwulst, arthroncus, Arthroncus.
Gelenkgeschwür, Gelenkvereiterung, arthropyosis, Arthropuose.
Gelenkgrube, flache, shallow articular cavity, *s. Glenoïdal.*
Gelenkgrube des Unterkiefers, glenoid cavity of the lower jaw, —
Gelenkhöcker des Oberarms, äusserer und innerer, external and internal condyle of humerus, *s. Condyle.*
Gelenkhöhle, cotyla, Cotyle.
Gelenkhöhle des Schulterblatts, glenoid cavity of scapula, *s. Glénoïde.*
Gelenkhügel, -knopf, m., condyle, Condyle.
Gelenkhügelgrube, vordere, — hintere, fossa condyloidea anterior, — — posterior, *s. Condylien.*
Gelenkhügelloch, vorderes, — hinteres, foramen condyloideum anterius, — — posterius, —
Gelenkknorpel, Gelenkknorpeln, pl., articular cartilage, *s. Cartilage.*
Gelenkknorpelartige Körper, Gelenkmäuse pl., cartilaginous bodies in the joints, *s. Articulaire.*
Gelenkknorpelentzündung, f., inflammation of articular cartilages, —
Gelenkkrankheit, chronische, chronic disease of joints, Arthrocace.
Gelenkpfanne, articular socket, Acetabule.
Gelenkschmerz, arthrodynia, Arthrodynie.
Gelenksteifigkeit, f., *s.* Akampsie.
Gelenkverwachsung, f., *s.* Ankylose.
Gelenkwasser, Gelenksaft, Gelenkschleim, Gelenkschmiere, f., synovia, Synovie.
Gelenkwassersucht, hydrarthrus, Hydrarthre.
Gelinde Ausdünnstung, slight perspiration, *s. Diapnoïque.*
Gelüsten, n., depraved appetite, *s. Appétit.*
Gemein, -schaftlich, common, Commune.
Gemeine Harzsalbe, *s.* Königssalbe.
Gemeine Hauswurzel, Sempervivum tectorum, *s. Joubarbe.*
Gemeine Kamillen, Matricaria chamomilla, *s. Camomille.*
Gemeiner Alaun, common alum, *s. Alun.*
Gemeiner Anis, Pimpinella anisum, *s. Anis.*
Gemeiner Fasan, P. colchicus, *s. Faisan.*
Gemeiner Hafer, A. sativa, *s. Avoine.*
Gemeiner Honig, common honey, *s. Miel.*
Gemeiner Rheinfarrn, Tanacetum vulgare, *s. Tanaisie.*
Gemeines Harzpflaster, common resin-plaster, *s. Adhésif.*
Gemeines Salz, — salt, *s. Hydrochlorate.*
Gemeines Schellkraut, Chelidonium majus, *s. Chélidoine.*
Gemeinschaftlicher Ausstrecker, Extensor communis, *s. Extenseur.*
Gemeinschaftlicher Beuger, Flexor communis, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Gemeinschaftlicher Gallengang, ductus communis choledochus, *s. Hépato-Cystique.*
Gemselkugel, hair-ball, Ægagropile.
Gemüseähnlich, oleraceous, Oléracé.
Gemüseartige Pflanzen, — plants, —
Gemüthsbewegung, -bewegungen, pl., emotion of the mind, *s. Affection.*
Gemüthsruhe, mental repose, Ataraxie.
Genarbt, adj., scrobiculatus, Scrobiculé.
Genesend, convalescent, Convalescent.
Genesender, a convalescent, —
Genesung, convalescence, Convalescence.
Genick, nucha, Nuque.
Geniessbar, edible, Edule.
Geniste, Genst, Genista, Genet.
Genitalien, pl., organa genitalia, *s. Genital.*

Geognosie, geognosy, Géognosie.
Geographie, geography, Géographie.
Geographisch, geographical, Géographique.
Geöhrt, auriculatus, Oreillé.
Geologie, geology, Géologie.
Geologisch, geologisch, Géologique.
Geometrie, geometry, Géometrie.
Geometrisch, geometric, Géometrique.
Gepaart, conjugatus, Conjugué.
Gepaartes Blatt, folium conjugatum, —
Gerade, straight, Droit.
Gerade Augenmuskeln, straight muscles of the eye, *s. Droit.*
Gerade Kopfmuskeln, — — of the head, —
Gerader Bauchmuskel, Rect. abdominis, —
Gerader Schenkelmuskel, Rect. femoris, —
Gerader — *s.* Zelt- Blutleiter.
Gerandert, marginatus, Marginé.
Gerathschaft, chemische, chemical apparatus, *s. Appareil.*
Geräusch, noise, Bruit.
Gerbermyrte, f., Myrica gale, *s. Gale.*
Gerbestoff, tannin, Tannin.
Gereinigt, adj., purified, Depuré.
Gereinigte Aloe, purified aloe, *s. Aloe.*
Gereinigter Honig, — honey, *s. Despumé.*
Gereinigtes Tamarindenmark, purified tamarind-pulp, *s. Tamarin.*
Gerinnen, to coagulate, Cailler.
Gerinnen der Milch, coagulation of milk, *s. Thrombose.*
Gerinnung des Bluts, — of blood, —
Geronnen, coagulated, Caillé.
Geronnene Milch, — milk, Caillebotte.
Gerippe, skeleton, Squelette.
Gerippt, costatus, Costé.
Gerste, Hordeum, Orge.
Gerstengraupen, *s.* Perlgerste.
Gerstenmilch, barley milk-gruel, *s. Bouillie.*
Gerstenschleim, Gerstenwasser, barley-gruel, barley-water, *s. Eau*, et *Orge.*
Gerstenstoff, m., hordein, Hordéine.
Gerstentrank, ptisan, Ptisane.
Geruch, Geruchsinn, smell, sense of smell, Odorat.
Geruch, krankhaft erhöhter, oxyphresia, Oxyphrésie.
Geruch, übler, dysodia, Dysodie.
Geruchkügelchen, n., pastille for fumigation, *s. Pastille.*
Geruchlosigkeit, anosmia, Anosmie.
Geruchslehre, osphresiology, Osphrésiologie.
Geruchsnerv, -nerven, pl., olfactory nerve, nerves, *s. Olfactif.*
Geruchsorgan, n., olfactory organ, —
Geruchstoff, aroma, Arome.
Gerunzelt, rugose, Rugueux.
Gesaffrantes Mutterharzpflaster, Emplastrum Galbani crocatum, *s. Galbanum.*
Gesägt, serratus, Serré.
Gesäss, Gesässe, pl., clunis, nates, Fesse.
Gesässfistel, fistula ani, *s. Fistule.*
Gesässmuskeln, musculi glutæi, *s. Fessier.*
Gesässnerv, nervus glutæus, —
Gesässschlagader, Gesässvene, arteria —, vena glutæa, *s. Fessier.*
Gesässspalte, rima clunium, —
Gesatigt, saturated, Saturé.
Gesauert, adj., acidulated, Acidulé.
Geschlecht, sex, Sexe.
Geschlechtlich, sexual, Sexuel.
Geschlechtlos, agamous, sexless, Agame, Insexe.
Geschlechtlose Pflanzen, plantæ agamæ, —
Geschlechtslust, Geschlechtstrieb, m., sexual passion, *s. Anaphrodisie.*
Geschlechtsorgane, Geschlechtstheile, organa —, partes generationis, *s. Sexe.*
Geschlechtstheilträger, gonophorus, Gonophore.
Geschlechtstrieb vermindernde Mittel, remedia anaphrodisiaca, *s. Anaphrodisiaque.*
Geschlitzt, laciniatus, Lacinié.
Geschmack, taste, Gout.
Geschmacklos, tasteless, Insipide.
Geschmacklosigkeit, f., insipidity, —
Geschmackskörner, -wärzchen, papillæ of the tongue, *s. Papille.*
Geschmacksmangel, loss of sense of taste, Ageusie.
Geschmacksnerv, gust. nerve, *s. Gustatif.*
Geschmacksorgan, n., organ of taste, —
Geschmeidig, ductile, Ductile.
Geschmeidigkeit, ductility, Ductilité.
Geschmolzen, adj., fused, Fondu.
Geschmolzenes Aetzkali, potassa fusa, —
Geschmolzenes salpetersaures Silber, fused nitrate of silver, *s. Argent.*
Geschrei, scream, Cri.
Geschuppt, scaly, squamous, Ecailleux.
Geschwanzt, caudatus, Caudé.
Geschwätzigkeit, garrulity, Babillement.
Geschwefelt, adj., sulphuretted, Sulfuré.
Geischweist, semi-flosculosus, Semi-Flosculeux.
Geschweiste Blume, flos —, —
Geschwullst, Geschwüllste, pl., swelling, tumour, Enflure, Tumeur.
Geschwür, Geschwüre, pl., abscess, ulcer, Abcès, Ulcère.
Gesegnete Distel, C. benedicta, *s. Centaurée.*
Gesetzbuch, codex, Code.
Gesicht, sight, vision, Vue.
Gesichtsblutadern, pl., facial veins, *s. Facial.*
Gesichtsfarbe, complexion, Complexion.
Gesichtsfehler, defect of vision, Dysopsie.
Gesichtsknochen, facial bones, *s. Crâne.*
Gesichtskries, horizon, Horizon.
Gesichtsmuskeln, pl., facial muscles, *s. Facial.*
Gesichtsorgan, n., organum visûs, *s. Organe.*
Gesichtspustel, facial pustule, *s. Bacchie.*
Gesichtsrose, — erysipelas, *s. Erysipèle.*
Gesichtsschmerz, nervöser, neuralgia facialis, *s. Névralgie.*
Gespalten, fissus, Fendu.
Gespaltener, oder Gespaltenes, Rückgrat, spina bifida, Spina Bifida.
Gespannt, tense, Tense.
Gespornt, calcaratus, Eperonné.

Gestalt, conformatio, Conformation.
Gestielt, petiolatus, Pétiolé.
Gestrahlt, radiatus, Radié.
Gestreckt, adj., humifusus, Humifuse.
Gestreift, striatus, Canellé.
Gestreifter —, Gestreifte Hirnkörper, corpus striatum, corpora striata, —
Gestrunkt, stipitatus, Stipité.
Gesundheit, health, Santé.
Gesundheitslehre, hygieine, Hygiène.
Gestank, fetid odour, Dysodie.
Getheilt, partitus, Parti.
Getrank, drink, beverage, Boisson.
Getreide, corn, Blé.
Getüpfelt, punctatus, Pointillé.
Getüpfeltes Blatt, folium punctatum, —
Gewächs, plant, Plante.
Gewächs am innern Augenwinkel, tumour in internal angle of the eye, Encanthis.
Gewächse, plants, Végétaux.
Gewächsauge, n., vegetable germ, *s. Bourgeon.*
Gewächsreich, *s.* Pflanzenreich.
Gewebe, texture, Texture.
Gewerb- oder Gewinde-, *s.* Fugen-gelenk.
Gewicht, gravity, Gravité.
Gewimpert, ciliatus, Cilié.
Gewinde, f., spira cochleæ, *s. Limaçon.*
Gewirbelt, vertebratus, Vertebré.
Gewohnheit, habit, Habitude.
Gewohnlich, common, Commun.
Gewölbe, fornix, vault, Voute.
Gewunden, adj., convoluted, Convoluté.
Gewundener Darm, ileum, Ilion.
Gewürz, Gewürze, pl., spice, *s. Arome.*
Gewürzessig, A. aromaticum, *s. Vinaigre.*
Gewürzhaft, adj., aromatic, Aromatique.
Gewürzhafte—*s.* Aromatische—Mittel.
Gewürzlatwerge, f., Confectio aromatica, *s. Confection.*
Gewürzmyrte, f., Myrtus pimenta, *s. Myrte.*
Gewürznägeleinbaum, Caryophyllus aromaticus, Giroflier.
Gewürznelke, -nelken, pl., caryophyllus, —
Gewürznelkenöl, Oleum Caryophylli, —
Gewürznelkentinctur, Tinctura —, —
Gewürznelkenpflaster, Emplastrum —, —
Gewürzpulver, Pulvis aromaticus, —
Gezähnelt, denticulatus, Denticulé.
Gezähnt, dentatus, Denté.
Gezähnte Blätter, folia dentata, —
Gezähntes Band, ligamentum denticulatum, *s. Dentélé.*
Gezüngelt, adj., ligulate, Ligulé.
Gezweigt, geminatus, Geminé.
Gezweitheilt, bipartitus, Biparti.
Gicht, gout, Goutte.
Gichtig, adj., gouty, Goutteux.
Gichtmetastase, f., gouty metastasis, *s. Métastase.*
Gichtmittel, gout-remedy, *s. Antarthritique.*
Giessbad, douche, Douche.
Giessbeckenknorpel, -knorpeln, pl., arytenoid cartilage, *s. Aryténoïde.*
Giessbeckenmuskel, -muskeln, pl., arytenoid muscle, —

Gift, Gifte, pl., poison, Poison.
Gifte, betäubende, narcotic poisons, *s. Narcotique.*
Gifte, scharfe, acrid —, *s. Acre.*
Giftig, poisonous, Toxique.
Giftiger Hahnenfuss, Ranunculus sceleratus, *s. Renoncule.*
Giftlehre, toxicology, Toxicologie.
Giftprüfung, docimasia venenorum, *s. Docimasie.*
Giftsalat, Lactuca virosa, *s. Laitue.*
Giftsalatextract, Extractum L. virosæ, —
Giftsalattinctur, Tinctura — —, —
Giftsumach, Gifteiche, Rhus toxicodendron, *s. Sumac.*
Giftwurzel, radix Contrajervæ, *s. Contrayerva.*
Giftzahn, poison-tooth, *s. Crotale.*
Gigantisch, gigantic, Géant.
Ginglymusförmig, ginglymoid, Ginglymoïdal.
Gipfel, m., acme, Acmé.
Gipfel einer Krankheit, — of a disease, —
Glanzassel, S. electrica, *s. Scolopendre.*
Glahrke, Pleuronectes limanda, Limande.
Glasähnlich, Glasartig, hyaloid, Hyaloïde.
Glasern, adj., vitreous, Vitré.
Glaserne Feuchtigkeit, Glasfeuchtigkeit, vitreous humour, *s. Humeur.*
Glashaut, hyaloid membrane, *s. Hyaloïde.*
Glashautentzündung, inflammation of hyaloid membrane, Hyalite.
Glaskörper, corpus vitreum, *s. Corps.*
Glaskraut, Parietaria, Pariétaire.
Glaubersalz, n., Glauber's salt, *s. Sulfate.*
Glaukom, Glaucoma, Glaucome.
Gleich, equal, Egal.
Gleichartig, *s.* Homogen.
Gleichartigkeit, *s.* Homogenität.
Gleichgewicht, equilibrium, Equilibre.
Gleichmachung, assimilation, Homoiose.
Gleichschalig, adj., equivalve, Equivalve.
Gletscher, glacier, Glacière.
Glied, limb, member, Membre.
Glieder, pl., membra, etiam articuli plantarum, *s. Article.*
Gliederablösung, f., amputation of limbs, *s. Amputation.*
Gliederfluss, Gliederreissen, rheumatism, Rhumatisme.
Gliederschmerz, arthralgia, Arthralgie.
Gliederstrecken, *s.* Dehnen.
Gliedersucht, arthritis, Arthrite.
Gliederthiere, pl., Articulata, Articulés.
Gliedschwamm, fungus articulorum, Arthrospongus.
Gliedwasser, synovia, Synovie.
Gliedzieher, arthrembolus, Arthrembole.
Glimmer, mica, *s.*
Glimmerartig, micaceous, Micacé.
Glimmerschiefer, micaceous schistus, —
Gliodine, Gloodine, gliadina, Gliadine.
Glühen, incandescence, Incandescence.
Glühend, incandescent, Incandescent.
Gluten, *s.* Kleber.

Glyken, glycinum, Glycinium.
Glykine, glycina, Glucyne.
Gnaden-,Gnathenkraut,Gratiole,Gratiole.
Gold, gold, Or.
Goldader, f., *-adern*, pl., hæmorrhoidal vein, — veins, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Goldaderfluss, m., — flux, —
Goldadler, Aquila chrysaëtos, *s. Aigle.*
Goldfarbener Spiessglanzschwefel, Goldschwefel, sulphur auratum — sulphuretum — antimonii, *s. Sulfure.*
Goldfinger, digitus annularis, *s. Annulaire.*
Goldfliege, Goldwespe, Chrysis, Chryside.
Goldkäfer, Chrysomela, Chrysomèle.
Goldleim, chrysocolla, Chrysocolle.
Goldmacher, alchemist, Alchimiste.
Goldmacherei, Goldmacherkunst, art of making gold, Chrysopée.
Goldne Ader, *s.* Hämorrhoide.
Goldoxydammonium, n., *s.* Knallgold.
Goldscheidewasser, *s.* Königswasser.
Göttertrank, nectar, Nectar.
Goulard'sches Wasser, Goulard-water, *s. Plomb.*
Gonorrhoe, gonorrhœa, Gonorrhée.
Gonorrhoisch, gonorrhoicus, —
Grab, grave, Fosse.
Grad, degree, Degré.
Granatapfel, pomegranate, Grenade.
Granatapfelblüthen,Granatblüthen, pomegranate-flowers, Balaustier.
Granatapfelschale, — rind, *s. Grenade.*
Granatbaum, Punica granatum, —
Grannen, arista, Arète.
Granuliren, granulatio, Granulation.
Granulirt, granulatus, Granulé.
Graphit, graphites, Graphite.
Grasähnlich, grass-like, Graminiforme.
Grasbälglein, n., gluma, Glume.
Grasblättrig, graminifolius, Graminifolié.
Gräser, Gramineæ, Graminées.
Grasfressend, graminivorus, Graminivore.
Grat, Grath, m., spine, Epine.
Grat des Schulterblatts, spina scapulæ, —
Gräten, pl., ossicula musculorum, *s. Arète.*
Grätzange, Grätenzange, bone-forceps, Acanthabole.
Graue Ipekakuanha, grey Ipecacuanha, *s. Ipécacuanha.*
Graue Hirnsubstanz,—Nervensubstanz, substantia (cerebri) cineritia, *s. Cendré.*
Graue Quecksilbersalbe, grey quicksilver-ointment, *s. Mercure.*
Grauer Amber, ambergris, Ambergris.
Grauer Staar, cataract, Cataracte.
Graues Feldhuhn, *s.* Feldhuhn.
Graupenhagel, small hail, Grésil.
Grauwerden der Haare, canities, Canitie.
Greisenbogen, m., arcus senilis, Arc sénile.
Griechisches Heu, *s.* Bockshorn.
Gries, gravel, Gravelle.
Griesig, gravelly, Graveleux.
Griffel, style, Style.
Griffelförmig, graphoid, styloid, Graphoïde, Styloïde.

Griffelförmiger Fortsatz, Griffelfortsatz, styloid process, *s. Styloïde.*
Griffelloch, n., foramen stylo-mastoideum, *s. Stylo-Mastoïde.*
Griffellochschlagader, art. st.-mastoidea, —
Griffelschlund-,Griffelschlundkopfmuskel, Stylo-pharyngeus, Stylo-Pharyngien.
Griffelzungenmuskel, Stylo-glossus, Stylo-Glosse.
Griffelzungenbeinmuskel, Stylo-hyoideus, Stylo-Hyoïde.
Grimmdarm, colon, Colon.
Grimmdarmblutadern, f., pl., venæ colicæ, *s. Colique.*
Grimmdarmgegend, f., regio colica, —
Grimmdarmgekröse, mesocolon, Mésocolon.
Grimmdarmgekrösdrüsen, pl., glands of—,—
Grimmdarmklappe, f., valvula cœci, *s.*
Grimmdarmschlagadern, f., pl., colic arteries, *s. Colique.*
Grimmdarmzellen, f., pl., — cells, *s. Cellule.*
Grind, *s.* Kopfgrind.
Grindig, adj., pertaining to Tinea capitis, Teigneux.
Gross, adj., large, Grande.
Grossblättrig, grandifolius, Grandifolié.
Grossblumig, grandiflorus, Grandiflore.
Grosse Muskeln des Schenkelbeins, musculi vasti femoris, *s. Vaste.*
Grosse Welt, macrocosm, Macrocosme.
Grosse Zehe, great toe, *s. Orteil.*
Grosser Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor magnus femoris, *s. Adducteur.*
Grosser Brustmuskel, P. major, *s. Pectoral.*
Grosser Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles, Laxator tympani major, Sphéni-Salpingo-Malléen.
Grosser Gesässmuskel, Gluteus maximus, *s. Fessier.*
Grosser Balken, *s.* Hirnschwiele.
Grosser Muskel der Ohrleiste, Helicis major, Hélicien.
Grosser Rautenmuskel, Rhomboideus major, *s. Rhomboïdal.*
Grosser Rollhügel, tr. major, *s. Trochanter.*
Grosser Sägemuskel, Serratus magnus, *s. Dentelé.*
Grosser Wegerich, Pl. major, *s. Plantain.*
Grosses—*s.* Gemeines—Schellkraut.
Grossköpfig,macrocephalus,Macrocéphale.
Grossfrüchtig, macrocarpus, Macrocarpe.
Grosswurzlich,macrorrhizus,Macrorrhize.
Grube, pit, depression, Fosse.
Grübchen, scrobiculus, Fossette.
Grübchen in der Mutterscheide, lacunæ vaginæ muliebris, *s. Lacune.*
Grün, adj., green, Vert.
Grund, Grundfläche, f., basis, Base.
Grundbein, os basilare, *s. Basilaire.*
Grundblutleiter,sinus basilares,*s. Occipital.*
Grundfläche des Gehirns, basis cerebri, *s.*
Grundfläche des Schädels,— cranii,*s. Base.*
Grundliche Heilung, radical cure,*s. Radical.*
Gründling, Cyprinus gobio, Goujon.

Grundschlagader, f., arteria basilaris, *s. Basilaire.*
Grundtheil des Hinterhauptbeins, pars basilaris ossis occipitis, —
Grüne Nieswurz, H. viridis, *s. Hellébore.*
Grüner Thee, Thea viridis, *s. Thé.*
Grüner Wasserfrosch, Rana esculenta, *s. Grenouille.*
Grünes Kupferoxyd, Grunspan, *s.* Essigsaures Kupfer.
Grünharz,-stoff,chlorophyle,Chlorophylle.
Grütze, groats, Gruau.
Grützebrei, Decoct. avenæ decorticatæ,—
Guajakauflösung in Taffia, Solution of Guaiacum in rum, *s. Gaiac.*
Guajakbaum, Guaiacum officinale, —
Guajakextract, geistiges, — wässeriges, alcoholic—, watery guaiacum-extract, —
Guajakharz, -gummi, — -resin, -gum, —
Guajakholz, lignum guaiaci, —
Guajakholzöl, Guajaköl, oleum — —, —
Guajakholztinctur, Tinctura — —, —
Gummi, gum, Gomme.
Gummigewächs, n., elastic tumour, —
Gummigutt, cambogia, gambogia, *s. Guttier.*
Gummiguttseife, gamboge-soap, —
Gummigutttinctur, gamboge-tincture, —
Gummiharz, gum-resin, Gomme-Résine.
Gummi Lack, lac, Laque.
Gurgelmittel, -wasser, gargle, Gargarisme.
Gurgeln, gargling, Anaconchylisme.
Gurt, Gürtel, waist, Ceinture.
Gürtel, Herpes zoster, Zone.
Gurke, Cucumis, Concombre.
Gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts, — — der Sinne, healthy state of the blood, — of the senses, Euæmie, Euæsthésie.
Gute Gesundheit, good health, Eucrasie.
Gute Hautfarbe, — complexion, Euchroé.
Gute Verdauung, — digestion, Eupepsie.
Guter Gemüthszustand, mental tranquility, Euthymie.
Gymnasium, gymnasium, Gymnase.
Gymnast, gymnasta, Gymnaste.
Gymnastich, gymnastic, Gymnastique.
Gymnastik, gymnasticks, Gymnastique.
Gymnospermie, Gymnospermia, Gymnospermie.
Gymnospermisten, plantæ gymnospermæ, *s. Gymnospermie.*
Gynandrie, Gynandria, Gynandrie.
Gyps, gypsum, Gypse.
Gypsartig, gypseus, Gypseux.
Gyrus, gyre, Circonvolution.

H.

Haar, Haare, pl., hair, Crin.
Haarausfallung, fall of —, Alopécie.
Haarbüschel, m., capillitium, Chevelure.
Haarfein, -förmig, capillary, Capillaire.
Haargefässe, *s.* Capillargefässe.
Haarkopf, Tricocephalus, Trichocéphale.
Haarkrankheit, trichiasis, Trichiase.
Haarröhrchenanziehung, capillarity, Capillarité.
Haarschaft, m., truncus pili, *s. Tige.*
Haarschnur, Haarseil, seton, Séton.
Haarschwanz, Trichuris, Trichuride.
Haarspalte, f., capillary fissure, *s. Capillaire.*
Haarwurm, Gordius, *s. Filaire.*
Haarwurzel, -wurzeln, pl., capillary radicle, *s. Capillaire.*
Haarzwiebel, bulbus pili, *s. Bulbe.*
Hackerig, hispidus, Hispide.
Hafer, Avena, Avoine.
Hafergrütze, avena decorticata, —
Hafermehl, farina avenæ, —
Haferschleim, decoctum —, —
Hagel, hail, Grêle.
Hagelfleck, *s.* Keimfleck.
Hagelgeschwulst,-korn,chalazium,Chalaze
Hagelstein, -steine, pl., hailstone, *s. Grêle.*
Hahnenfuss, Ranunculus, Renoncule.
Hahnenkamm, crista galli, Crete.
Hahnentritt, cicatricula, Cicatricule.
Haken, Hacken, Häkchen, hook, Crochet.
Hakenbein, os unciforme, *s. Crochu.*
Hakenförmig, Hakig, unciformis, uncinatus, Crochu.
Haken-, Hackenarmmuskel, Coraco-brachialis, Coraco-Brachial.
Halbart, sub-species, *s. Espèce.*
Halbbad, semi-balneum ?, Demi-Bain.
Halbdornmuskel des Nackens, Semi-Spinalis colli, *s. Demi-Epineux.*
Halbdornmuskel des Rückens, — dorsi, —
Halbdreitägiges Fieber, febris semi-tertiana, Hémitritée.
Halbdurchsichtig, semi-transparent, Demi-transparent.
Halbdurchsichtigkeit, semi-transparency, Demi-Transparence.
Halbflechsigter—*s.* Halbsehniger—Muskel.
Halbgeflügelt, hemipterous, Hémiptère.
Halbgeflügelte Insekten, Hemiptera, Hémiptères.
Halbhäutiger Muskel, Semi-Membranosus, Demi-Membraneux.
Halbkopf, hemicephalus, Hémiencéphale.
Halbkugel, hemisphere, Hémisphère.
Halbkugelichter Blätterschwamm, Agaricus semiglobatus, *s. Agaric.*
Halbkugelig, Halbkugelförmig, hemispherical, Hémisphérique.
Halbkugeln des grossen Gehirns, hemispheria cerebri, *s. Hémisphère.*
Halbmetall, semi-metal, Demi-Metal.
Halbmondförmig, semi-lunar, Semi-Lunaire.
Halbmondförmige Klappe, — valves, —
Halbmondförmige Knoten, — ganglia, —

Halbrund, *s.* Halbzirkelförmig.
Halbschlag, hemiplegia, Hémiplégie.
Halbsehniger Muskel, Semi-tendinosus, Demi-Tendineux.
Halbseitiger Schlag, *s.* Halbschlag.
Halbseitiges Kopfweh, hemicrania, Hémicranie.
Halbsichtigkeit, hemiopia, Hémiopie.
Halbstiefel, half-boot, Bottine.
Halbunpaarige Blutader, vena demi-azygos, *s. Azggos.*
Halbweingeistige Tinctur, Tinctura semispirituosa, *s. Tincture.*
Halbzirkelförmig, semi-circular, Demi-Circulaire.
Halm, culm, Chaume.
Halmknoten, stem-knots, —
Halmpflanzen, pl., culmiferous plants, *s.*
Halmtragend, culmiferous, Culmifère.
Halogen, halogenium, Halogène.
Hals, neck, Col, Collet.
Hals der Gebärmutter, cervix uteri, —
Hals der Harnblase, neck of bladder, —
Hals des Unterkiefers, — of lower jaw, —
Hals, schiefer, wry neck, Torticollis.
Halsader, *s.* Kehlvene.
Halsband, Halsring, collar, Collet.
Halsblutadern, Halsvenen, f., pl., cervical veins, *s. Cervical.*
Halsdrüsen, f., pl., — glands, Cervical.
Halsentzündung, angina, Angine.
Halsflosser, pl., Jugulares (Pisces), Jugulaires.
Halsgeflecht, cervical plexus, *s. Cervical.*
Halsknoten, oberer, — mittlerer, — unterer, superior, middle, inferior — ganglion, —
Halsmandel, tonsil, Amygdale.
Halsmuskeln, pl., cervical muscles, *s.*
Halsnerven, — nerves, *s. Cervical.*
Halspulsadern, *s.* Kopfschlagadern.
Halsschlagader, aufsteigende, arteria cervicalis adscendens, *s. Cervical.*
Halswirbel, cervical vertebra, —
Halswirbelbein, erstes, — zweites, first and second cervical —, Atlas, Axis.
Halswirbelblutadern, pl., venæ vertebrales, *s. Vertébral.*
Halszitzen-, Halswirbelzitzenfortsätzmuskel, Tr.-mastoideus, Trachélo-Mastoïdien
Hämastatik, hæmastatice, Hémastatique.
Hämatemesis, *s.* Blutbrechen.
Hämatit, *s.* Blutstein.
Hämatographie, *s.* Blutbeschreibung.
Hämatologie, *s.* Blutlehre.
Hammeltalg, sebum ovinum, *s. Suif.*
Hammer, malleus, Marteau.
Hammermuskeln, pl., musculi mallei, —
Hämoptysis, *s.* Blutspeien.
Hämorrhagie, hæmorrhage, Hémorrhagie.
Hämorrhagien, Hæmorrhagiæ, Hémorrhagies.
Hämorrhoide, Hämorrhoiden, pl., hæmorrhoid, Hémorrhoïde.
Hand, hand, Main.
Handarzt, chiriater, Chiriatre.
Handbinde, fascia digitalis, Gantelet.
Handförmig, palmatus, Palmé.
Handgelenk, m., articulatio manûs, *s.*
Handgelenkkrankheit, chirarthrocace, Chirarthrocace.
Handgicht, chiragra, Chiragre.
Handlos, achirus, Achire.
Handrücken, n., dorsum manûs, *s. Dos.*
Handrückenband, n., ligamentum dorsale manûs vel carpi, *s. Dorsal.*
Handrückenblutadern, pl., venæ dorsales, —
Handteller, m., palma manûs, Paume.
Handverrenkung, f., luxatio —, *s. Luxation.*
Handwurzel, carpus, Carpe.
Handwurzelbeine, -knochen, ossa carpi, —
Häring, Clupea harengus, *s. Clupée.*
Hängewarze, pendulous wart, Acrochordon.
Harder'sche Drüse, glandula Harderi, *s. Clignotant.*
Harn, urine, Urine.
Harnabscess, urinary abscess, *s. Abcès.*
Harnabgang, Harnabsonderung, excretio urinæ, Diurese.
Harnähnlich, -artig, urinosus, Urineux.
Harnblase, vesica urinaria, *s. Urinaire.*
Harnblasenbruch, *s.* Blasenbruch.
Harnblasenlähmung, cystoplegia, Cystoplégie.
Harnblasenschmerz, *s.* Blasenschmerz.
Harnblasenschnitt, *s.* Blasenschnitt.
Harnblasenschwamm, m., fungus vesicæ urinariæ, *s. Fongus.*
Harnblasenverdickung, f., thickening of urinary bladder, *s.*
Harnblasenverrenkung, contraction of —, Cystostênochorie.
Harnblasenvorfall, *s.* Blasenvorfall.
Harnblasenzerreissung, f., rupture of urinary bladder, *s. Rhéxis.*
Harnbruch, urocele, Urocèle.
Harnfistel, urinary fistula, *s. Urinaire.*
Harnfluss, *s.* Harnruhr.
Harngänge, Harnwege, viæ urinariæ, *s. Voie*
Harngefäss, Hirnglas, urinal, Urinal.
Harngries, urinary gravel, *s. Gravelle.*
Harnhaut, *s.* Wursthäutchen.
Harnkänalchen, pl., tubuli uriniferi, *s. Tube.*
Harnkrankheiten, Uroses, Uroses.
Harnkrise, urocrisia, Urocrisie.
Harnleiter, ureter, Urétère.
Harnleiterblutfluss, ureterorrhagia, Urétérorrhagie.
Harnleiterentzündung, ureteritis, Urétérite.
Harnleiterschmerz, ureteralgia, Urétéralgie.
Harnleiterstein, ureterolithus, Urétérolite.
Harnröhre, urethra, Uréthre.
Harnröhrenblutfluss, urethrorrhagia, Uréthrorrhagie.
Harnröhrenentzündung, inflammation of the urethra, Urethrite.
Harnröhrenfistel, fistula urethræ, *s. Fistule.*
Harnröhrenkrampf, urethro-spasmus, Uréthrospasme.

Harnröhrenschleimfluss, urethrorrhœa, Uréthrorrhée.
Harnröhrenschmerz, urethralgia, Uréthralgie.
Harnröhrenschnitt, urethrotomia, Uréthrotomie.
Harnröhrenverstopfung, urethrophraxia, Uréthrophraxie.
Harnröhrenzwiebel, bulb. urethræ, *s. Bulbe.*
Harnruhr, diabetes, Diabète.
Harnruhr, honigartige, diabetes mellitus, —
Harnruhr, unschmackhafte, insipidus, —
Harnsäure, uric acid, *s. Urate.*
Harnsaures Salz, urate, Urate.
Harnsaures Ammonium, — of ammonia, —
Harnschau, -sehen, n., uroscopia, Uroscopie.
Harnschmerz, urodynia, Urodynie.
Harnschneller, Accelerator urinæ, Bulbo-Caverneux.
Harnschnur, Harnstrang, *s.* Blasenband.
Harnstein, urinary concretion, *s. Urinaire.*
Harnsteinkrankheit, urolithiasis, Urolithiase.
Harnstoff, urea, Urée.
Harnstrenge, strangury, Strangurie.
Harntreibend, *s.* Diuretisch.
Harntreibende — *s.* Diuretische — Mittel.
Harnverhaltung, Harnverstopfung, ischury, retention of urine, Ischurie.
Harnwerkzeuge, pl., organa uropoëtica, *s. Organe.*
Harnzapfer, catheter, Catheter.
Harnzwang, dysuria, Dysurie.
Hart, hard, Dur.
Härte, hardness, Dureté.
Harte Augenhaut, Augenapfelhaut, membrana sclerotica, *s. Sclérotique.*
Harte Hirnhaut, dura mater, Dure-Mère.
Hartes Fleischgewächs, sclerosarcoma, Sclérosarcome.
Harthäutig, callous, Calleux.
Hartleibigkeit, constipation, Obstipation.
Harz, resin, Résine.
Häschen, lepusculus, Lévraut.
Hase, Häsin, f., Lepus, Liévre.
Haselnuss, hazel-nut, Noisette.
Haselstaude, -strauch, Corylus, Coudrier.
Haselwurz, Asarum, Asaret.
Hasenauge, lagophthalmia, Lagophthalmie
Hasenfüssig, lagopus, Lagope.
Hasenfüssiges Feldhuhn, Tetrao —, —
Hasenscharte, hare-lip, Lagochile.
Haube, reticulum, Bonnet.
Haube, calyptra, Calyptre.
Haube, Haubennetze, cawl, Coiffe.
Häufung, congestio, Congestion.
Haupt, n., Häupter, pl., *s.* Kopf.
Hauptader, Hauptblutader, -adern, pl., cephalic vein, *s. Céphalique.*
Hauptbinde, fascia cucullata, Couvre-Chef.
Haupthaar, capillitium, Chevelure.
Hauptschlagader, *s.* Kopfschlagader.
Hauptweh, n., cephalæa, Cephalée.
Hausschwalbe, H. urbica, *s. Hirondelle.*
Haustaube, Colomba livia, *s. Pigéon.*
Hauswanze, *s.* Bettwanze.
Hauswurz, Sempervivum, Joubarbe.
Haut, Häute, pl., skin, Derme, Peau.
Haut, membrane, Membrane.
Hautabschuppung, cutaneous desquamation, *s. Desquamation.*
Hautauschlag, — eruption, *s. Eruption.*
Hautausdünnstung, cutaneous transpiration, Diaphorèse.
Häutchen, n., cuticula, Cuticule.
Hautdrüsen, cutaneous glands, *s. Cutané.*
Hautentzündung, dermatitis, Dermatite.
Hautfleck, schwarzer, *s.* Altersfleck.
Hautförmig, membraniform, Membraniforme.
Hautig, membranous, Membraneux.
Hautkäfer, m., Dermestes, Dermeste.
Hautkrankheiten, cutaneous diseases, *s. Cutané.*
Hautlehre, dermology, Dermologie.
Häutlein, angewachsenes, tunica adnata oculi, *s. Adné.*
Hautmoos, n., Lichen (cutis), Lichen.
Hautmuskel des Halses, Hauthalsmuskel, musculus cutaneus colli, *s. Cutané.*
Hautnerv, nervus cutaneus, —
Hautröthe, Erythema, Erythème.
Hautsalbe, Hautschmiere, f., unctuous matter of the skin, *s. Smegma.*
Hautschrunde, -spaltung, f., chap, Rhagade.
Hautwärzchen, *s.* Nervenwärzchen.
Hautwassersucht, Anasarca, Anasarque.
Hautwindsucht, f., *s.* Emphysem.
Hautwurm, *s.* Medinawurm.
Hebamme, midwife, Accoucheuse.
Hebammenkunst, midwifery, Obstetricie.
Hebarzt, man-midwife, Accoucheur.
Hebeisen, elevator, Elévatoire.
Hebemuskel des Hodens, Cremaster, Crémaster.
Hecht, Esox lucius, Brochet.
Hefen, dregs, Lie.
Heftig, acute, severe, Aigu.
Heftiger Hunger, *s.* Heisshunger.
Heftiger Schmerz, violent pain, *s. Aigu.*
Heidelbeere, Vaccinium (fructus Vaccinii myrtilli ?), *s. Airelle.*
Heidelbeerstrauch, V. myrtillus, —
Heilanzeige, f., curative indication, *s. Curatif.*
Heilart, -methode, methodus medendi, —
Heilend, curative, Curatif.
Heilig, sacral, Sacré.
Heiligbein, Heiliges Bein, *s.* Kreuzbein.
Heiliges Fieber, hieropyra, Hiéropyre.
Heilkräftig, medicinal, Médicinal.
Heilkraut, Heracleum, Berce.
Heilkräuter, medicinal plants, *s. Medicinal.*
Heilkunde, f., *s.* Therapeutik.
Heilkunst, f., *s.* Arzneikunst.
Heilmittel, curative remedy, *s. Curatif.*
Heilmittellehre, acologia, Acologie.
Heimweh, nostalgia, Nostalgie.
Heinrich, guter, Chenopodium bonus Henricus, *s. Anserine.*
Heisshunger, bulimia, Boulimie.

Hektik, Hektisches Fieber, hectic fever, *s.*
Hektisch, hectic, Hectique.
Helenenkraut, Inula helenium, Aunée.
Hell, clear, limpid, Clair.
Helm, galea, Casque, Galéa.
Helminthologie, helminthology, Helminthologie.
Helminthologisch, helminthological, Helminthologique.
Hematine, f., hæmatina, Hématine.
Hemeralopie, hemeralopia, Héméralopie.
Hemikranie, hemicrania, Hémicranie.
Hemiplegie, hemiplegia, Hémiplegie.
Hemisphäre, f., hemisphere, Hémisphère.
Hepatisch, hepatic, Hépatique.
Hepatographie, hepatographia, Hépatographie.
Heptandrie, Heptandria, Heptandrie.
Herabhängend, deflexus, Déflechi.
Herablaufend, decurrens, Décurrent.
Herabzieher des Mundwinkels, Depressor anguli oris, *s. Abaisseur.*
Herabzieher des Nasenflügels, — alæ nasi, —
Herabzieher der Unterlippe, — labii inferioris, —
Herabziehung, depression, Abaissement.
Herausfallen, ecptoma, Ecptome.
Herausnehmen, exæresis, Exérèse.
Heraustreten der Augen, ecpiesmus, Ecpiesme.
Herb, Herbe, austere, Acerbe, Austère.
Herber Wein, sour rough wine.
Herbigkeit, acerbity, Acerbité.
Herborisiren, to herborize, Herboriser.
Herbst, autumn, Automne.
Herbstfieber, n., autumnal fever, *s.*
Herbstlich, autumnal, Automnale.
Herbstzeit, f., autumnal season, —
Herbstzeitlose, C. autumnale, *s. Colchique.*
Herbstzeitlosenessig, Acetum Colchici, —
Herbstzeitlosensauerhonig, Oxymel —, —
Herbstzeitlosensyrup, Syrupus —, —
Herbstzeitlosentinctur, geistige, — weinige, Tinctura —, Vinum Colchici, —
Hermaphrodit, hermaphrodite, Hermaphrodite.
Hermetisch, hermetic, Hermétique.
Hermodactel, hermodactylus, Hermodacte.
Herpes, Herpes, Dartre.
Herpetisch, herpetic, Herpétique.
Herumschweifendes Nervenpaar, par vagum, vel nervi vagi, *s. Vague.*
Herz, heart, Cœur.
Herzbeutel, pericardium, Péricarde.
Herzbeutelentzündung, pericarditis, Péricardite.
Herzbeutelwassersucht, hydrops pericardii, Hydro-Péricarde.
Herzbruch, cardiocele, Cardiocèle.
Herzentzündung, carditis, Cardite.
Herzerweiterung, cardieurysma, Cardieurysme.
Herzförmig, cordiformis, Cordiforme.
Herzgeflecht, n., cardiac plexus, *s. Cardiaque.*
Herzgeschwür, cardielcosis, Cardihelcose.
Herzgespann, Leon. cardiaca, Agripaume.
Herzgrübchen, n., scrobiculus cordis, *s.*
Herzgrube, anticardium, Anticarde.
Herzkammer, ventric. cordis, *s. Ventricule.*
Herzkeim, m., corculum, Corcule.
Herzklappe, f., *Herzklappen*, pl., valvula —, valvulæ cordis, *s. Valvule.*
Herzklopfen, palpitatio —, Cardiopalme.
Herzknoten, m., ganglion cardiacum, *s. Cardiaque.*
Herzkrankheit, cardiopathia, Cardiopathie.
Herzlosigkeit, acardia, Acardie.
Herzmuschel, Cardium, Bucarde.
Herzmuschel, essbare, C. edule, —
Herznerven, pl., nervi cardiaci, *s. Cardiaque.*
Herzohr, n., *s.* Vorkammer.
Herzpolyp, m., polypus cordis, *s. Polype.*
Herzrheumatismus, m., rheumatismus cordis, *s. Rhumatisme.*
Herzsack, *s.* Herzbeutel.
Herzschlachtigkeit, lassitude, Courbature.
Herzspitze, f., apex cordis, Pointe du cœur.
Herzstärkend, analeptic, cardiac, cordial, Analéptique, Cardiaque, Cordial.
Herzstärkende Mittel, remedia cardiaca, —
Herzwasser, aqua pericardii, *s. Eau.*
Herzweh, n., passio cardiaca, *s. Cardiaque.*
Herzzerreissung, f., rupture of the heart, Cardiorhexie.
Heterogen, heterogeneous, Hétérogène.
Heterogenität, heterogeneity, Hétérogénéité.
Heuschreckenbaum, Hymenæa, Courbaril.
Heuschreckenessen, acridophagia, Acridophagie.
Heuschreckenesser, m., acridophagus, Acridophage.
Heuschreckenfressend, adj., acridophagus, —
Hexagynie, Hexagynia, Hexagynie.
Hexandrie, Hexandria, Hexandrie.
Hieropyr, ignis sacer, Hiéropyre.
Highmor'sche Höhle, antrum highmorianum, *s. Antre.*
Highmor'scher Körper, corpus —, *s. Corps.*
Himbeere, Himmelbeere, fructus Rubi idæi, *s. Framboisier.*
Himbeere, riechende, R. chamæmorus, *s. Ronce*
Himbeerpocke, *s.* Erdbeerpocke.
Himbeerstrauch, R. idæus, Framboisier.
Himmelstrich, climate, Climat.
Hinabfliessen, *s.* Katarrh.
Hinauffliesen, anarrhœa, Anarrhée.
Hinfällig, deciduous, Caduc.
Hinfällige Eyhaut, membrana decidua, Caduque.
Hinfälligkeit, caducitas, Caducité.
Hinken, claudicatio, Claudication.
Hinken, freiwilliges, luxatio spontanea femoris, Coxarthrocace.
Hinterbacken, clunes, nates, *s. Fesse.*
Hintere, anus, podex, Anus.
Hintere Gelenkhügelgrube, *s. latter.*
Hinterer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis posticus major, *s. Droit.*
Hinterer, kleiner — —, Rectus — — minor, —

Hinterer oberer Sägemuskel, Serratus superior posticus, *s. Dentelé.*
Hinterer unterer —, S. inferior post., —
Hinteres Hirnganglion, posterior cerebral ganglion, *s. Optique.*
Hinteres zerrissenes Loch, foramen lacerum posterius, *s. Occipito-Pétreux.*
Hinterfuss, m., *s.* Mittelfuss.
Hinterhand, m., *s.* Mittelhand.
Hinterhaupt, Hinterkopf, occiput, Occiput.
Hinterhauptbein, os occipitis, *s. Occipital.*
Hinterhauptblutleiter, posterior occipital sinuses, —
Hinterhauptgegend, regio occipitalis, —
Hinterhauptloch, grosses eiförmiges, foramen magnum ovale, — occipitale —, —
Hinterhauptmuskel, M. occipitalis, —
Hinterhauptnerv, nervus —, —
Hinterhauptschlagader, arteria —, —
Hinterhauptstirnmuskel, Occipito-frontalis, Occipito-Frontal.
Hinterhauptvene, v. occipitalis, *s. Occipital.*
Hinterste Backenzähne, posterior grinding-teeth, *s. Crantère.*
Hippokratisch, hippocratic, Hippocratique.
Hippokratische Mütze, Hippocrates' cap, *s. Capeline.*
Hippokratische Ziehbank, —bench, *s. Banc.*
Hippokratisches Gesicht, facies hippocratica, *s. Face.*
Hircenfett, hircina, Hircine.
Hircinsäure, hircinic acid, *s. Hircate.*
Hircinsaure Salze, hircinates, —
Hirn, *s.* Gehirn.
Hirnanhang, pituitary gland, *s. Pituitaire.*
Hirnblutadern, Hirnvenen, venæ cerebrales, *s. Cérébral.*
Hirnblutfluss, cerebral apoplexy, *s. Apoplexie*, et *Encéphalotomie.*
Hirnbruch, hernia cerebri, Encéphalocèle.
Hirnentzündung, encephalitis, Encéphalite
Hirnerschütterung, commotio cerebri, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Hirnerweichung, softening of the brain, —
Hirnfell, n., Hirnhaut, f., cerebral membrane, *s. Cérébral.*
Hirngeschwullst, cerebral tumour, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Hirngeschwür, cerebral ulceration, —
Hirngewölbe, n., *s.* Schädelgewölbe.
Hirngezelt, Hirnzelt, n., *-zelte*, pl., tentorium cerebelli, *s. Septum.*
Hirnhautbeschirmer, Hirnschirmer, meningophylax, Méningo-Phylax.
Hirnhautblutleiter, Hirnhautblutbehälter, sinus duræ matris, *s. Sinus.*
Hirnhäutchen, dünnes, p. mater, Pie-Mère.
Hirnhäute, meninges (cerebri), Méninges.
Hirnhautentzündung, meningitis, Méningite.
Hirnhautschlagader, mittlere, arteria meningea media, *s. Méningé.*
Hirnhautschlagadern, art. meningeæ, —
Hirnhautschwamm, fungus duræ matris, *s. Fongus.*

Hirnhöhle, dritte, vierte, fünfte, ventr. cerebri tert., quart., quintus, *s. Ventricule.*
Hirnhöhlen, ventriculi cerebri, —
Hirnkern, m., *s.* Hirnschwiele.
Hirnklappe, valvula cerebri, *s. Valvule.*
Hirnlappen, m., pl., lobi, vel lobuli, cerebri, *s. Lobe*, et *Lobule.*
Hirnlehre, f., *s.* Phrenologie.
Hirnleiden, Hirnkrankheit, disease of the brain, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Hirnlein, cerebellum, Cervelet.
Hirnmark, medulla cerebri, *s. Medulle.*
Hirnnerven, nervi cerebrales, *s. Nerf.*
Hirnnervenpaar, erstes, —zweites, —drittes, par primum, — secundum, — tertium nervorum cerebralium, u.s.w., —
Hirnrinde, substantia corticalis cerebri, *s. Cortical.*
Hirn-Rückenmarksnerven, pl., nervi cerebro-spinales, *s. Cérébro-Rachidien.*
Hirnsand, acervulus cerebri, *s. Pinéal.*
Hirnschädel, Hirnschale, cranium, Crâne.
Hirnschädelbruch, m., fractura cranii, *s. Fracture.*
Hirnschädelbruch mit Eindruck, fractura cranii cum (ossis) depressione, —
Hirnschädelfuge, Hirnschädelfugen, pl., sutura —, suturæ cranii, *s. Crâne.*
Hirnschädelknochen, ossa cranii, *s. Cranien.*
Hirnschädelschwamm, fungus —, *s. Fongus.*
Hirnschalenmuskel, m., musculus epicranus, *s. Epicranien.*
Hirnschenkel, crus —, crura cerebri, *s. Pédoncule.*
Hirnschlagader, mittlere, — tiefe, arteria cerebralis media, art. cerebralis profunda, *s. Cérébral.*
Hirnschwamm, fungus cerebri, *s. Fongus.*
Hirnschwiele, corpus callosum, *s. Calleux.*
Hirnsichel, falx cerebri, *s. Faux.*
Hirnspalte, f., incisura cerebri, *s. Incisure.*
Hirnstein, m., encephalolithus, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Hirnstiel, *s.* Hirnschenkel.
Hirnsubstanz, rindartige, substantia corticalis cerebri, *s. Cortical.*
Hirnwuth, f., phrenitis, Phrénésie.
Hirsch, Cervus, Cerf.
Hirschhorn, cornu Cervi, *s. Corne.*
Hirschtalg, s., sebum cervinum, *s. Suif.*
Hirschzunge, Asplenium scolopendrium, *s. Scolopendre.*
Hirse, Milium effusum, *s. Millet.*
Hirsedrüsen, f., pl., miliary glands, *s. Miliaire*
Hirsefieber, *s.* Frieselfieber.
Hirsegras, *s.* Panikgras.
Hirsen, Panicum miliaceum, *s. Panic.*
Hirsenartig, adj., miliaris, Miliaire.
Hirsengras, Milium, Millet.
Hirsenkorn, semen M. effusi, *s. Millet.*
Hitzbläschen, n., Phlyctæna, Phlyctène.
Hitzblätterchen, Eczema, Eczème.
Hitzblattern, sudamina, Echauboulures, Hydroa.
Hitze, heat, Ardeur.

Hitzig, acute, ardent, Aigu, Ardent.
Hitzige Entzündung, active inflammation, *s. Actif.*
Hitzige Krankheiten, acute diseases, *s. Aigu.*
Hobelbinde, fascia spiralis, Doloire.
Hobelförmig, dolabriformis, Dolabriforme.
Hoch, high, Elevé.
Hochere Kochkunst, gastronomy, Gastronomie.
Höcker, tuberosity, Bosse, Tuberosité.
Höcker, grauer, tuber cinereum, —
Höcker der Rippe, tuberculum costæ, *s. Tubercule.*
Höcker auf dem Rücken, cyphoma, Cyphome.
Hode, Hoden, pl., Hödlein, testis, testiculus, Testicule.
Hodenausschneidung, castratio, Castration.
Hodenentzündung, orchitis, Orchite.
Hodengeschwullst, tumefactio testis, Orchiocèle.
Hodengeschwullst, entzündungsartige, hernia humoralis, *s. Hernie.*
Hodenhaut, eigene, tunica propria—albuginea—testis, *s. Albuginé.*
Hodenhäutchen, rothes, tunica erythroides, *s. Erythroïde.*
Hodenkern, *s.* Highmor'scher Körper.
Hodenkraut, *s.* Knabenkraut.
Hodenkrebs, m., carcinoma testis, *s. Carcinôme*
Hodenmarkschwamm, fungus medullaris testis, *s. Médullaire.*
Hodenmuskel, Cremaster, Crémaster.
Hodensack, Hodenbalz, scrotum, Scrotum.
Hodensackblutbruch, hæmatocele scroti, *s. Hématocèle.*
Hodensackbruch, hernia scrotalis, Oschéocèle, *s.*, also, *Hernie.*
Hodensackeiterbruch, collectio puris in scroto, Empyocèle.
Hodensackentzündung, oschitis, Oschéite.
Hodensackfettbruch, liparocele, Liparocèle
Hodensackfleischbruch, m., hernia carnosa —sarcocele ?—scroti, *s. Sarcocèle.*
Hodensackgeschwullst, oscheoncus, Oschéoncie.
Hodensackkrebs, oscheocarcinoma, Oschéocarcinôme.
Hodensacknerven, m., pl., nervi scrotales, *s. Scrotum.*
Hodensacksamenbruch, m., oscheocele seminalis, *s. Oschéocèle.*
Hodensackschlagadern, f., pl., arteriæ scrotales, *s. Scrotum.*
Hodensacksstich, m., paracentesis scroti, *s. Paracentèse.*
Hodenscheidehaut, tunica vaginalis testis, *s. Vaginal.*
Hodenschmerz, didymalgia, Didymalgie.
Hodenschwamm, m., fungus testis, *s. Fongus.*
Hodenwasserbruch, m., hernia humoralis, *s. Hernie.*
Hodenzurückhaltung, f., parorchidium, Parorchide.
Hof, halo, Halo.
Hoffartiger Muskel, musculus superbus, *s. Superbe.*
Hoffmannischer schmerzstillender Liquor, L. anodynus Hoffmanni, *s. Liqueur.*
Hohl, hollow, Cave, Creux.
Hohlader, *s.* Hohlvene.
Höhle, antre, cavern, hollow, excavation, Antre, Caverne, Creux, Excavation.
Hohle Muskeln, hollow muscles, *s. Creux.*
Höhlen in der harten Hirnhaut, *s.* Blutbehälter.
Hohlgeschwür, fistulous sore, *s. Sinus.*
Hohlhand, palma manûs, *s. Palmaire.*
Hohlhandband, anterior annular ligament of carpus, —
Hohlhandbögen, arcus palmares, —
Hohlhand-Ellenbogennerv, ramus palmaris nervi ulnaris, —
Hohlhand-Fingernerven, pl., nervi digitales palmares, —
Hohlhandmuskel, kurzer, — langer, Palmaris brevis, Palmaris longus, —
Hohlhandnerv, tiefer, nervus ulnaris palmaris profundus, —
Hohlhandschlagader, oberflächliche, arteria superficialis palmæ, —
Höhlig, cavernous, Caverneux.
Hohlspiegel, concave mirror, *s. Concave.*
Hohlunder, gemeine, *s.* Schwarze H.
Höhlung, cavity, Cavité.
Hohlvene, absteigende oder obere, vena cava descendens vel superior, *s. Cave.*
Hohlvene, aufsteigende oder untere,— — adscendens vel inferior, —
Hohlvenensack, sinus venarum cavarum, *s. Sinus.*
Hohlvenensystem, n., systema— —, *s. Système*
Hollenstein, lapis infernalis, *s. Pierre.*
Holz, wood, Bois.
Holzartig, Holzig, wood-like, woody, Ligneux.
Holzast, m., woody branch, *s. Branche.*
Holzbock, m., Cerambyx, Capricorne.
Holzbohrer, m., C. ligniperda, *s. Cossus.*
Holzessig, Holzsäure, pyroligneous acid, *s. Pyroligneux.*
Holzfressend, xylophagous, Xylophage.
Holzkohle, charcoal, Charbon.
Holzraupe, f., larva C. ligniperdi, *s. Cossus.*
Holzthee, f., *Holztrank*, m., Decoctum lignorum, *s. Décoctum.*
Holzversteinerung, f., fossil wood, *s. Fossil.*
Homogen, homogeneous, Homogène.
Homogenität, homogeneity, Homogénéité.
Homöopathie, homœopathia Homœopathie
Honig, honey, Miel.
Honigartig, Honigsuss, honey-like, honied, Mielleux.
Honigbiene, Apis mellifica, *s. Abeille.*
Honigblase, f., honey-bag of bee, *s. Estomac.*
Honigdrüse, nectariferous gland, *s. Nectaire*
Honigfressend, adj., mellivorous, Mellivore.
Honiggefäss, -behälter, nectary, Nectaire.
Honiggeschwullst, Honiggeschwür, meliceris, Mélicéris.

Honiggrübchen, nectariferous pore, *s. Nectaire.*
Honigklee, Melilotus, Mélilot.
Honigklee, gemeine, M. officinalis, —
Honigkuckuk, m., Cuculus indicatorius, *s. Indicateur.*
Honigsaft, nectar of plants, *s. Nectar.*
Honigstein, honey-stone, Méllite.
Honigsteinsäure, mellitic acid, *s. Méllitate.*
Honigsteinsaure Salze, mellitates, —
Honigtragend, nectariferous, Nectarifère.
Honigwasser, hydromel, Hydromel.
Honigwein, m., vinous —, mead, —
Honigzellen, f., pl., honeycomb cells, *s. Cellule.*
Hopfen, Humulus, Houblon.
Hopfenextract, Extr. humuli, *s. Houblon.*
Hopfenkegel, -zapfen, strobilus H. lupuli, —
Hopfenklette, f., Arctium lappa, Bardane.
Hopfensprossen, f., pl., young shoots of Humulus lupulus, —
Hopfentinktur, Tinctura humuli, —
Hordein, hordeina, Hordéine.
Horn, horn, Corne.
Horn der Seitenventrikel des Gehirns, abwärtssteigendes, — hinteres, — vorderes, descending —, posterior —, anterior horn of lateral ventricle of the brain, —
Hornartig, corneous, horn-like, Cératoïde, Corné.
Hornartiges Auswuchs, horn-like excrescence, Kératiase.
Hörnchen, cucullus, Cornet.
Hornecht, m., Esox belone, *s. Brochet.*
Hörner der Gebärmutter, cornua uteri, *s.*
Hörner des Schildknorpels, horns of thyroid cartilage, *s. Corne.*
Hörner des Zungenbeins, horns of the hyoid bone, —
Hornerv, *s.* Gehörnerv.
Hornförmig, adj., horn-shaped, Corniforme.
Hornhaut des Auges, tunica cornea oculi, Cornée.
Hornhaut, kegelförmige, conical cornea, —
Hornhautblatter, vesicula corneæ, *s. Achlys.*
Hornhautbruch, ceratocele, Cératocèle.
Hornhautfistel, f., fistula corneæ, *s. Fistule.*
Hornhautfleck, nubecula —, Nubécule.
Hornhautgeschwür, ulcus —, Encaume.
Hornhautstaphylom, n., staphyloma corneæ, *s. Staphylôme.*
Hornisse, Vespa crabro, *s. Guèpe.*
Hornmohn, m., Glaucium, olim Chelidonium.
Hornsubstanz, Horngewebe, f., corneous tissue, *s. Tissu.*
Hornvieh, n., horned cattle, *s. Cornu.*
Hornviehbremse, f., Œstrus bovis, *s. Œstre.*
Hospital, hospital, Hôpital.
Hospitalbrand, hospital-gangrene, *s. Pourriture.*
Hospitalfieber, — -fever, *s. Hôpital.*
Huf, hoof, Sabot.
Huflattich, T. farfara, *s. Tussilage.*
Huflattich, grosser, T. petasites, —
Hüftbeckennerv, m., nervus ilio-hypogastricus, *s. Ilio-Hypogastrique.*

Hüftbein, *s.* Darmbein.
Hüftbeinbruch, m., hernia ischiatica, Ischiocèle, *s.*, also, *Hernie.*
Hüftbeinkamm, *s.* Darmbeinkamm.
Hüftbeinloch, foramen obturatorium, *s. Obturateur.*
Hüftbeinlochblutader, vena obturatoria, —
Hüftbeinlochmuskel, äusserer, — innerer, Obturator externus, — internus, —
Hüftbeinlochnerv, nervus obturatorius, —
Hüftbeinlochschlagader, art. obturatoria, —
Hüftblutadern, f., pl., venæ iliacæ, *s. Iliaque.*
Hüftdrüsen, f., pl., glandulæ iliacæ, —
Hüfte, haunch, Hanche.
Hüftgeflecht, n., plexus iliacus, *s. Iliaque.*
Hüftgelenk, hip-joint, *s. Coxo-Fémoral.*
Hüftgicht, ischiagra, Ischiagre.
Hüft-Grimmdarmschlagader, arteria iliocolica, *s. Ilio-Colique.*
Hüftkranz-, *s.* Kranzdarmbeinschlagader.
Hüftleistennerv, m., nervus ilio-inguinalis, *s. Ilio-Inguinal.*
Hüftlenden-*s.* Lendendarmbeinschlagader.
Hüftmuskeln, Hüftbeinmuskeln, pl., musculi iliaci, *s. Iliaque.*
Hüftnerv, grosser, — kleiner, nervus sciaticus major, — — minor, *s. Sciatique.*
Hüftschlagader, äussere, — gemeinschaftliche, — innere, arteria iliaca externa, — — communis, — — interna, *s. Iliaque.*
Hüftschwindsucht, phthisis ischiadica, *s. Ischiatique.*
Hüftweh, ischialgia, Ischialgie.
Hügel des Sehnervens, *s.* Sehhügel.
Huhn, n., *Hühner*, pl., P. gallus, *s. Faisan.*
Hühnerarten, Gallinaceæ, Gallinacées.
Hühnerauge, clavus pedis, Cor.
Hühnerpocken, *s.* Hundspocken.
Hülfsband, n., *Hülfsbänder*, pl., ligamentum accessorium, *s. Accessoire.*
Hülfsmittel, *s.* Heilmittel.
Hüllchen, involucellum, Involucelle.
Hülle, involucrum, Envelope, Involucre.
Hüllkätzchen, cupula, Cupule.
Hülse, husk, pod, Gousse.
Hülsen-Familie, Hülsenpflanzen, Leguminosæ, Légumineuses.
Hülsenfrucht, legumen, Legume.
Hülsenwurm, Echinococcus, Echinocoque.
Hummel, Bombus, Bourdon.
Hummer, Astacus gammarus, Homard.
Hunderblättrige, —, *s.* Centifolien-Rose.
Hündisch, canine, cynic, Canin, Cynique.
Hundshunger, fames canina, *s. Canin.*
Hundskrampf, spasmus cynicus, *s. Cynique.*
Hundstag, -täge, pl., dog-day, *s. Canicule.*
Hundstern, dog-star, Canicule.
Hundswürger, Cynanchium, Cynanque.
Hundswuth, rabies canina, *s. Rage.*
Hundszahn, dens caninus, *s. Canin.*
Hundszunge, Cynoglossum, Cynoglosse.
Hunger, hunger, Faim.
Hungercur, f., cure by abstinence, —
Hupfen, subsultus, Soubresaut.
Hupfen der Flechsen, *s.* Sehnenhupfen.

Husten, cough, Toux.
Hut, hat, Chapeau.
Hut eines Brennkolbens, head of a still, Chapiteau.
Hut eines Pilzes, pileus fungi, *s. Chapeau.*
Hydatide, -en, pl., hydatid, Hydatide.
Hydatidöse Geschwulst, hydatid. tumour, —
Hydatismus, hydatismus, Hydatisme.
Hydrat, hydras, Hydrate.
Hydraulik, hydraulics, Hydraulique.
Hydraulisch, hydraulic, —
Hydriodat, hydriodas, Hydriodate.
Hydriodsäure, hydriodic acid, *s. Hydriodate.*
Hydriodsaure Salze, hydriodates, —
Hydriodsaures —, Hydriodinsaures Kali, hydriodate of potass, *s. Iode.*
Hydrochlorinsäure, hydrochloric acid, *s. Hydrochlorate.*
HydrochlorinsaureSalze, hydrochlorates—
Hydrochlorinsaurer Baryt, hydrochlorate of barytes, *s. Barite.*
Hydrochlorinsaurer Kalk, hydrochlorate of lime, *s. Hydrochlorate.*
Hydrochlorinsaures Ammonium, hydrochlorate of ammonia, —
Hydrocyansäure, hydrocyanic acid, *s. Hydrocyanate.*
Hydrocyansaures Salz, hydrocyanate, —
Hydrogenschwefelantimonoxyd, Hydrosulfuretum luteum oxidi Stibii sulfurati, *s. Antimoine.*
Hydrometer, hydrometer, Hydromètre.
Hydrometrie, hydrometry, Hydrométrie.
Hydrometrisch, hydrometrical, Hydrométrique.
Hydrophobie, f., hydrophobia, Hydrophobie.
Hydrophobisch, hydrophobic, Hydrophobique.
Hydropsie, hydrops, Hydropisie.
Hydroselensäure, hydro-selenic acid, *s. Hydro-Séléniate,*
HydroselensaureSalze, hydro-seleniates, —
Hydrostatik, hydrostatics, Hydrostatique.
Hydrotellursäure, hydrotelluric acid, *s. Hydrotellurate.*

Hydrothionsäure, hydrosulphuric acid, *s. Hydrosulfate.*
Hydrothionsaure Salze, hydrosulphates, —
Hydroxanthsäure, xanthic acid, *s. Hydroxanthique.*
Hygrometer, hygrometer, Hygromètre.
Hygrometrie, hygrometry, Hygrométrie.
Hygrometrisch, hygrometrical, Hygrométrique.
Hymen, hymen, Hymen.
Hymenopteren, Hymenoptera, Hymenoptères.
Hymenopterolög, hymenopterologist, Hymenoptérologue.
Hymenopterologie, hymenopterology, Hymenoptérologie.
Hyoscyamin, hyoscyamine, *s. Jusquiame.*
Hyperästhesien, Hyperaestheses, *s. Hyperésthésie.*
Hyperboreisch, hyperboreal, Hyperboré.
Hypersthenie, hypersthenia, Hypersthénie.
Hypersthenisch, hypersthenic, Hypersthénique.
Hypertonie, hypertonia, Hypertonie.
Hypertrophie des Herzens, hypertrophy of the heart, *s. Hypertrophie.*
Hyperzoodynamie, hyperzoodynamia, Hyperzoodynamie.
Hypnologie, hypnology, Hypnologie.
Hypnologisch, hypnological, Hypnologique.
Hypochondre, hypochondrium, Hypochondre.
Hypochondrisch, hypochondriac, Hypochondriaque.
Hypochondrischer Schmerz, — pain, —
Hypogastrisch, hypogastric Hypogastrique
Hyposthenie, hyposthenia, Hyposthénie.
Hyposthenisch, hyposthenic, Hyposthénique.
Hysterie, hysteria, Hystérie.
Hysterisch, hysterical, Hystérique.
Hysterisches Uebel, passio hysterica, —
Hysterorrhoe, hysterorrhœa, Hystérorrhée
Hysterotom, hysterotomus, Hystérotome.
Hysterotomie, hysterotomy, Hystérotomie

I.

Iatralept, iatralipta, Iatralepte.
Iatraleptik, iatraliptice, Iatraleptique.
Iatrochemie, f., iatrochymia, Iatrochimie.
Iatromathematik, f., iatromathematics, *s. Iatromathématicien.*
Ichthyolith, ichthyolite, Ichthyolithe.
Ichthyolithologie, ichthyolithology, Ichthyolithologie.
Ichthyolithologisch, ichthyolithological, Ichthyolithologique.
Ichthyologie, ichthyology, Ichthyologie.
Ichthyologisch, ichthyological, Ichthyologique.
Ichthyophäg, *s.* Fischesser.
Idealisch, ideal, Idéal.

Idealogisch, idealogical, *s. Idéologie.*
Idee, idea, Idée.
Ideen, angeborne, innate ideas, *s. Inné.*
Identisch, identical, Identique.
Identität, identity, Identité.
Identitätsystem, identity-system, —
Idiopathie, f., idiopathia, Idiopathie.
Idiopathisch, idiopathic, Idiopathique.
Idiosynkrasie, idiosyncrasy, Idiosyncrasie.
Idiot, idiota, Idiot.
Idiotismus, idiotism, Idiotisme.
Igel, Erinaceus, Hérisson.
Ignatiusbohne, faba St. Ignatii, *s. Fève.*
Ikosandrie, Icosandria, Icosandrie.
Ikterisch, icteric, Ictérique.

Ikonographie, iconography, Iconographie.
Ikonographisch, iconographic, Iconographique.
Imme, *s.* Biene.
Immerwahrendes Blasenpflaster, perpetual blister, *s. Vésicatoire.*
Impetiginöses Geschwür, impetiginous sore, *s. Impétigo.*
Impfung, *s.* Einimpfung.
Impotenz, f., impotentia, Impotence.
Impotenz, männliche, — virilis, Impuissance
Indianische rothe Erbsen, semina Abri precatorii, *s. Abrus.*
Indianische Kokkelbeere, bacca Cocculi indici, *s. Coquecule.*
Indianischer Brodbaum, *s.* Sagubaum.
Indianischer Pfeffer, *s.* Jährige Beissbeere.
Indianischer Safran, *s.* Gelbwurz.
Indig, indigo, Indigo.
Indigo-blau, indigo-blue, —
Indigopflanze, Indigofera, Indigotier.
Ineinanderfliessend, confluent, Confluent.
Influenza, f., influenza, Influence.
Infusion, f., infusio, Infusion.
Infusionthierchen, Infusoria, Infusoires.
Ingredienz, ingredient, Ingrédient.
Ingwer, Ingber, ginger, Gingembre.
Ingwersäure, f., acidum zingibericum, —
Ingwersyrup, Syrupus Zingiberis, —
Inkrustirt, adj., incrusted, Incrusté.
Inkrustirung, incrustatio, Incrustation.
Innere, internal, Interne.
Innere Zwischenknochenmuskeln, musculi interossei interni, *s. Interosseux.*
Innere Zwischenrippenschlagader, arteria intercostalis interna, *s. Intercostal.*
Innerer Augenwinkel, internal angle of the eye, *s. Interne.*
Innerer Hammermuskel, Internus mallei s. Tensor tympani, Salpingo-Malléen.
Innerer dicker Schenkelmuskel, Vastus internus femoris, *s. Vaste.*
Inneres Ohr, internal ear, *s. Oreille.*
Innerlich, Inwendig, internal, Intrinsèque.
Insect, Insekt, insect, Insecte.
Insektdieb, m., Ptinus fur, *s. Ptin.*
Insekten mit halben Flügeldecken, hemipterous insects, Hémiptères.
Insektlehre, Insektkunde, *s.* Entomologie.
Intermaxillarknochen, intermaxillary bone *s. Intermaxillaire.*
Intermittirender Puls, intermittent pulse, *s. Intermittent.*
Inulin, n., inulina, Inuline.
Inunctionscur, f., *s. Iatraliptik.*
Iod, Iode, Iodin, Iodine, iodine, Iode.
Iodigsäure, iodous acid, *s. Iodeux.*
Iodine-, Iodsäure, iodic acid, *s. Iodate.*
Iodinetinktur, f., tincture of iodine, *s. Iode.*
Iodsaure Salpetersäure, — Phosphorsäure, — Schwefelsäure, acidum iodo-nitricum, — iodo-phosphoricum, — iodo-sulphuricum, *s. Iodo-Nitrique.*
Iodsaures Salz, iodate, Iodate.
Iodwasserstoffsäure, *s.* Hydriodsäure.
Ipekakuanha, Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha.
Irdisch, terrestrial, Terrestre.
Iris, f., *s.* Schwertlilie,
Iris-Familie, f., Irideæ, Iridées.
Irismangel, m., irideremia, Irideremie ?
Irisschnitt, iridectomia, Iridectomie.
Irisvorfall, iridoptosis, Iridoptose.
Irrereden, madness, Aphrosyne.
Irrgang, m., *s.* Labyrinth.
Irritibilität, f., irritability, Irritabilité.
Irrlicht, f., ignis fatuus, *s. Feu.*
Ischurie, ischuria, Ischurie.
Islandische Flechtengallerte, Iceland-moss-jelly, *s. Lichen.*
Islandisches Moos, Cetraria —, Physcia islandica, —
Isop, Hyssopus, Hyssope.
Italianischer Kellerhals, Daphne gnidium, *s. Garou.*

J.

Jahresfieber, n., febris annua, *s. Annuel.*
Jährige Beisbeere, Capsicum annuum, *s. Piment.*
Jakobsfiebertriebendes pulver, Jamespulver, James' fever-powder, *s. Antimoine.*
Jalappenextract, Extr. Jalappæ, *s. Jalap.*
Jalappenharz, resina Jalappæ, s. Jalappii, —
Jalappenseife, sapo Jalappæ, —
Jalappenseifentinktur, Tinct. saponis —, —
Jalappentinktur, Tinctura Jalappæ, —
Jalappenwinde, f., Convolvulus jalappa, —
Jalappenwurzel, radix Jalappæ, —
Jamaicanischer Pfeffer, Jamaikapfeffer, All-spice, *s. Piment.*
Jatrophasäure, jatrophic acid, *s. Jatrophate.*
Jatrophasaure Salze, jatrophates, —
Jauche, f., ichor, Ichor.
Jochbein, os zygomaticum, Zygome.
Jochbeinmuskel, grösserer, Zygomaticus major, *s. Zygomatique.*
Jochbeinmuskel, kleinerer, — minor, —
Jochbeinmuskeln, musculi zygomatici, *s. Zygomato-Labial.*
Jochbinde, f., *s.* Schulterbinde.
Jochbogen, zygomatic arch, *s. Zygomatique.*
Jochförmig, *s.* Zygomatisch.
Jochförmiger Fortsatz — Jochfortsatz — des Schlafenbeins, *s.* Wangenfortsatz.
Johannisbeere, currant, *s. Groseillier.*
Johannisbeerstrauch, Ribes, Groseillier.
Johanniskraut, Hypericum, Millepertuis.
Jucken, prurigo, Prurigo.
Jucken, krankhaftes der Genitalien, pruritus morbidus partium genitalium, —
Juckende Krätze der Augenlieder, psorophthalmy, Psorophthalmie.

Judenharz, -pech, asphaltum, Asphalte.
Judenkirsche, Physalis, Coqueret.
Judenpechöl, oleum asphalti, *s. Asphalte.*
Judenzopf, plica, Plique.
Julep, m., julapium, Julep.
Jung, Jungling, adolescent, Adolescent.
Jungfernhäutchen, -zeichen, *s.* Hymen.
Jungfernhonig, virgin-honey, *s. Miel.*
Jungfernwachs, — wax, *s. Cire.*
Junglingsalter, adolescence, Adolescence.
Jurisprudenz, medicinische, medical jurisprudence, Jurisprudence Médicale.

K.

Kabelgau, Morrhua vulgaris, Morue.
Kabinetskäfer, m., A. musæorum, *s. Anthrène.*
Kachektisch, cachecticus, Cachectique.
Kachexie, cachexia, Cachexie.
Kadmium, n., cadmium, Cadmium.
Kafe, Kaffee, coffee, Café.
Kaffebaum, Coffea, Cafier.
Kaffebitter, Kaffestoff, cafeina, Cafiène.
Kaffebohne, f., coffee-berry, *s. Cafier.*
Kahl, bald, smooth, Chauve, Glabre.
Kahlheit, Kahlkopf, baldness, Calvitie.
Kahlrücken, m., Gymnotus, Gymnote.
Kahnbein, os naviculare vel scaphoides, *s. Carpe, Naviculaire,* et *Scaphoïde.*
Kahnförmig, scaphoides, Scaphoïde.
Kahnförmige Grube, fossa navicularis, —
Kahnförmiges Bein, *s.* Kahnbein.
Kaiman, m., L. alligator, *s. Crocodile.*
Kaiserschnitt, cæsar. operation, *s. Césarien.*
Kajunuss, cashew-nut, *s. Acajou.*
Kajuputbaum, *s.* Cajaputbaum.
Kakao, cacao, chocolate, *s. Cacaotier.*
Kakaobaum, Theobroma, Cacaotier.
Kakaobohne, fructus T. cacao, —
Kakaobutter, oleum concretum —, —
Kakochymie, cacochymia, Cacochymie.
Kakochymisch, cacochymus, Cacochyme.
Kakomorphie, cacomorphia, Cacomorphie.
Kakonychie, caconychia, Caconychie.
Kakophonie, cacophonia, Cacophonie.
Kakophonisch, cacophonicus, Cacophonique
Kakopragie, cacopragia, Cacopragie.
Kakorachitis, cacorachitis, Cacorachite.
Kakospermie, cacospermia, Cacospermie.
Kakosphyxie, cacosphyxia, Cacosphyxie.
Kakosplanchnie, cacosplanchnia, Cacosplanchnie.
Kakothymie, cacothymia, Cacothymie.
Kakotrichie, cacotrichia, Cacotrichie.
Kakotrophie, cacotrophia, Cacotrophie.
Kalb, vitulus, *s. Bœuf.*
Kälberfussgallerte, calve's-foot jelly, —
Kalbfleisch, caro vitulina, veal, —
Kalihydrat, Kaliumoxydhydrat, m., *s.* Aetzendes Kali.
Kalisch, alkaline, Alcalin.
Kalk, lime, Chaux.
Kalk, geloschter, slaked lime, —
Kalkartig, calcareous, Calcaire.
Kalkerde, reine, pure lime, *s. Chaux.*
Kalkgas, Kalkspathsäure, carbonic acid, *s. Carbonique.*
Kalkoxyd, Kalciumoxyd, oxide of calcium, *s. Chaux.*
Kalkstein, m., limestone, *s. Calcaire.*
Kalkwasser, Liquor calcis, *s. Chaux.*
Kalmus, Acorus calamus, Acore vrai.
Kalmusschwertel, *s.* Wasserschwertlilie.
Kalmuswurzel, radix A. calami, *s. Acore.*
Kalomel, calomelas, Calomel.
Kalt, cold, Froid.
Kaltbereitetes, *s.* Baldrianextract.
Kälte, cold, Froid.
Kälte, heftige, intense cold, *s. Intense.*
Kalte Umschlage, cold poultices, *s. Froid.*
Kaltend, frigorific, Frigorifique.
Kalter wässeriger Aufguss der Chinarinde, cold infusion of Cinchona-bark, *s. Infusion.*
Kalter Brand, mortificatio, Mortification.
Kaltes Bad, Kalte Bäder, cold bath, — baths, *s. Froid.*
Kameelpardel, Camelopardalis, Girafe.
Kamelstraus, S. camelus, *s. Autruche.*
Kamille, gemeine, Matricaria chamomilla, *s. Camomille.*
Kamille, römische, Anthemis nobilis, —
Kamillenblumen, flores Chamomillæ, —
Kamillenextract, Extractum —, —
Kamillenöl, — aufgegossenes, Oleum —, Oleum infusum Chamomillæ, —
Kamillenwasser, Aqua Chamomillæ, —
Kamisol, strait-waistcoat, Camisole.
Kamm, crest, Crête.
Kamm, comb, *s. Pectiné.*
Kamm der Vögel, crista avium, *s. Crête.*
Kammblättrig, pectinifolius, Pectinifolié.
Kammer, chamber, Chambre.
Kammförmig, pectinatus, Pectiné.
Kammförmige Fleischgewächse, cristæ, Crêtes.
Kammmuschel, Pecten, Peigne.
Kammmuscheln, versteinerte, pectinites, Pectinites.
Kammmuskel, Pectineus, *s. Pectiné.*
Kammmuskeln, pl., musculi pectinati (cordis), —
Kampfer, Kampher, camphor, Camphre.
Kampherbaum, Kampherlorbeerbaum, m., Laurus camphora, —
Kampheressig, Acetum camphoratum, —
Kampheressigjulep, Julapium camphoræ acetosum, —
Kampherhaltig, adj., *s.* Gekamphert.
Kampherhaltige Arzneimittel, camphorated remedies, —
Kampherhaltiger zusammeng. Angelikwurzelgeist, Spiritus Angelicæ camphoratus compositus, *s. Angélique.*

Kampherliniment, Kamphersalbe, Linimentum camphoratum, *s. Camphre.*
Kampheröl, oleum camphoratum, —
Kampherpflanze, Camphorosma, Camphrée
Kamphersäure, camph. acid, *s. Camphorate.*
Kampherseifenpflaster, camphorated soap-plaster, *s. Camphre.*
Kampherspiritus, camphorated spirit, —
Kanal, canal, duct, Canal, Conduit.
Kaneel, weisse, Canella alba, *s. Cannelle.*
Kanguruh, Halmaturus, Kanguroo.
Kaninchen, Lepus cuniculus, Lapin.
Kantharide, Cantharis, Cantharide.
Kantharidenpflaster, Empl. cantharidis, —
Kantharidensalbe, Unguentum —, —
Kantharidentinctur, Tinctura —, —
Kantharidin, cantharidina, Cantharidine.
Kapelle, cupella, Coupelle.
Kaperbaum, -staude, Capparis, Caprier.
Käppchen, Kappe, hood, Capuchon.
Kappenförmig, hood-like, Capuchonné.
Kappenmuskel, Trapezius, Trapèze.
Kapsel, capsule, Capsule.
Kapselartig, -förmig, capsular, Capsulaire.
Kapselband, -bänder, pl., — ligament, —
Kapselstaar, m., capsular or membranous cataract, Cataracte membraneuse.
Kapybara, f., Hydr. capybara, *s. Cabiai.*
Karbunkel, carbuncle, Charbon.
Kardamöm, Kardamomen, pl., semen Amomi cardamomi, Cardamome.
Kardamomentinctur, Tinct. Cardamomi, —
Kardialgie, cardialgia, Cardialgie.
Kardialogie, cardialogia, Cardialogie.
Karette, Carette, C. imbricata, *s. Chelonée.*
Karotiden, carotid arteries, *s. Carotide.*
Karpfe, Cyprinus carpio, *s. Carpe.*
Karpfenstein, lapillus carpionis, —
Karphologie, *s.* Flockenlesen.
Karpologie, carpologia, Carpologie.
Kaschukügelchen, Catechu-troches, *s. Cachou.*
Käse, cheese, Fromage.
Käseförmig, caseiform, Caséiforme.
Käsemilbe, f., Acarus siro, *s. Acare.*
Käsewasser, n., serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
Käsig, caseous, Caséeux.
Käsige Theile der Milch, — parts of milk, —
Kaskarilla, *s.* Cascarille.
Käsoxyd, caseous oxyde, *s. Caséique.*
Kässäure, caseic acid, *s. Caséate.*
Kässaures Ammonium, caseas ammoniæ, —
Kässaures Salz, caseate, —
Kassave, f., cassava, Cassave.
Kässtoff, caseum, Caséum.
Kastanie, chestnut, Chataigne.
Kastanienbaum, Castanea, Chataignier.
Kastanienbaum, wilder, *s.* Rosskastanie.
Kasuar, Casuarius, *s. Casque.*
Katalepsie, catalepsia, Catalepsie.
Kataleptisch, cataleptic, Cataleptique.
Kataplasme, cataplasma, Cataplasme.
Katarakta, cataract, Cataracte.
Katarrh, catarrh, Catarrhe.
Katarrhalisch, catarrhal, Catarrhal.

Katechubaum, m., A. catechu, *s. Arèque.*
Kathartin, cathartina, Cathartine.
Katheter, catheter, Catheter.
Kätzchen, amentum, Chaton.
Kätzchenähnlich, Kätzentragend, amentaceous, Amentacé.
Kätzcheubaum-Familie, f., Amentaceæ, Amentacées.
Käuen, masticatio, Mastication.
Kaulplatte, tadpole, Tétard.
Kaumittel, masticatoria, *s. Masticatoire.*
Kaumuskel, Masseter, Masséter.
Kaumuskelnerv, m., nervus masseterinus, —
Kaumuskelschlagader, art. masseterina, —
Kauzahn, m., grinding-tooth, *s. Machelier.*
Kaviar, caviar, Caviar.
Kegel, m., cone, *s. Conoïde.*
Kegelauge, conophthalmus, Conophthalme.
Kegelförmig, conoid, Conoïde.
Kehlader, -vene, äussere, — innere, ext. — —, internal jugular vein, *s. Jugulaire.*
Kehlauschnitt, incisura jugularis, —
Kehldeckel, epiglottis, Epiglotte.
Kehldeckelentzündung, epiglottitis, Epiglottite.
Kehldrüsen, pl., jugular glands, *s. Jugulaire.*
Kehle, jugulum, Gorge.
Kehlflosser, Jugulares (Pisces), Jugulaires.
Kehlgrube, fossa jugularis, *s. Jugulaire.*
Kehlkopf, larynx, Larynx.
Kehlkopfarterie, Kehlkopfschlagader, laryngeal artery, *s. Laryngé.*
Kehlkopfbänder, pl., — ligaments, —
Kehlkopfhöhle, f., cavum laryngis, *s. Cave.*
Kehlkopfknorpeln, cartilagines —, *s. Larynx.*
Kehlkopfmuskeln, pl., musculi —, —
Kehlkopfnerven, nervi —, *s. Laryngé.*
Kehlkopfschwindsucht, phthis. laryngea, —
Kehlkopftasche, f., ventriculus laryngis, *s. Ventricule.*
Kehlloch, foramen jugulare, *s. Jugulaire.*
Kehlsucht, quinsy, Esquinancie.
Keichen, anhelatio, Anhélation.
Keichend, anhelosus, Anhéleux.
Keichhusten, pertussis, Coqueluche.
Keil, cuneus, Coin.
Keilbein, os sphenoides, Sphénoïde.
Keilbeine, Keilförmige Beine, ossa cuneiformia, *s. Cunéiforme.*
Keilbeinflügel, *s.* Flügel.
Keilbeingaumenknoten, ganglion sphenopalatinum, *s. Sphéno-Palatin.*
Keilbeingaumenloch, n., foramen —, —
Keilbeingaumennerven, nervi spheno-palatini, —
Keilbeingaumenschlagadern, arteriæ spheno-palatinæ, —
Keilbeinhöhlen, sinus sphenoidales, *s. Sinus.*
Keilbeinhörnchen, Cornets sphénoïdaux.
Keilbeinkieferspalte, fissura spheno-maxillaris, *s. Sphéno-Maxillaire.*
Keilbeinspalte, — sphenoidalis, *s. Sphénoïdal.*
Keilförmig, cuneiform, sphenoid, Cunéiforme, Sphénoïde.
Keilförmige Blätter, cuneiform leaves, —

Keilfortsatz, m., proc. basilaris, *s. Basilaire.*
Keim, germ, Germe.
Keimchen, n., corculum, Corcule.
Keimen, -ung, germinatio, Germination.
Keimfleck, m., macula germinativa, —
Keimgang, funiculus, Funicnle.
Keimgrube, hilum, Hile.
Keimhaut, nucleanium, Hilofère.
Keimling, vegetable embryo, Embryon.
Keimloch, micropyla, Micropyle.
Keimpulverhäufchen, soridium, *s. Conide.*
Keimsack, amnion vegetabile, Amnios.
Keimwürzelchen, radicle, *s. Micropyle.*
Kelch, calyx, Calice.
Kelchblatt, -blätter, pl., sepal, Sépale.
Kelchchen, caliculus, Calicule.
Kelchförmig, caliciformis, Caliciforme.
Kelchlos, acalycinus, Acalycin.
Kelchspelze, gluma, Balle.
Kellerassel, -wurm, A. officin., *s. Armadillo.*
Kellerhals, m., Daphne, Daphne.
Kellerh. gemeiner, D. mezereum, *s. Garou.*
Kellerhalsrinde, f., cortex D. mezerei, —
Kellerhalswurzel, f., radix — —, —
Kellerwürmertinctur, Tinctura Millepedum, *s. Armadillo.*
Kelotom, celotomus, *s. Celotomie.*
Kennzeichen, character, Caractère.
Keratotom, ceratotomus, Cératotome.
Keratotomie, ceratotomia, Cératotomie.
Kerbzahn, crenatura, Crénulure.
Kerbzähnig, crenulatus, Crénulé.
Kerkerfieber, jail-fever, *s. Fièvre.*
Kermes, Kermeswurm, m., C. ilicis, *s. Kermes.*
Kern, kernel, Amande.
Kern, core, *s. Cœur.*
Kernhaut, endopleura, Endoplèvre.
Kernholz, heart of a tree, *s. Cœur.*
Kerze, f., bougie, Bougie.
Kettenwurm, *s.* Bandwurm.
Keulenförmig, claviformis, Claviforme.
Keulenschwamm, m., Clavaria, Clavaire.
Keuschbaum, Vitex, Gatillier.
Kiefer, maxilla, Machoire.
Kiefer, Pinus, Pin.
Kieferarterie, äussere, — innere, art. maxillaris ext., — interna, *s. Maxillaire.*
Kiefergelenk, m., articulatio temporo-maxillaris, *s. Temporo-Maxillaire.*
Kieferknoten, *s.* Unterkieferknoten.
Kieferschlundmuskel, Mylo-Pharyngeus, Mylo-Pharyngien.
Kiefersprossen, f., pl., turiones pini, *s. Pin.*
Kieferzungenbeinmuskel, Mylo-hyoideus, Mylo-Hyoïdien.
Kieferzungenmuskel, Mylo-glossus, Mylo-Glosse.
Kiel, carina, Carène.
Kielförmig, carinatus, Caréné.
Kiemen, branchiæ, Branchies.
Kiemenbögen, branchial arches, *s. Branchial.*
Kiemendeckel, gill-cover, *s. Opercule.*
Kiemenhaut, f., branchial membrane, *s.*
Kiemenöffnung, — orifice, *s. Branchies.*

Kind, child, Enfant.
Kindbettblutfluss, m., lochia, Lochies.
Kindbetterin, puerpera, *s. Puerperal.*
Kindbetterinfieber, n., febris puerperalis, —
Kindbettreinigung, lochia, Lochies.
Kinderdiät, pædotrophia, Pédotrophie.
Kinderhusten, *s.* Keichhusten.
Kinderkrämpfe, pl., convulsions of children, Eclampsie.
Kinderlosigkeit, atechnia, Atechnie.
Kindermesswage, baromacrometrum, Baromacromètre.
Kindheit, childhood, Enfance.
Kindspech, meconium, Méconium.
Kindwasser, liquor amnii, *s. Liqueur.*
Kindzähne, pl., dentes decidui, *s. Décidu.*
Kinn, mentum, Menton.
Kinnarterie, art. mentalis, *s. Mentonnier.*
Kinnbacken, m., *s.* Kinnlade.
Kinnbackendrüsen, maxillary glands, *s. Maxillaire.*
Kinnbackenhöhle, f., — antrum, *s. Antre.*
Kinnbackenkrampf, trismus, *s. Tétanus.*
Kinnflechte, mentagra, Mentagre.
Kinnlade, maxilla, Mâchoire.
Kinnladenhelm, Galète.
Kinnnerv, nervus mentalis, *s. Mentonnier.*
Kinnwinkel, angulus —, *s. Mental.*
Kinnzungenbeinmuskel, Genio-hyoideus, Génio-Hyoïdien.
Kinnzungenmuskel, Genio-glossus, Génio-Glosse.
Kino-Gummi, Kino-Harz, kino, Kino.
Kino-tinktur, Tinctura Kino.
Kiotom, kiotomus, Kiotome.
Kirschbaum, Prunus cerasus, Cerisier.
Kirsche, fructus P. cerasi, Cerise.
Kirschkern, m., nucleus fructûs — —, —
Kirschlorbeer, Prunus lauro-cerasus, Lauro-Cérise.
Kirschlorbeerblätter, folia Lauro-cerasi, —
Kirschlorbeerwasser, Aqua de foliis —, —
Kirschnernaht, glover's suture, *s. Suture.*
Kissampelos, Cissampelos, Cissampelos.
Kitzler, clitoris, Clitoris.
Kitzlernerv, m., nervus clitorideus, —
Kitzlerschlagader, *Kitzlervene*, arteria —, vena clitoridea, —
Klamm, m., spasmus cruris, *s. Spasme.*
Klammer, fulcrum, Crampon.
Klappe, valve, Valve, Valvule.
Klapperrose, Klatschrose, *s.* Feldmohn.
Klapperschlange, Crotalus, Crotale.
Klapperschlangenwurz, Polygala senega, *s. Polygala.*
Klar, clear, Clair.
Klaue, claw, Onglet.
Klauenförmig, unguiformis, Onguiforme.
Kleber, gluten, Gluten.
Klebpflaster, harztiges Bleipflaster, Emplastrum adhæsivum, — resinæ, *s. Adhésif.*
Klebrig, glutinous, Glutineux.
Kleiartig, Kleienartig, furfuraceous, Furfuracé.
Kleie, Kleye, furfur, Son.

Kleienartiger Bodensatz, furfuraceous sediment, *s. Furfuracé.*
Kleiengrind, m., Porrigo furfurans, —
Kleinblättrig, microphyllous, Microphylle.
Kleinblumenblättrig, micropetalous, Micropétale.
Kleine Welt, microcosm, Microcosme.
Kleine Zwiebel, *s.* Knospenzwiebel.
Kleiner Erschlaffer des Paukenfelles, Laxator tympani minor, Acoustico-Malléen.
Kleiner Finger, digitus minimus, *s. Doigt.*
Kleiner Muskel der Ohrleiste, Helicis minor, Concho-Hélicien.
Kleiner Rautenmuskel, Rhomboideus minor, *s. Rhomboïdal.*
Kleiner Rollhügel, tr. minor, *s. Trochanter.*
Kleiner Sumpfhahnenfuss, Kleines Speerkraut, R. flammula, *s. Rénoncule.*
Kleinfrüchtig, microcarpus, Microcarpe.
Klein-Gehirnschlagadern, pl., arteriæ cerebellicæ, *s. Cérébelleux.*
Kleinhirn, n., cerebellum, Cervelet.
Kleinkopfig, capitulatus, Capitulé.
Kleinkopfig, microcephalus, Microcéphale.
Kleinster Gesässmuskel, Gluteus minimus, *s. Fessier.*
Kleinwurzelig, microrrhizus, Microrrhize.
Klettendistel, -kraut, A. lappa, Bardane.
Klettenwurzel, f., radix Arctii lappæ, —
Kletterfuss, m., *-füsse*, pl., pes scansorius, *s.*
Kletternd, climbing, Grimpant.
Klimacterisch, climacteric, Climactérique.
Klimatisch, climatic, Climatérique.
Klimatische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Klingen—*s.* Brausen—der Ohren.
Klinik, medicina clinica, *s. Clinique.*
Klinikum, clinical institution, —
Klinisch, clinical, Clinique.
Klinische Anstalt, clinical institution, —
Klinischer Arzt, — physician, *s. Clinique.*
Klisiometer, clisiometrum, Cliséomètre.
Klitoris, clitoris, Clitoris.
Kloak, cloaca, Cloaque.
Klonisch, clonicus, Clonique.
Klonischer Krampf, spasmus clonicus, —
Klopfen, pulsation, Battement.
Klumpfuss, m., club-foot, Pied-bot.
Klyster, Klystier, enema, Clystère.
Klysterspritze, — -syringe, Entérenchyta.
Knabenkraut, Orchis, Orchis.
Knabenkräuter, Orchideæ, Orchidées.
Knacken, Knarren, crepitatio, Crépitation.
Knallend, fulminans, Fulminant.
Knallgold, fulminating gold, —
Knallpulver, fulminating powder, —
Knallsäure, fulminic acid, —
Knallsaure Salze, fulminates, —
Knallsilber, fulminating silver, —
Knie, knee, Genou.
Kniebeuge, f., ham, Jarret.
Kniebruch, -geschwullst, gonoc., Gonocèle.
Knieförmig, geniculatus, Genouillé.
Kniegelenk, m., knee-joint, *s. Fémoro-tibial.*
Kniegelenkschlagadern, f., pl., arteriæ articulares genu, *s. Genou.*

Kniegicht, gonyagra, Gonagre.
Kniegrube, Kniekehle, *s.* Kniebeuge.
Kniekapsel, f., capsula genu, *s. Capsule.*
Kniekehlenblutader, f., v. poplitea, *s. Poplité.*
Kniekehlendrüsen, f., glandulæ popliteæ, —
Kniekehlenmuskel, Popliteus, —
Kniekehlenschlagader, arteria poplitea, —
Kniescheibe, patella, Rotule.
Kniescheibenband, ligamentum patellæ, —
Kniescheibenverrenkung, f., luxatio —, —
Knieschmerz, gonalgia, Gonalgie.
Knoblauch, Allium sativum, *s. Ail.*
Knoblauchkraut, E. alliaria, *s. Alliaire.*
Knoblauchsyrup, Syrupus Allii, *s. Ail.*
Knöchel, äusserer, malleolus externus, *s.*
Knöchel, innerer, — internus, *s. Malléole.*
Knöchelbein, *s.* Sprungbein.
Knöchelchen, n., ossiculum, Osselet.
Knöchelschlagadern, arteriæ malleolares, *s. Malléolaire.*
Knochen, bone, Os.
Knochenablätterung, *s.* Abblätterung.
Knochenartige oder knorpelartige Verhärtung, osteocele, Ostéocèle.
Knochenauswuchs, exostosis, Exostose.
Knochenband, m., lig. of bone, *s. Ligament.*
Knochenbildung, formation — —, *s. Ostéose.*
Knochenbrand, caries ossium, Nécrose.
Knochenbruch, *s.* Beinbruch.
Knochenentzündung, ostealgitis, ostitis, Ostéalgite, Ostite.
Knochen-, Beinerde, f., earth of bone, *s. Terre.*
Knochenerweichung, *s.* Knochenweichkeit.
Knochenerzeugung, f., osteogenia, Ostéogénie
Knochenfäule, Knochenfrass, *s.* Beinfrass.
Knochenfleischgeschwullst, osteosarcoma, Ostéosarcome.
Knochenfuge, *s.* Knochennath.
Knochengeschwullst, osteoncus, Ostéoncie.
Knochenhaut, *s.* Beinhaut.
Knochenhäutchen, od. Beinhaut, der Hirnschale, pericranium, Péricrane.
Knochenhäuter, Osteodermi, Ostéodermes.
Knochenkern, m., punctum ossificationis, *s. Pointe.*
Knochenknorpel, m., cartilago ossium formativa, *s. Cartilage.*
Knochenkrankheit, dysostosis, Dysostose.
Knochenlehre, osteology, Ostéologie.
Knochenmark, marrow, *s. Médullaire.*
Knochennarbe, Beinnarbe, callus, Cal.
Knochennath, sutura ossium, *s. Suture.*
Knochenphosphor, m., phosphorus of bone, *s. Phosphore.*
Knochenplatte, f., lamina ossis, *s. Lame.*
Knochensäure, *s.* Phosphorsäure.
Knochenschmerz, ostealgia, Ostéalgie.
Knochenspeckgeschwullst, osteosteatoma, Ostéostéatôme.
Knochensplitter, splinter, Esquille.
Knochensubstanz, f., osseous tissue, *s. Tissu.*
Knochensystem, — system, *s. Système.*
Knochenthiere, pl., Osteozoa, Ostéozoaïres.
Knochenverbindung durch Bänder, syndesmosis, Syndesmose.

Knochenverbindung durch Muskeln, syssarcosis, Syssarcose.
Knochenverbindung durch Sehnen, syntenosis, Syntenose.
Knochenverderbniss, osteophthoria, Ostéophthorie.
Knochenversteinerung, fossil bone, Ostéolite.
Knochenweichkeit, mollities ossium, Malacostéose, Ostéomalacie.
Knochenzange, bone-forceps, Ostagre.
Knochenzerbrechlichkeit, fragilitas ossium, Ostéopsathyrose.
Knochenzergliederung, *s.* Osteotomie.
Knochenzermalmung, f., comminutio ossis, *s. Comminution.*
Knöchern, Knochig, osseous, Osseux.
Knollen, tuber, Tubercule.
Knollenkraut, A. glycyphyllus, *s. Astragale.*
Knollenwurz, *s.* Braunwurz, knotige.
Knollfuss, elephantopus, Eléphantope.
Knollig, tuberous, Tubéreux.
Knolliger Hahnenfuss, Ranunculus bulbosus, *s. Rénoncule.*
Knollsucht, *s.* Elephantiasis.
Knopf, Knöpfe, pl., button, Bouton.
Knöpfchen, cephalopodium, Céphalopode.
Knöpfe an den Pflanzen, articuli plantarum, *s. Article.*
Knopfförmig, condyloid, Condyloïde.
Knopffortsatz, m., condyloid process, —
Knopfloch, button-hole, Boutonnière.
Knopfnaht, interrupted suture, *s. Suture.*
Knopkapsel, coccum, Coque.
Knorpel, cartilage, Cartilage.
Knorpel, giesskannenförmiger, *s.* Giessbeckenknorpel.
Knorpelartig, adj., *s.* Knorpelig.
Knorpelartige Körper, cartilaginous bodies, *s. Articulaire.*
Knorpelbeschreibung, description of cartilages, Chondrographie.
Knorpelentzündung, chondritis, Chondrite.
Knorpelfische, Pisces cartilaginosi, *s. Cartilagineux*, et *Osseux.*
Knorpelhaft, f., *s.* Knorpelverbindung.
Knorpelhaut, perichondrium, Périchondre.
Knorpelhautentzündung, perichondritis, Périchondrite.
Knorpelig, cartilaginous, Cartilagineux.
Knorpellehre, chondrologia, Chondrologie.
Knorpelsystem, cartilag. system, *s. Système.*
Knorpelverbindung, Knorpliche Verbindung, synchondrosis, Synchondrose.
Knorpelzerlegung, chondrotomia, Chondrotomie.
Knorpelzungenmuskel, Chondro-glossus, Chondro-Glosse.
Knorrenmuskel, kleiner, Anconeus, Anconé
Knöspchen, gemmula, Gemmule.
Knospe, Knospen, pl., gemma, Bourgeon.
Knospen der Bäume, gemmæ arborum, —
Knospenauge, n., young bud, *s. Œil.*
Knospentragend, gemmiparus, Gemmipare.
Knospentreiben, *s.* Knospern.
Knospenzwiebel, bulbillus, Bulbille.
Knospern, gemmatio, Gemmation.
Knötchen, nodule, Nouette.
Knoten, ganglion, Ganglion.
Knoten, nodus, Noeud.
Knoten an den Gelenken, node in joints, Nodosité.
Knotenförmig, gangliform, Gangliforme.
Knotenförmige Binde, *s.* Sonne.
Knotensucht, f., tuberc. disease, *s. Tubercule.*
Knurren im Leibe, *s.* Leibkollern.
Kochen, Kochung, coctio, Coction.
Kochsalz, m., culinary salt, *s. Chlorure.*
Kochsalzsäure, *s.* Salzsäure.
Kohl, Brassica, Chou.
Kohl, indianischer, A. esculentum, *s. Arum.*
Kohle, pit-coal, Houille.
Kohlenoxydgas, carb. oxide, *s. Carbonique.*
Kohlensäure, carbonic acid, *s. Carbonate.*
Kohlensaure Bittererde oder Talkerde, carbonate of magnesia, —
Kohlensaure Kalkerde, — of lime, —
Kohlensaure Salze, carbonates, *s. Carbonate.*
Kohlensaures, basisches, Ammoniak, subcarbonate of ammonia, —
Kohlensaures, neutrales, Ammoniak, carbonate of ammonia, —
Kohlensaures, basisches, Kali, sub-carbonate of potass, —
Kohlensaur., neutral., —, carbonate — —, —
Kohlensaures, basisches, Natron, sub-carbonate of soda, —
Kohlensaur., neutral., —, carbonate — —, —
Kohlenstoff, carbon, Carbon.
Kohlenstoffmesser, *s.* Anthrakometer.
Kohlenstoffsäure, *s.* Kohlensäure.
Kohlenwasserstoffgas, carburetted hydrogen gas, *s. Carboné.*
Kohlige Säure, carbonous acid, *s. Carboneux.*
Kokkelskorn, *s.* Indianische Kokkelbeere.
Kokosbaum, Kokospalme, *s.* Cocosbaum.
Kolben, spadix, Spadice.
Kolbenmoos, Lycopodium, Lycopode.
Kolchicum, Colchicum, Colchique.
Kolik, colic, Colique.
Kolon, colon, Colon.
Koloquinthe, Cucumis colocynthis, *s. Coloquinte.*
Koloquinthenextract, Ext. colocynthidis, —
Koloquinthengurke, pomum —, —
Koloquinthenkugeln, trochisci colocynthidis, —, *s.*, also, *Alhandal.*
Koloquinthenmark, m., pulpa —, —
Koloquinthenöl, aufgegossenes, oleum infusum colocynthidis, —
Koloquinthentinctur, Tinctura —, —
Kolostrum, colostra, Colostrum.
Kondylöm, condyloma, Condylome.
Kongeraal, m., Conger, Congre.
Königschinarinde, cortex Cinchonæ cordifoliæ, *s. Quinquina.*
Königskrankheit, *s.* Gelbsucht.
Königssalbe, basilicum, Basilicon.
Königswasser, Aqua regia, *s. Hydrochloronitrique.*

Konisch, conoides, Conoïde.
Kopaivabaum, *s.* Copahubaum.
Kopf, Köpfe, pl., head, Tête.
Kopf des Ellenbogenbeins, *s.* Olekranon.
Kopfabscess, cephalopyosis, Céphalopyose.
Kopf-Armarterie, -blutader, arteria —, vena brachio-cephalica, *s. Brachio-Céphalique.*
Kopfarterie, äussere, — gemeinschaftliche, — innere, arteria carotis externa, — — communis, — — interna, *s. Carotide.*
Kopfartig, cephaloides, Céphaloïde.
Kopfauschlag, eruption on head, *s. Achores.*
Kopfbad, capitiluvium, Capituluve.
Kopfbaum, m., Cephalanthus, Céphalanthe.
Kopfbein, os magnum, *s. Carpe.*
Kopfbinde, f., head-bandage, Capistre.
Kopfblutader, v. cephalica, *s. Céphalique.*
Kopfblutgeschwullst der Neugebornen, tumor capitis sanguineus recens-natorum, Céphalamatome.
Kopfbruch, hernia capitis, *s. Hernie.*
Köpfchen, capitulum, Capitule.
Köpfchen, *s.* Kügelchen.
Kopfeiterung, *s.* Kopfabscess.
Kopffieber, n., cerebral fever, *s. Céphalonose.*
Kopfförmig, capitatus, Capité.
Kopfgelenk, m., articulatio occipito-atloidea, *s. Occipito-Atloïdien.*
Kopfgicht, cephalagra, Céphalagre.
Kopfgrind, Tinea, Teigne.
Kopfgr., bösartiger, Tinea maligna, —
Kopfgr., favöser, Tinea favosa, —
Kopfgr., hirseähnliche, Tinea granulata, —
Kopfhaube, f., amnios, Galéa.
Kopfhülle, cucullus, Couvre-Chef.
Kopfkrankheit, cephalonosos, Céphalonose.
Kopflaus, Pediculus capitis, *s. Pou.*
Kopfleiden, cephaloponia, Céphaloponie.
Kopflosigkeit, acephalia, Acéphalie.
Kopfmesser, cephalometer, Céphalomètre.
Kopfmuskeln, pl., musculi capitis, *s. Tête.*
Kopfnicker, Sterno-cleido-mastoideus, Sterno-Cleido-Mastoïdien.
Kopfreinigend, cephalartic, Céphalartique.
Kopfreinigende Mittel, cephalartica, —
Kopfschlagader, art. cephalica, *s. Céphalique.*
Kopfschlagadern, *s.* Karotiden.
Kopfschmerz, cephalalgia, Céphalalgie.
Kopfschmerz, drückender, carebaria, Carébarie.
Kopfschmerz, heftiger, *s.* Kopfgicht.
Kopftragend, *s.* Kopfförmig.
Kopfwassersucht, *s.* Wasserkopf.
Kopfweh, n., cephalæa, Céphalée.
Kopfzerlegung, —otomia, Céphalotomie.
Kopfzieher, m., crotchet ?, Tire-Tête.
Koralle, coral, Corail.
Korallenschwamm, m., Clavaria coralloides, *s. Clavaire.*
Korbmuschel, m., Mactra, Macre.
Koriander, Coriandrum, Coriandre.
Koriandersamen, semina Coriandri, —
Korinthentraubenstock, V. apyrena, *s. Vigne.*
Kork, cork, Liege.
Korkartig, adj., suberous, Subéreux.
Korkbaum, -eiche, Quercus suber, *s. Chêne.*
Korksäure, suberic acid, *s.* Subérate.
Korksaure Salze, suberates, —
Korn, corn or grain, Grain.
Korn, Korn-gewicht, grain-weight, —
Korn, indianischer, Zea mays, *s. Maïs.*
Kornähre, f., spike of cereal plants, Epi.
Körnchen, granulum, Granule.
Körnen, granulatio, Granulation.
Körnerfressend, granivorus, Granivore.
Körnerlack, lacca in granis, *s. Laque.*
Körnerstorax, styrax sicca, *s. Styrax.*
Kornkäfer, C. granaria, *s. Calandre.*
Kornnelke, f., Agrostemma githago, *s. Githage*
Kornrittersporn, Delphinium consolida, *s. Dauphinelle.*
Kornrose, *s.* Feldmohn.
Kornzapfen, m., Secale cornutum, *s. Ergot.*
Körper, body, Corps,
Körper, fibröse, fibrous bodies, —
Körper, holziger, corpus ligneum, —
Körperchen, corpusculum, Corpuscule.
Körperkrieslauf, m., greater—systemic—circulation, *s. Circulation.*
Körperlehre, f., somatologia, Somatologie.
Körperlich, corpuscular, Corpusculaire.
Körperschnitt, somatotomia, Somatotomie.
Korsicanisches Moos, *s.* Wurmmoos.
Kraftlosigkeit, debilitas, Acratie, Débilité.
Kosmetik, ars cosmetica, Cosmétique.
Kosten, degustatio, Dégustation,
Koth, m., stercus, *s. Stercoral.*
Kothabgang, expulsio stercoris, Défécation.
Kothabscess, stercoral abscess, *s. Stercoral.*
Kothausleerend, coprocriticus, Coprocritique.
Xothausleerende Mittel, coprocritica, —
Kothausleerung, coprophoria, Coprophorie.
Kothbrechen, coproemesia, Coproémèse.
Kothfistel, stercoral fistula, *s. Stercoral.*
Kothverhärtung, coprosclerosis, Coprosclérose.
Kourbarillharz, *s.* Animeharz.
Kraft, Kräfte, pl., strength, Dynamie.
Kraft, force, power, Force.
Kraftbrühe, analeptic broth, Consommé.
Kräftig, energetic, Energique.
Kraftlehre, f., *s.* Dynamik.
Kraftmangel, adynamia, Adynamie.
Kraftmesser, dynamometer, Dynamomètre
Krahenaugen, pl., nuces vomicæ, *s. Noix.*
Krahenaugenauszug, geistiger, Extractum alcoholicum nucis vomicæ, —
Krahenaugenextract, Extractum — —, —
Krahenaugentinctur, Tinctura — —, —
Krahenbeere, f., *s.* Apenbeere.
Krahenfuss, *s.* Hahnenfuss.
Kralle, claw, Ongle.
Kramersäure, krameric acid, *s. Kramérate.*
Kramersaure Salze, kramerates, —
Krampf, spasm, Spasme.
Krampfader, *s.* Variköse Blutader.
Krampfaderbruch, m., varicocele, Varicocèle.
Krampfaderknoten, varix, Varice.
Krampfaderschnitt, cirsotomia, Cirsotomie.

Krampfähnlich, Krampfartig, spasmodic, Spasmodique.
Krampfartige Aufrichtung des männlichen Gliedes, priapismus, Priapisme.
Krampffisch, Torpedo, Torpille.
Krampfhaft, Krampfig, *s.* Krampfähnlich.
Krampfhusten, m., tussis conv., *s. Convulsif.*
Krampflehre, f., spasmologia, Spasmologie.
Krampfschlagadergeschwullst, *s.* Variköses Aneurysma.
Krampfstillend, antispasmodic, Antispasmodique.
Kraniologie, craniology, Craniologie.
Kraniologisch, craniological, Craniologique.
Kraniometrie, craniometry, Craniométrie.
Kraniopathie, craniopathy, Craniopathie.
Kranioscop, cranioscopist, Cranioscop.
Kranioscopie, cranioscopy, Cranioscopie.
Krank, diseased, sick, Malade.
Kranke, ægrotus, Malade.
Krankenhaus, hospital, *s. Nosocomial.*
Krankenverpfleger, nosocomus, Nosocome.
Krankenwärter, male attendant on the sick, Infirmier.
Krankenwärterinn, female —, Infirmière.
Krankhaft, Kranklich, morbid, Morbide.
Krankhafte Hautfarbe, dyschrœa, Dyschroïe.
Krankhafte Beschaffenheit, morbid condition, *s. Dyscholie.*
Krankhafte Geilheit, satyriasis, Satyriase.
Krankhafter Schweiss, dishydria, Dyshydrie
Krankheit, disease, Maladie.
Krankheiten des Geschmacks, Dysgeusiæ, Dysgeusies.
Krankheiten des Sehvermögens, Dysopsiæ, Dysopsies.
Krankheitsabnahme, f., decl. morbi, *s. Déclin.*
Krankheitsanlage, diathesis ad morbum, *s. Diathèse.*
Krankheitsentscheidung, cr. morbi, *s. Crise.*
Krankheitserscheinungen, pl., phenomena morbi, *s. Epiphénomène.*
Krankheitslehre, nosology, Nosologie.
Krankheitszeichen Krankheitszufall, symptoma morbi, *s. Symptôme.*
Krankheitszunahme, f., exacerbatio morbi, *s. Exacerbation.*
Krankmachend, morbific, Morbifique.
Kranologie, cranology, Cranologie.
Kranz, crown, Couronne.
Kranzader, -blutader, cor. vein, *s. Coronaire.*
Kranzarterie, -arterien, pl., — artery, —
Kranzband, coronary ligament, —
Kranzbein, *s.* Stirnbein.
Kranzförmig, coronary, Coronaire.
Kranzgeflecht, n., plexus coronarius, —
Kranznaht, coronal suture, *s. Coronal.*
Kranznerv, m., nervus circumflexus brachii, *s. Circonflexe.*
Kranzschlagader, *s.* Kranzarterie.
Krätzbohne, f., faba D. prurientis, *s. Dolic.*
Krätze, psora, scabies, Gale.
Krätzförmig, psoriform, Psoriforme.
Krätzig, psoric, Psorique.

Krätzmilbe, Sarcoptes scabiei, *s. Sarcopte.*
Krätzmittel, pl., antipsorica. *s. Anti-Psorique.*
Kraus, crispatus, Crépu, Crispé.
Krause, crispatio, Crispation.
Krauselförmig, turbinatus, Turbiné.
Kraut, Kräuter, pl., herb, Herbe.
Krautartig, herbaceus, Herbacé.
Kräuterbuch, herbarium, Herbier.
Kräuterfressend, herbivorous, Herbivore.
Kräuterkenner, herbalist, Herboriste.
Kräuterkunde, *s.* Botanik.
Kräutersäfte, m., pl., *s.* Pflanzensäfte.
Kräuter-, *s.* Pflanzenversteinerung.
Kräuterwissenschaft, *s.* Kräuterkunde.
Krebs, cancer, Cancer.
Krebs, Cancer, Crabe.
Krebsartig, cancerous, carcinomatous, Cancéreux, Carcinomateux.
Krebsaugen, oculi cancrorum, *s. Ecrevisse.*
Krebsgeschwür, cancer ou ssore, *s. Cancéreux.*
Krebsscheeren, cancri chelæ, *s. Crabe.*
Krebssteine, lapides cancrorum, *s. Ecrevisse.*
Kreide, creta, Craie.
Kreideluft, f., *s.* Kohlensäure.
Kreidig, cretaceus, Crayeux.
Kreisförmig, circular, Circulaire.
Kreislauf, circulation, Circulation.
Kreisl. des Blutes beim Foetus, fœtal —, —
Kreisschlüsselchen, gyroma, Gyrome.
Kresse, cress, Cresson.
Kresse, indianische, Trapæolum majus, —
Kreuz, cross, Croix.
Kreuz, eisernes, crux ferrea, —
Kreuz eines Pferds, equi tergum, Croupe.
Kreuzband, crucial ligament, *s. Croisé.*
Kreuzband des Fusses, cruciform ligament of the foot, *s. Cruciforme.*
Kreuzbänder des Kniegelenks, crucial ligaments of knee-joint, *s. Croisé.*
Kreuzbeere, bacca R. cathartici, *s. Nerprun.*
Kreuzbeersyrup, m., Syrupus Rhamni, —
Kreuzbein, n., sacrum, Sacré.
Kreuzbeindrüsen, f., pl., sacral glands, —
Kreuzbeinkanal, sacral canal, —
Kreuzbeinlöcher, vorderen — hinteren, foramina sacralia ant., — — posteriora, —
Kreuzblume, Polygala, Polygale.
Kreuzdarmbeinbänder, sacro-iliac ligaments, *s. Sacro-Iliaque.*
Kreuzdarmbeinfuge, — symphysis, —
Kreuzdorn, Rhamnus, Nerprun.
Kreuzdornbeere, *s.* Kreuzbeere.
Kreuzdorn-Familie, Rhamni, Rhamnoïdes.
Kreuzförmig, crucial, Crucial.
Kreuzförmig, cruciform, Cruciforme.
Kreuzförmige Blumenkrone, — corolla, —
Kreuzgeflecht, sacral plexus, *s. Sacré.*
Kreuzknorrenband, n., ligamentum sacro-tuberosum, *s. Sacro-Sciatique.*
Kreuzknoten, m., sacral ganglion, *s. Sacré.*
Kreuzmuskel, Kreuzlendenmuskel, Sacro-lumbalis, Sacro-Lombaire.
Kreuznerven, sacral nerves, *s. Sacré.*
Kreuzschlagadern, — arteries, —
Kreuzschnitt, crucial incision, *s. Crucial.*

Kreuzstachelband, n., ligamentum sacro-spinosum, *s. Sacro-Sciatique.*
Kreuztragend, adj., crucifer, Crucifère.
Kreuztragende Pflanzen, Cruciferæ, Crucifères.
Kreuzung der Sehnerven, decussatio nervorum opticorum, *s. Décussation.*
Kreuzweh, *s.* Lendenweh.
Kriechend, reptile, Reptile.
Kriechende Thiere, *s.* Reptilien.
Kriechendes Thier, a reptile, Reptile.
Kriegesarzneikunde, Chirurgia, vel Medicina, militaris, *s. Chirurgie.*
Krise, crisis, Crise.
Kristall, *s.* Krystall.
Kritisch, critical, Critique.
Kritische Ausleerung, — evacuation, —
Kritische Erscheinungen, — phenomena, —
Kritischer Tag, Kritische Täge, pl., critical day, — days, —
Krokodill, Crocodilus, Crocodile.
Kronartig, coronary, Coronaire.
Krönchen, Blumen-, corollula, Corollule.
Krone, crown, Couronne.
Krone der Zähne, corona dentium, —
Kronenblatt, Kronblatt, petal, Pétale.
Kronenförmig, adj., coronoid, Coronoïde.
Kronenförmiger Fortsatz, — process, —
Kronenfortsatz, same, —
Kronenlos, adj., apetalous, Apétale.
Kronenspelze, glumella, *s. Balle.*
Krönung, crowning, Couronnement.
Kropf, bronchocele, Bronchocèle.
Kropf, ingluvies, Jabot.
Kröpfig, goitrous, Goitreux.
Kröte, Bufo, Crapaud.
Kroton, Croton, Croton.
Krotonin, crotonina, Crotonine.
Krotonöl, Oleum Tiglii, *s. Croton.*
Krotonöltrochisken, trochisci olei Tiglii, —
Krotonsamen, semina Tiglii, —
Krotonsäure, crotonic acid, *s. Crotonate.*
Krotonsaure Salze, crotonates, —
Krumm, bent, curved, Courbé.
Krummbein, crus arcuatum, *s. Arqué.*
Krummdarm, ileum intestinum, Iléon.
Krummes Incisions-Messer, curved scalpel, or bistoury, Ankylotome.
Krümmung, arcuatio, Arcuation.
Krümmung, curvatura, Courbure.
Krümmung der Knochen, — ossium, —
Kruste, crusta, Croute.
Krustenthiere, Crustacea, Crustacées.
Krustig, crustaceus, Crustacé.
Kryptogamie, Cryptogamia, Cryptogamie.
Kryptogamisch, —gamic, Cryptogamique.
Krystall, crystal, Cristal.
Krystallähnlich, crystalloid, Cristalloïde.
Krystallbildung, formation of crystals, *s. Cristallonomie.*
Krystallinisch, crystalline, Cristalline.
Krystallinse, crystalline lens, —
Krystallisirt, adj., crystallized, *s.*
Krystallisirung, crystallisatio, Cristallisation.

Krystallmesskunst, *s.* Krystallometrie.
Krystallographie, crystallography, Cristallographie.
Krystallologie, —logy, Cristallologie.
Krystallometrie, —metry, Cristallométrie.
Krystallonomie, —nomy, Cristallonomie.
Krystallotechnie, —techny, Cristallotechnie.
Krystallotomie, —tomy, Cristallotomie.
Kuchen, cake, Gateau.
Kuchenkraut, A. pulsatilla, *s. Anémone.*
Kuchlein, n., tabella, Tablette.
Kugel, f., globus, Globe.
Kugel, hysterische, globus hystericus, —
Kugelblume, Globularia, Globulaire.
Kügelchen, globulus, Globule.
Kügelchen, trochiscus, Trochisque.
Kugelig, Kugelrund, globular, Globuleux.
Kuh, vacca, *s. Bœuf.*
Kühlend, refrigerant, Refrigérant.
Kühlende Mittel, refrigerantia, —
Kühlung, refrigeratio, Réfrigération.
Kuhmilch, lac vaccinum, *s. Lait.*
Kuhpocke, -pocken, pl., cow-pox, Vaccine.
Kuhpockenauschlag, m., vaccine eruption, —
Kuhpockenfieber, n., vaccine fever, —
Kuhpockenimpfung, *s.* Vaccination.
Kukkuksbein, *s.* Steissbein.
Kukkuksschnabel, cuckoo's-bill, *s. Coccycéphale.*
Kümmel, Carum, Carvi.
Kümmel, römische, *s.* Mutterkümmel.
Kümmelgeist, Spiritus Carui, *s. Carvi.*
Kümmelkäfer, Ptinus, Ptin.
Kümmelöl, Oleum Carui, *s. Carvi.*
Kümmelpflaster, Emplastrum Carui, —
Kümmelwasser, Aqua Carui, —
Künstlich, artificial, Artificiel, Factice.
Künstlicher After, artificial anus, —
Künstlicher Bisam, — musk, *s. Musc.*
Kupfer, copper, Cuivre.
Kupfer im Gesicht, gutta rosea, Couperose.
Kupferammonium, Kupfersalmiak, ammoniuret of copper, *s. Ammoniure.*
Kupferfinne im Gesicht, acne, Acné.
Kupferhaltig, containing copper, *s.*
Kupfericht, coppery, Cuivreux.
Kupferoxyd, ammoniakhaltiges schwefelsaures, *s.* Kupferammonium.
Kupferrauch, copperas, Couperose.
Kupfersauerhonig, Mellitum de Acetate cupri, *s. Oxymel.*
Kupfervitriol, vitriolum cupri, *s. Vitriol.*
Kürbiss, Cucurbita, Courge.
Kürbissartige Pflanzen, Cucurbitaceæ, Cucurbitacées.
Kürbisswurm, m., gourd-worm, Cucurbitain.
Kurkuma, Curcuma, Curcumä.
Kurz, short, Court.
Kurzathmen, brachypnœa, Brachypnée.
Kurzathmig, short-breathed, —
Kurzathmigkeit, *s.* Kurzathmen.
Kurze Gefässe, pl., vasa brevia, *s. Court.*
Kurzer Abzieher des Daumens, Abductor brevis pollicis manûs, *s. Abducteur.*

Kurzer Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor brevis femoris, *s. Adducteur.*
Kurzer Ausstrecker des Daumens, Extensor brevis pollicis manûs, *s. Court.*
Kurzer Ausstrecker der grossen Zehe, Extensor brevis hallucis, —
Kurzer Ausstrecker der Zehen, Extensor brevis digitorum pedis, —
Kurzer Beuger des Daumens, Flexor brevis pollicis manûs, —
Kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers, Flexor brevis minimi digiti manûs, —
Kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis, —
Kurzer Beuger der Zehen, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, —
Kurzer Rückwärtsdreher, Supinator radii brevis, —
Kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, —
Kurzer Wadenbeinmuskel, Peroneus brevis, *s. Péronier.*
Kurzflügelig, brachypterus, Brachyptère.
Kurzsichtiger, *s.* Myops.
Kurzsichtigkeit, myopia, Myopie.
Kutte, cucullus, Capuchon.
Kuttelfisch, Sepia officinalis, *s. Sèche.*
Kyanogen, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
Kyanometer, cyanometer, Cyanométre.
Kyanose, f., *s.* Blausucht.
Kylinderförmig, cylindrical, Cylindroïde.
Kynanthropie, cynanthropia, Cynanthropie
Kystanastrophe, cystanastrophe, Cystanastrophe.
Kystoparalyse, cystoparalysis, *s.*
Kystoplegie, cystoplegia, Cystoplégie.
Kystotõm, cystotomus, Cystotome.
Kystospasmus, *s.* Blasenkrampf.
Kystostenochorie, cystostenochoria, Cystosténochorie.

L.

Labdanharz, ladanum, Ladanum.
Labkraut, Galium, Gaillet.
Labkräuter-Familie, Rubiaceæ, Rubiacées.
Labmagen, abomasum, Caillette.
Laboratorium, laboratory, Laboratoire.
Labyrinth, labyrinth, Labyrinthe.
Lachen, n., laughter, Rire.
Lachen, sardonisches, sardonic grin, —
Lachmuskel, musculus risorius Santorini, *s. Peaucier.*
Lachs, Salmo salar, *s. Saumon.*
Lack, lac, Laque.
Lackschildlaus, Coccus laccæ, —
Lacktinktur, geistige, Tinctura Laccæ alcoholica, —
Lacktinktur, wässerige, — — aquosa, —
Lager, Läger, pl., stratum, strata, Couche.
Lagerfieber, febris castrensis, *s. Fièvre.*
Lähmend, paralytic, Paralytique.
Lähmer, m., Lixus paraplecticus, *s. Paraplégique.*
Lähmung, paralysis, Paralysie.
Laich, Leich, ova vel sperma piscium.
Lakrizensaft, *s.* Süssholzwurzelsaft.
Lambdaförmig, lambdoid, Lambdoïdal.
Lambdaförmige Naht, — suture, —
Lambdakismus, lambdacism, Lambdacisme.
Lambdanaht, *s.* Lambdaförmige Naht.
Lambertsnuss, filbert, *s. Coudrier.*
Lamm, agnus, Agneau.
Lammfleisch, caro agnina, —
Lamprete, P. marinus, *s. Pétromyzon.*
Lándkrankheit, *s.* Epidemie.
Landschildkröte, f., tortoise, Tortue.
Landvögel, pl., land-birds, *s. Oiseau.*
Lang, longus, Long.
Länge, f., longitude, Longitude.
Längenbruch, longit. fracture, *s. Fracture.*
Längenspalte des grossen Gehirns, fissura longitudinalis cerebri, *s. Scissure.*
Langer Abzieher des Daumens, Abductor longus pollicis manûs, *s. Abducteur.*
Langer Anzieher des Schenkels, Adductor longus femoris, *s. Adducteur.*
Langer Ausstrecker, Extensor longus, *s. Extenseur.*
Langer Beuger, Flexor —, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Langer Halsmuskel, Longus colli, *s. Long.*
Langer Pfeffer, Piper longum, *s. Poivre.*
Langer, Längster Rückenmuskel, *s.* Rückgratstrecker.
Langer Zehenbeuger, Flexor longus digitorum pedis, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Langgespitzt, acuminatus, Acuminé.
Langwierig, *s.* Chronisch.
Lanzettblättrig, lancifolius, Lancifolié.
Lanzette, lancet, Lancette.
Lanzettförmig, lanceolatus, Lancéolé.
Lanzettlich, same, —
Läppchen, lobule, Lobule.
Lappen, lobe, Lobe.
Lappen-Amputation, f., flap-amputation, *s. Amputation.*
Lappig, lobatus, Lobé.
Larve, Larven, pl., larva, Larve.
Larvenblume, *s.* Maskenblume.
Larvenblüthler, Personatæ, Personées.
Lasseisen, phlebotomum, Flamme.
Latwerge, electuary, Electuaire.
Lau, Lauwarm, adj., tepid, Tiède.
Lauch, Allium, Ail.
Lauchgeruch, m., alliaceous odour, —
Lauf, tarsus avium, *s. Tarse.*
Laufkäfer, Carabus, Carabe.
Laus, Pediculus, Pou.
Läusekrankheit, Pedicularis, Pédiculaire.
Läusesamen, mexikanischer, sabadilla, Cévadille.
Läusesucht, *s.* Lausekrankheit.
Lauwarmes Bad, tepid bath, *s. Bain.*

Lavendel, Lavandula, Lavande.
Lavendelblumen, flores Lavandulæ, —
Lavandelöl, Oleum Lavandulæ, —
Lavandelspiritus, einfacher, — zusammengesetzter, Sp.—simplex,—compositus,—
Laxirend, laxative, Laxatif.
Laxirmittel, eccoprotica, *s. Eccoprotique.*
Leben, life, Vie.
Lebendig-bären, zootocia, Zootocie.
Lebendiger Kalk, quicklime, *s. Chaux.*
Lebendiggebärend, viviparus, Vivipare.
Lebendiggebärendes Thier, zootocon, *s. Zootocie.*
Lebensbaum, arbor vitæ, *s. Arbre.*
Lebensgeister, m., pl., vital spirits, *s. Vital.*
Lebenskraft, vital power, —
Lebenslehre, biologie, Biologie.
Lebensluft, vital air, *s. Oxygène.*
Lebens-Magnetismus, animal magnetism, Zoomagnetisme.
Lebenswasser, n., aqua vitæ, *s. Eau.*
Lebensweise, mode of life, *s. Diète.*
Leber, liver, Foie.
Leberabscess, hepatapostema, *s. Hépatalgie.*
Leberader, hepatic vein, *s. Hépatique.*
Leberähnlich, liver-like, *s. Hépatisation.*
Leberaloe, Aloe hepatica, *s. Aloès.*
Leberarterie, linke, — rechte, arteria hepatica dextra, — — sinistra, *s. Hépatique.*
Leberbänder, ligam. hepatis, *s. Ligament.*
Leberbeschaaung, inspectio anatomica hepatis, Hépatoscopie.
Leberbeschreibung, descriptio anatomica —, Hépatographie.
Leber-Blasenkanal, hepato-cystic duct, *s. Canal*, et *Hépato-Cystique.*
Leberblume, A. hepatica, *s. Hépatique.*
Leberbruch, hepatocele, Hépatocèle.
Leberdrüsen, f., pl., glandulæ hepaticæ, *s. Hépatique.*
Leberegel, Fasciola hepatica, *s. Fasciole.*
Leberentzündung, hepatitis, Hépatite.
Leberfieber, n., febris hepatica, *s. Fièvre.*
Leberflügel, -lappen, rechter und linker, lobus hepatis dexter et sinister, *s. Lobe.*
Leberfluss, hepatorrhœa, Hépatirrhée.
Lebergallengang, Lebergang, ductus hepaticus, *s. Hépatique.*
Lebergeflecht, n., plexus hepaticus, —
Lebergeschwür, hepatelcosis, Hépatelcose.
Leberklette, A. eupatorium, *s. Aigremoine.*
Leberläppchen, n., lobulus Spigelii, *s. Lobule*
Leberlappen, *s.* Leberflügel.
Lebermittel, remedia hepatica, *s. Hépatique.*
Lebermoose, Hepaticæ, Hépatiques.
Leberpulsader, Leberschlagader, arteria hepatica, *s. Hépatique.*
Leberschmerz, hepatalgia, Hépatalgie.
Leberschwamm, Boletus hepaticus, *s. Bolet.*
Leberschwindsucht, phthisis hepatica, *s. Hépatophraxie.*
Leberspalte, grosse, fissura transversa, vel porta, hepatis, *s. Scissure.*
Lebersteinkrankheit, hepatolithiasis, Hépatolithiase.
Leberverstopfung, hepatemphraxis, Hépatemphraxie.
Leberwurm, *s.* Leberegel.
Leblos, apsychus, *s. Apsychie.*
Lecksaft, linctus, Eclegme, Looch.
Leder, leather, Cuir.
Lederartig, choroid, Choroïde.
Lederhaut, -häutchen, chorion, Chorion.
Lederhaut, endopleura, Endoplèvre.
Leer, jejunus, *s. Jéjunum.*
Leerdarm, jejunum, Jéjunum.
Lefze, labrum, labium, Labre, Lèvre.
Lefzen des Muttermundes, labia orificii uteri, *s. Lèvre.*
Lefzen der weiblichen Schaam, labia pudendi muliebris, —
Leguan, Iguana vulgaris, *s. Iguaniens.*
Lehre, doctrina, Doctrine.
Lehre von den Krankheiten der Thiere, zoonosologia, Zoonosologie.
Lehre von den Krankheits-Zufallen, symptomatology, Symptomatologie.
Lehre von den Steinen, *s.* Lithologie.
Lehrsatz, dogma, Dogme.
Leib, m., Leiber, pl., *s.* Körper.
Leibarzt, *s.* Oberarzt.
Leibesbeschaffenheit, constitution, Constitution.
Leibesfrucht, fœtus, Fœtus.
Leibesstellung, situs corporis, Attitude.
Leibknollern, borborygmi, Borborygmes.
Leiblaus, Pediculus corporis, *s. Pou.*
Leichenartig, cadaverous, Cadavéreux.
Leichenöffnung, sectio cadaveris, *s. Cadavérique.*
Leichenschau, *s.* Nekroscopie.
Leichenuntersuchung, same, —
Leichnam, cadaver, Cadavre.
Leichter Schauer, slight shivering, Frissonnement.
Leiden, weisses, leucopathia, Leucopathie.
Leidenschaft, emotion, *s. Affection.*
Leim, glue, Colle.
Leimend, agglutinative, Agglutinatif.
Leimmittel, agglutinantia, —
Lein, Linum usitatissimum, *s. Lin.*
Leinmehl, farina seminis Lini, —
Leinöl, oleum seminis —, —
Leinsamen, semen —, semina —, —
Leinwande, gezupfte, scraped lint, Charpie.
Leiste, helix, Hélix.
Leiste, innere zweispaltige, *s.* Anthelix.
Leisten, inguen, Aine, *s.*, also, *Inguinal.*
Leistenabscess, m., inguinal abscess, —
Leistenband, äusseres, *s.* Poupart'sches.
Leistenband, inneres, ligamentum inguinale internum, *s. Inguinal.*
Leistenbeule, bubo, Bubon.
Leistenbruch, bubonocele, Bubonocèle.
Leistenbrüste, f., pl., mammæ inguinales, *s. Inguinal.*
Leistendrüsen, inguinal glands, —
Leistengegend, f., inguinal region, —
Leistengrube, f., inguinal fossa, —
Leistenkanal, m., inguinal canal, —

Leistenring, hinterer, — innerer, posterior —, internal abdominal ring, *s. Anneau.*
Leistenring, vorderer, —äusserer, anterior —, external abdominal ring, —
Leistenschmerz, bubonalgia, Bubonalgie.
Leiter, scala, Echelle.
Lenden, loins, Lombes.
Lendenabscess, lumbar abscess, *s.*
Lendenarterien, — arteries, *s. Lombaire.*
Lendenbruch, m., — hernia, Laparocèle.
Lendendrüsen, pl., — glands, *s. Lombaire.*
Lendengeflecht, n., lumbar plexus, —
Lendengegend, lumbar region, —
Lendenknoten, m., lumbar ganglion, —
Lendenkreuzgeflecht, n., lumbo-sacral ganglion, *s. Lombo-Sacral.*
Lendenmuskel, grosser, Psoas magnus, *s. Lombaire.*
Lendenmuskel, kleiner, Psoas parvus, —
Lendenmuskel, viereckiger, Quadratus lumborum, —
Lendenmuskelentzündung, f., inflammation of Psoas muscle, Psoite ?
Lendennerven, lumbar nerves, *s. Lombaire.*
Lendenschlagadern, *s.* Lendenarterien.
Lendenweh, lumbago, Lumbago.
Lendenwirbel, lumbar vertebræ, *s. Lombaire*
Lerche, Alauda, Alouette.
Lerchenbaum, Larix, Mélèze.
Lerchenschwamm, Boletus laricis, *s. Agaric.*
Leuchtend, luminous, Lumineux.
Leuchtkäfer, m., Lampyris, *s.* Noctiluque.
Leucin, Leucine, leucina, Leucine.
Leuköm, leucoma, Leucome.
Leukophlegmatic, leucophlegmasia, Leucophlegmatie.
Leukophlegmatisch, leucophlegmaticus, Leucophlégmatique.
Lexikograph, lexicographus, Lexicographe
Lexikon, lexicon, —
Leyer, Leier, f., lyra, Lyre.
Licht, light, Lumière.
Lichtscheu, photophobia, Photophobie.
Liebesapfel, S. lycopersicum, *s. Morelle.*
Liebesbecker, -trank, philtrum, Philtre.
Liebesfieber, n., febris erotica, *s. Erotique.*
Liebesgenuss, aphrodisiasmus, Aphrodisiasme.
Liebeswahnsinn, erotomanie, Erotomanie.
Liebeswuth, same, —
Lienterie, lienteria, Lienterie.
Ligatur, f., ligatura, Ligature.
Lilie, Lilium, Lis.
Lilie, weisse, Lilium album, —
Lilien, pl., Liliaceæ, Liliacées.
Lilienförmig, liliaceus, Liliacé.
Lilienöl, oleum Lilii infusum, *s. Lis.*
Limonade, lemonade, Limonade.
Limone, Limonie, lemon, Limon.
Limonienbaum, Citrus limonium, —
Linde, Lindenbaum, Tilia, Tilleul.
Linde, europäische, T. europœa, —
Lindenblüthen, f., pl., flores Tiliæ, —
Lindernde, Mittel, *s.* Palliative.
Linderung, f., palliation, Palliation.

Linie, Linien, pl., line, Ligne.
Linie, rauhe, linea aspera femoris, —
Linie, ungenannte, linea innominata, —
Linie, weisse, linea alba abdominis, —
Linienförmig, Linealisch, linear, Linéaire.
Linke Schlüsselbeinschlagader, f., arteria subclavia sinistra, *s. Sous-Clavier.*
Linker Herzkammer, ventriculus cordis sinister, *s. Ventricle.*
Linker—*s.* Oberer—Magenmund.
Linse, lentil, Lentille.
Linsendrüsen, pl., lent. glands, *s. Lenticulaire.*
Linsenförmig, lenticular, Lenticulaire.
Linsenförmige Wärzchen, — papillæ, —
Linsenglas, lens, Lentille.
Linsenkapsel, capsula lentis, *s. Capsule.*
Linsenkern, nucleus capsulæ —, *s. Noyau.*
Linsenknöchelchen, n., os lenticulare, vel orbiculare, *s. Lenticulare.*
Linsenstaar, *s.* Grauer Staar.
Lippe, Lippen, pl., lip, Lèvre.
Lippen—*s.* Lefzen—d. weiblichen Schaam.
Lippenabscess, m., labial abscess, *s. Labial.*
Lippenbändchen, n., frenulum labiorum, —
Lippenbildung, künstliche, formation of artificial lips, Cheiloplastique.
Lippenblüthler, pl., Labiatæ, Labiées.
Lippenblutung, labial hæmorrhage, Chéilorrhagie.
Lippenbuchstaben, — consonants, *s. Labial.*
Lippendrüsen, labial glands, —
Lippenentzündung, cheilitis, Chéilite.
Lippenfühlspitzen, labial palpi, *s. Labial.*
Lippengeschwullst, ödematose, cheilophyma, Chéilophyme.
Lippengeschw., harte, cheiloncus, Chéilon.
Lippenkrebs, cheilocarcinoma, Chéilocarcinôme.
Lippenpomade, f., lip-salve, *s. Pommade.*
Lippenschlagader, arteria labialis, *s. Labial.*
Lippenschmerz, cheilalgia, Chéilalgie.
Lippig, labiate, Labié.
Liquidambar, *s.* Flüssiger Storax.
Liquor, liquor, Liqueur.
Lispeln, lisping, Blésité.
Lithologie, lithologia, Lithologie.
Lithotom, lithotomus, Lithotome.
Lobelie, Lobelia, Lobélie.
Lobelie, heilsame, Lobelia syphilitica, —
Lobelienwurzel, f., radix Lobeliæ, —
Loch, Löcher, pl., orifice, hole, Orifice.
Loch, eirundes, *s.* Botallisches Loch.
Loch—*s.* Fenster—eirundes, — rundes.
Lochienfluss, *s.* Kindbettreinigung.
Löffelförmig, adj., spoon-shaped, Cochléariforme.
Löffelkraut, Cochlearia, Cranson.
Löffelkraut, gemeines, C. officinalis, —
Löffelkrautconserve, Cons. Cochleariæ, —
Löffelkrautextract, Extractum —, —
Löffelkrautgeist, Spiritus —, —
Löffelkrautöl, Oleum —, —
Löffelkrautwasser, Aqua —, —
Löffelkresse, *s.* Löffelkraut.
Löffelreiher, Platalea, Spatule.

Loheiche, Quercus robur, *s. Chêne.*
Lolch, Lolium, Ivraie.
Lorbeer, Lorbeerbaum, Laurus, Laurier.
Lorbeerbeeren, baccæ Lauri, —
Lorbeerblätter, folia Lauri, —
Lorbeerkirsche, *s.* Kirschlorbeere.
Lorbeeröl, Oleum Lauri, *s. Laurier.*
Lösbar, Löslich, soluble, Soluble.
Lösbarkeit, solubility, Solubilité.
Löser, m., *s.* Blättermagen.
Löslichkeit, *s.* Lösbarkeit.
Lösung, solution, Solution.
Löwenzahn, Leontodon, Pissen-lit.
Löwenzahnextract, Extractum Taraxaci—
Löwenzahnsaft, ausgepresster, Succus expressus, —
Lücke, lacuna, Diastème, Lacune.
Luft, air, Air.
Luft, atmosphärische, atmospheric —, —
Luftartig, aeriform, Aériforme.
Luftbad, n., air-bath, *s. Bain.*
Luftbauch, physocœlia, Physocélie.
Luftbeschreibung, aerography, Aérographie.
Luftbläschen, n., air-vesicle, *s. Vésicule.*
Luftblase, f., air-bladder, —
Luftbrust, pneu.-thorax, Pneumo-Thorax.
Lüftchen, Lufthauch, aura, Aura.
Luftdicktigkeitsmesser, *s.* Luftmesser.
Lufterscheinung, meteor, Météore.
Lufterscheinungslehre, *s.* Meteorologie.
Luftführend, aeriferous, Aérifère.
Luftgefässe, air-vessels, *s. Trachée.*
Luftgeschwulst, *s.* Windgeschwullst.
Luftig, aerial, Aérien.
Luftkraftlehre, *s.* Aerodynamik.
Luftleer, adj., deprived of air, *s.*
Luftleere Magnesia, calcined magnesia, *s. Magnésie.*
Luftleerer Kalk, burnt lime, *s. Chaux.*
Luftlehre, aerology, Aérologie.
Luftloch, Luftlöcher, pl., stigma, Stigmate.
Luftmesser, aerometer, Aéromètre.
Luftmesskunst, aerometry, Aérométrie.
Luftröhre, trachea, Trachée-Artère.
Luftröhren, tracheæ, *s. Trachée.*
Luftröhrenäste, *s.* Bronchien.
Luftröhrenblutadern, venæ bronchiales, *s. Bronchial.*
Luftröhrenblutfluss, tracheorrhagia, Trachéorrhagie.
Luftröhrenbruch, bronchial or tracheal rupture, Bronchocèle.
Luftröhrendeckel, *s.* Kehldeckel.
Luftröhrendrüsen, *s.* Bronchialdrüsen.
Luftröhrenentzündung, tracheitis, Trachéite.
Luftröhrenkopf, larynx, Larynx.
Luftröhrenkopfentzündung, laryngitis, Laryngite.
Luftröhrennerven, m., pl., bronchial nerves, *s. Bronchial.*
Luftröhrenschlagadern, bronch. arteries,—
Luftröhrenschnitt, bronchotomy, tracheotomy, Bronchotomie, Trachéotomie.
Luftröhrenschwindsucht, phthisis bronchialis et trachealis, *s. Bronchial*, et *Trachéal.*
Luftröhrenspalte, rima glottidis, *s. Glotte.*
Luftsäure, *s.* Kohlensäure.
Luftsaure—*s.* Kohlensaure—Salze.
Luftscheu, *s.* Aerophobie.
Luftstein, *s.* Aerolith.
Luftwarze, f., Luftwarzen, pl., *s.* Luftloch.
Luftwege, m., pl., air-passages, *s. Voie.*
Luftzelle, f., *-zellen*, pl., air-cell, *s. Cellule.*
Lunge, lung, Poumon.
Lungen, lungs, Poumons.
Lungenabscess, vomica, Vomique.
Lungenadern, -blutadern, *s.* Lungenvenen.
Lungenarterie, *s.* Lungenschlagader.
Lungenbeschreibung, f., pneumographia, Pneumographie.
Lungenbläschen, n., pulmonary vesicle, *s. Vésicle.*
Lungenblutfluss, pneumorrhagia, Pneumorrhagie.
Lungenbruch, pneumocele, Pneumocèle.
Lungenentzündung, —nia, Pneumonie.
Lungenentzündung, ächte, — vera, pneumonitis, Pneumonite, *s.*, also, Falsche.
Lungengefässe, n., pl., pulmonary vessels, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Lungengeflecht, pulmonary plexus, —
Lungengeschwür, n., *s.* Lungenabscess.
Lungenhaut, pulmonary pleura, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Lungenherz, pulmonary heart, —
Lungenherzkammer, pulmonary ventricle, *s. Ventricule.*
Lungenkraut, Pulmonaria, Pulmonaire.
Lungenkraut, officinelles, P. officinalis, —
Lungenkreislauf, m., lesser or pulmonary circulation, *s. Circulation.*
Lungenläppchen, n., lobule of lung, *s. Lobule.*
Lungenlappen, m., lobe of —, *s. Lobe.*
Lungenlehre, f., pneumology, Pneumologie.
Lungenmagennerv, pneumogastric nerve, *s. Pneumo-Gastrique.*
Lungenmarkschwamm, m., fungus medullaris pulmonum, *s. Encéphaloïdes.*
Lungenmittel, pulmonary remedies, *s. Pneumonique.*
Lungennerven, — veins, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Lungenprobe, docimasia pulmonum, *s. Docimasie.*
Lungenpulsader, Lungenschlagader, pulmonary artery, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Lungenschlagfluss, — apoplexy, —
Lungenschmerz, pneumonalgia, Pneumonalgie.
Lungenschnitt, —tomia, Pneumotomie.
Lungenschwindsucht, pulmonary phthisis, Pneumophthoé.
Lungenspeckgeschwulst, f., steatoma pulmonum, *s. Stéatôme.*
Lungenstein, m., pulmonary concretion, *s.*
Lungensteinbildung, formation of — —, Pneumolithiase.
Lungensucht, *s.* Lungenschwindsucht.
Lungensüchtig, pulmonic, Pulmonique.

Lungentuberkel, pulmonary tubercle, *s. Tubercule.*
Lungenvenen, pl., — veins, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Lungenvenensack, sinus venarum pulmonalium, *s. Sinus.*
Lungenverhartung, f., induration of lung, *s.*
Lungenverhartung, scirrhöse, pneumo-scirrhus, *s. Pneumorrhagie.*
Lungenverstopfung, pneumonemphraxis, Pneumemphraxie.
Lungenwassersucht, hydropneumonia, Hydropneumonie.
Lungenwurzel, f., root of lung, *s. Racine.*
Lungenzelle, f., *Lungenzellen*, pl., pulmonary cell, *s. Cellule.*
Lungenzellgewebe, f., cellular structure of lung, *s. Cellulaire.*
Lupin, Lupinus, Lupin.
Lustseuch, syphilis, Syphilis.
Lustseuchenwuth, —mania, Syphilomanie.
Lutum, lutum, Lute.
Luxiren, exarthrema, Exarthrème.

Lymphabscess, lymphatic abscess, *s. Abcès.*
Lymphähnlicher Durchfall, lymphatic diarrhœa, Lymphochézie.
Lymphatisch, lymphatic, Lymphatique.
Lymphatische Gefässe, — vessels, —
Lymphdrüsen, f., pl., — glands, —
Lymphe, lymph, Lymphe.
Lymphgefässbeschreibung, f., angeiohydrographia, Angéiohydrographie.
Lymphgefässe, *s.* Lymphatische Gefässe.
Lymphgefässerweiterung, lympheurysma, Lympheurysme.
Lymphgefässfieber, n., lymphatic fever, *s. Lymphangéite.*
Lymphgefässlehre, f., angeiohydrologia, Angéiohydrologie.
Lymphgefässsystem, n., lymphatic system, *s. Lymphatique.*
Lymphgefässzergliederung, f., angeiohydrotomia, Angéiohydrotomie.
Lymphknoten, m., lymphatic ganglion, *s. Lymphatique.*

M.

Magen, stomach, Estomac.
Magenabscess, m., gastric abscess, *s. Abcès.*
Magenadern, Magenblutadern, gastric veins, *s. Gastrique.*
Magenarterien, gastric arteries, —
Magenarzneien, *s.* Magenmittel.
Magenblutung, gastrorrhagia, Gastrorrhagie.
Magenbrei, *s.* Speisebrei.
Magenbrennen, *s.* Sodbrennen.
Magenbruch, gastrocele, Gastrocèle.
Magenbürste, stomach-brush, *s. Excussion.*
Magendrücken, n., —-oppression, *s. Gastrique.*
Magendrüse, grosse, pancreas, Pancréas.
Magendurchlöcherung, f., perforation of the stomach, Gastrobrose.
Magenentzündung, gastritis, Gastrite.
Magenfieber, n., gastric fever, *s. Gastrique.*
Magengefässe, gastric vessels, —
Magengeflechte, n., pl., plexus gastrici, —
Magengrimmdarmnetz, gastro-colic omentum, *s. Gastro-Colique.*
Magenhaut, f., *Magenhäute*, pl., gastric membranes, *s. Gastrique.*
Mageninfarct, gastric obstruction, *s.* Gasterangiémphraxie.
Magenkrampf, m., — spasm, *s. Gastrique.*
Magenkrankheit, — disease, Gastropathie.
Magenkrankheiten, pl., Gastroses, *s. Gastrose.*
Magenkranzarterie, rechte untere, art. cor. ventriculi dextra inferior, *s. Coronaire.*
Magenkranzgeflecht, n., plexus coronarius ventriculi, *s. Gastrique.*
Magenkranzschlagader, arteria coronaria ventriculi, *s. Coronaire.*
Magenkrebs, m., cancer —, *s. Carcinôme.*
Magenlebernetz, omentum gastro-hepaticum, *s. Gastro-Hépatique.*

Magenleberschlagader, arteria gastro-hepatica, *s. Gastro-Hépatique.*
Magenleiden, *s.* Magenkrankheit.
Magenmittel, stomachics, *s. Stomacal.*
Magenmund, oberer, superior—cardiac—orifice of stomach, Cardia.
Magenmund, unterer, inferior— —, Pylore.
Magennetzdrüsen, f., pl., gastro-epiploic glands, *s. Gastro-Epiploïque.*
Magennetznerven, m., pl., — nerves, —
Magennetzschlagader, linke, — rechte, left— —, right gastro-epiploic artery, —
Magennetzvenen, f., pl., — veins, —
Magenpflaster, n., stomach-plaster, *s. Gastrique.*
Magenruhr, *s.* Lienterie.
Magensaft, succus gastricus, *s. Gastrique.*
Magenschlagader, arteria gastrica, —
Magenschleimhaut, f., mucous membrane of stomach, *s. Muqueux.*
Magenschmerz, gastric —, stomach-pain, Gastéralgie, Stomacalgie.
Magenschwindsucht, — phthisis, *s. Phthisie.*
Magenspritze, f., stomach-syringe.
Magenstein, m., — concretion, Gastrolite ?
Magenzipfel, reticulum, Bonnet.
Magenzwölffingerdarmentzündung, f., gastroduodenitis, Gastro-Duodénite.
Magenzwölffingerdarmschlagader, gastroduodenal artery, *s. Gastro-Duodénal.*
Magnesia, magnesia, Magnésie.
Magnesiakügelchen, Tabellæ de Magnesiâ, —
Magnesium, magnesium, Magnésium.
Magnesiumoxyd, oxyde of magnesium, *s. Magnésie.*
Magnesium-, Magniumoxyd, schwefelsaures, sulphate of magnesia, —

Magnet, Magneten, pl., magnet, *s.*
Magnetisch, magnetic, Magnétique.
Magnetismus, magnetism, Magnétisme.
Magnetnadel, magnetic needle, *s. Aiguille.*
Magnetometer, —ometer, Magnétomètre.
Magnolie, f., Magnolia, Magnolie.
Mahlercolik, *s.* Bleicolik.
Mahlergold, aurum mosaicum, *s. Or.*
Mähne, mane, Crinière.
Mahoganibaum, Swietenia, Mahogan.
Maiblume, Convallaria, Muguet.
Maiblume, gemeine, C, maialis, —
Maiblumenessig, Acetum Convallariæ, —
Mais, Mays, Zea, Maïs.
Maiwurmkäfer, Meloe, Méloe.
Majoran, Origanum, Origan.
Makrobiotik, macrobiotics, Macrobiotique.
Malpigisches Netz, corpus mucosum vel reticulare, *s. Corps.*
Malz, malt, Drèche.
Malztrank, malt-liquor, —
Mandel, amygdala, Amande.
Mandel des kleinen Gehirns, tonsilla cerebelli, *s. Cervelet*, et *Noyau.*
Mandel im Halse, *s.* Halsmandel.
Mandelartig, amygdaline, Amygdalin.
Mandelbaum, Amydalus, Amandier.
Mandelbräune, angina tonsillaris, *s.*
Mandelentzündung, antiaditis, Antiadite.
Mandelgeschwullst, —oncus, Antiadonce.
Mandelmilch, lac amygdalæ, *s. Emulsion.*
Mandelöl, oleum —, *s. Amygdalin.*
Mandelseife, pasta, vel sapo —, —
Mandelsyrup, m., Syrupus —, —
Mandragora, A. mandragora, Mandragore.
Mangan, Manganes, *s.* Braunstein.
Manganoxyd, *s.* Braunsteinoxyd.
Mangold, Beta, Bette.
Mangoldkraut, B. vulgaris, —
Manie, mania, Manie.
Manihot, Manioc, J. manihot, Manioc.
Manna, manna, Manne.
Manna, gereinigte, — depurata, —
Manna in Körnern, — in lacrymis, —
Manna in Röhren, — canellata, —
Mannaäsche, f., F. ornus, et rotundifolia, —
Mannastoff, -zucker, mannita, Mannite.
Mannbares Alter, *s.*
Mannbarkheit, puberty, Puberté.
Mannerscheu, androphobia, Androphobie.
Mannigfalt, n., manyplies, Omasum.
Männlich, adj., male, Male,
Männliche Blüthe, flos masculus, —
Männliche Geschlechtsorgane, organa sexûs masculi, —
Männliche Hoden, pl., testes masculi, —
Männliches Farrnkraut, Aspidium—Polypodium—filix mas, *s. Fougère.*
Männliches Geschlecht, male sex, *s. Male.*
Männliches Glied, membrum virile, Verge.
Männliches Unvermögen, anandria, Anandrie.
Mannlos, adj., anandrus, Anandre.
Mannlose Pflanzen, pl., plantæ anandræ, —
Mannlosigkeit, f., anandria, Anandrie.
Mannstreu, Eryngium, Panicaut.
Mannstreu, stinkende, E. fœtidum, —
Manntollheit, andromania, Andromanie.
Mannweib, *s.* Hermaphrodit.
Mannweiblich, androgynus, Androgyne.
Mantel, mantle, Manteau.
Marasmus, marasmus, Marasme.
Margarinfett, margarina, Margarine.
Margarinsäure, margaric acid, *s. Margarate.*
Margarinsaure Salze, margarates, —
Marienkäfer, —kuh, Coccinella, Coccinelle.
Mark, medulla, Moelle, Médulle.
Mark im Hirne, — cerebri, *s. Médullaire.*
Mark der Hirnschale, diploe, *s. Moelle.*
Markasit, *s.* Bismuth.
Markentzündung, myelitis, Myélite.
Markgefässe, pl., medullary vessels, *s. Médullaire.*
Markhaut—*s.* Netzhaut—im Auge.
Markig, medullary, Médullaire.
Markknopf, *s.* Markzwiebel.
Markknopfschenkel, m., pl., crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam, *s. Pédoncule.*
Markkügelchen, *s.* Warzenförmige Körper.
Marksaft, succus medullaris, *s. Médullaire.*
Markschwamm, m., fungus medullaris, —
Marksegel, hinteres, velum medullare posterius, *s. Voile.*
Marksegel, vorderes, — — anterius, —
Marksubstanz, f., substantia medullaris, *s. Médullaire.*
Markzapfen, m., conus medullaris, —
Markzwiebel, bulbus rhachidicus, *s. Moelle.*
Marmor, marble, Marbre.
Marmortisch, marble-slab, —
Marschfieber, n., marsh-fever, *s. Marais.*
Märzviole, V. odorata, *s. Violette.*
Maschine, machine, Machine.
Masern, Rubeola, Rougéole.
Masernkrankheit, f., same, —
Maske, mask, Masque.
Maskenblume, personate corolla, *s. Personé.*
Mastdarm, rectum, Rectum.
Mastdarmblutadern, f., pl., hæmorrhoidal veins, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Mastdarmblutgefässe, — vessels, —
Mastdarmbruch, m., hernia recti, Archocèle.
Mastdarmentzündung, rectitis, Rectite.
Mastdarmfistel, fistula ani, Archosyrinx.
Mastdarmgeflecht, n., hæmorrhoidal plexus, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Mastdarmgekröse, —rectum, Mésorectum.
Mastdarmheber, *s.* Afterheber.
Mastdarmnerven, m., pl., nervi hæmorrhoidales, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Mastdarmöffnung, f., *s.* After.
Mastdarmschlagadern, hæmorrhoidal arteries, *s. Hémorrhoïdal.*
Mastdarmverengerung, st. ani, *s. Stricture.*
Mastdarmvorfall, prolapsus—, Archoptose.
Mastix, mastix, Mastic.
Mastixbaum, *s.* Mastixpistachie.
Mastixgeist, einfacher, — zusammengesetzter, Spiritus Mastiches simplex, — — compositus, *s. Mastic.*

Mastixpistachie, P. lentiscus, *s. Pistache.*
Mastwurm, m., *s.* Afterwurm.
Matt, dull, Mat.
Mattigkeit, weariness, Abattement.
Maulbeerbaum, Morus, Murier.
Maulbeere, fructus Mori, Mure.
Maulbeerförmig, moriform, Moriforme.
Maulbeergewächs, n., tumor moriformis,—
Maulbeerholzsäure, moric acid, *s. Morate.*
Maulbeerraupe, f., *Maulbeerspinner*, m., caterpillar of Bombyx mori, *s. Murier.*
Maulesel, mule, Mulet.
Maulwurf, Talpa, Taupe.
Maulwurfgeschwullst, talpa, —
Maus, Mus, Souris.
Mausdorn, Ruscus, Fragon.
Mausdorn, stachliger, R. aculeatus, —
Mäuseschwänzenartig, myurus, Myure.
Maxillarfühlspitzen, maxillary palpi, *s. Maxillaire.*
Maxillarknochen, maxillary bones, —
Mechoacanne, C. mechoacanna, Méchoacan.
Meckelscher-, *s.* Keilbeingaumen—knoten.
Meckernde Stimme, ægophonia, Egophonie.
Medianadern, median veins, *s. Médian.*
Medianlinie, median line, *s. Ligne.*
Medicinish, medical, Médical.
Medicinisch, medicinal, Médicinal.
Medicinischer Bissen, bolus, Bol.
Medinawurm, F. medinensis, *s. Filaire.*
Medium, medium, Milieu.
Medullarcarcinom, n., medullary carcinoma, *s. Médullaire.*
Medullarschwamm, *s.* Markschwamm.
Meduse, Medusen, pl., Medusa, Méduse.
Meer, sea, Mer.
Meeraal, Conger, Congre.
Meeradler, Raia aquila, *s. Aigle.*
Meeranemone, Actinia, Actinie.
Meereichel, m., Balanus, Balane.
Meerfenchel, Crithmum, Bacile.
Meergras, Alga, Algue.
Meergrün, glaucus, Glauque.
Meerigel, m., Echinus, Oursin.
Meerigel, gemeine, — essbare, Echinus vulgaris, — esculentus, —
Meerkrebs, Astacus marinus, Homard.
Meerrettig, C. armoracia, *s. Cranson.*
Meersalz, *s.* Gemeines Salz.
Meersalzsäure, *s.* Salzsäure.
Meerschildkröte, Chelonia, Chélonée.
Meerschildkröte, grüne, C. midas, —
Meerschwamm, m., spongia marina, *s. Eponge.*
Meerschwammkohle, f., spongia usta, —
Meerwinde, f., C. soldanella, *s. Liséron.*
Meerzahn, m., *s.* Dentalie.
Meerzunge, Solea vulgaris, *s. Pleuronecte.*
Meerzwiebel, Scilla maritima, *s. Scille.*
Meerzwiebelessig, Acetum Scillæ, —
Meerzwiebelextract, Extractum —, —
Meerzwiebelpulver, zusammengesetztes, Pulvis Scillæ compositus, —
Meerzwiebelsalbe, Unguentum Scillæ, —
Meerzwiebelsauerhonig, Oxymel —, —
Meerzwiebelstoff, scillitina, Scillitine.
Meerzwiebeltinctur, Tinct. Scillæ, *s. Scille.*
Meerzwiebelwein, Vinum Scillæ, —
Meerzwiebelwurzel, radix Scillæ, —
Megerkraut, Asperula, Aspérule.
Mehl, farina, Farine.
Mehlblume, Primula farinosa, *s. Farineux.*
Mehlfleck, m., *s.* Aussatz, weisse.
Mehlflügelicht, adj., lepidopterous, Lepidoptère.
Mehlflügelichte Insekten, Lepidoptera, —
Mehlhund, aphtha, Aphthe.
Mehlig, farinosus, Farineux.
Mehlwurzel, f., *s.* Manihot.
Meibomische Talgdrüsen, glandulæ ciliares, *s. Ciliaire.*
Meisel, Messel, turunda, Tente.
Meissel, scalprum, Ciseau.
Meisterwurz, Imperatoria, Impératoire.
Mekonsäure, meconic acid, *s. Méconate.*
Mekonsaure Salze, meconates, —
Melancholie, melancholia, Mélancholie.
Melancholisch, —cholic, Mélancholique.
Melancholisches Temperament, melancholic temperament, —
Melanose, melanosis, Mélanose.
Melisse, Melissa, Mélisse.
Melone, Cucumis melo, *s. Concombre.*
Melone, melon, Melon.
Melonendistel, m., Cactus, Cactier.
Melonenkürbiss, m., C. melopepo, *s. Courge.*
Membrane, membrana, Membrane.
Menispermsäure, menispermic acid, *s. Ménispermate.*
Menispermsaure Salze, menispermates, —
Mensch, Man, Homme.
Menschenblattern, *s.* Menschenpocke.
Menschenfressend, andro—, anthropophagous, Androphage, Anthropophage.
Menschenfresser, cannibal, man-eater, —
Menschenfresserie, *s.* Anthropophagie.
Menschengestaltungslehre, f., anthropomorphologia, Anthropomorphologie.
Menschenhass, misanthropy, Misanthropie.
Menschenheilkunde, f., *s.* Anthroponosologie.
Menschenpocke, variola, Variole.
Menschenscheu, *s.* Mannerscheu.
Menschenzergliederer, *s.* Anthropotom.
Menschenzergliederung, *s.* Anthropotomie.
Menschenzergliederungskunde, art of dissecting the human body, *s. Anthropotomie.*
Menschlich, adj., human, Humaine.
Menschlicher Körper, — body, *s. Corps.*
Menstruation, menstruatio, Menstruation.
Mentalarterie, art. mentalis, *s. Mentonnier.*
Menyanthin, menyanthina, Ménianthine.
Mercur, Mercurius, *s.* Merkur.
Merkmal, character, Caractère.
Merkur, mercury, Mercure.
Merkurialisch, mercurial, Mercuriel.
Merkurial-, *s.* Quecksilberkrankheit.
Merykologie, merycologia, Mérycologie.
Mesenterium, mesentery, Mésentère.
Mesmerismus, m., mesmerism, Mesmérisme.
Messer, knife, Couteau.

Messer, gebogenes, ancylotomus, Ankylotome.
Messer, gerades, straight knife, *s. Couteau.*
Messer, verborgenes, Bistouri caché.
Messer, zweischneidiges, two-edged knife, *s. Couteau.*
Messerförmig, adj., knife-shaped, Cultriforme.
Messerscheide, Solen, Solen.
Messerschlückend, cultrivorus, Cultrivore.
Metal, metal, Métal.
Metallähnlich, adj., metalloid, Métalloïde.
Metallähnlicher Körper, — body, —
Metallbereitung, *s.* Metallurgie.
Metallbeschreibung, f., metallography, Métallographie.
Metallhaltend, metalliferus, Métallifère.
Metallisch, metallic, Métallique.
Metallurg, metallurgist, *s.*
Metallurgie, metallurgy, Métallurgie.
Metallurgisch, metallurgic, Métallurgique.
Metamorphose, -phosis, Métamorphose.
Metaphysik, metaphysics, Metaphysique.
Metaphysiker, —physician, Métaphysicien.
Metaphysisch, —physical, Métaphysique.
Metastase, metastasis, Métastase.
Metastatisch, metastatic, Métastatique.
Meteorisch, meteoric, Météorique.
Meteorismus, meteorism, Météorisme.
Meteorolog, meteorologist, Météorologue.
Meteorologie, meteorology, Météorologie.
Meteorologisch, —logic, Météorologique.
Meteorstein, *s.* Aerolith.
Meth, mead, *s. Hydromel.*
Methode, method, Méthode.
Methodisch, methodical, Méthodique.
Methodisten, —ici medici, Méthodistes.
Mexicanischer Läusesamen, sabadilla, Cévadille.
Miasma, miasm, Miasme.
Miasmatisch, miasmatic, Miasmatique.
Miesmuschel, essbare, — gemeine, Mytilus edulis, — communis, *s. Moule.*
Mikroscop, microscopium, Microscope.
Mikroskopisch, microscopic, Microscopique.
Mikroskopischer Gegenstand, — object, —
Mikrosphyxie, microsphyxia, Microsphyxie
Milbe, Acarus, Acare.
Milch, milk, Lait.
Milch, abgerahmte, skim-milk, —
Milchabsonderung, galactosis, Galactose.
Milchähnlich, -artig, milk-like, Lactescent.
Milchausfliessen, —irrhœa, Galactirrhée.
Milchbart, *s.* Milchhaare.
Milchbereitung, galactopoiesis, Galactopoïèse.
Milchblume, *s.* Kreuzblume.
Milchborke, f., *s.* Milchschorf.
Milchbrustgang, *s.* Brustgang.
Milchdiät, f., milk-diet, *s. Diète.*
Milchdrinken, galactoposia, Galactoposie.
Milchdrüse, mammary gland, *s. Mammaire.*
Milchdrüsen, *s.* Mutterdrüsen.
Milchdrüsenschlagadern, f., pl., mammary arteries, *s. Mammaire.*

Milchenthaltend, *s.* Milchführend.
Milchfieber, galactopyra, Galactopyre.
Milchfistel, f., mammary fistula, *s. Fistule.*
Milchfressend, —phagus, Galactophage.
Milchführend, lactiferous, Lactifère.
Milchgänge, m., pl., ductus lactiferi, —
Milchgebend, milk-yielding, Lactescent.
Milchgefässe, lacteal vessels, *s. Lacté.*
Milchgütemesser, *s.* Milchmesser.
Milchhaare, down of the chin, Duvet.
Milchhaltig, galactophorus, Galactophore.
Milchharnen, galacturia, Galacturie.
Milchig, milky, Lacté.
Milchmachend, adj., galactopoietic, Galactopoïétique.
Milchmachende Mittel, galactopoietica, —
Milchmangel, agalactia, Agalactie.
Milchmesser, galactometer, Galactomètre.
Milchmesskunst, —metria, Galactométrie.
Milchnahrung, milk-diet, *s.* Galactoposie.
Milchprüfer, *s.* Milchmesser.
Milchrahm, cream, Creme.
Milchröhrchen, n., pl., tubuli lactiferi, *s. Galactophore.*
Milchruhr, f., fluxus cœliacus, *s. Cœliaque.*
Milchsaft, chyle, Chyle.
Milchsaftbehälter, m., receptaculum chyli, *s. Reservoir.*
Milchsäure, lactic acid, *s. Lactate.*
Michsaure Salze, lactates, —
Milchschorf, crusta lactea, *s. Croute.*
Milchspeise, milk-food, Laitance.
Milchsuppe, jusculum lactis, *s. Lait.*
Milchüberfluss, —plerosis, Galactoplérose.
Milchverhaltung, retention of the milk, *s. Rétention.*
Milchversetzung, metastasis — —, Galactoplanie.
Milchwasser, n., serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
Milchwurz, f., P. vulgaris, *s. Polygala.*
Milchzahn, milk-tooth, *s. Dent.*
Milchzucker, sugar of milk, *s. Lait.*
Milchzuckersäure, *s.* Schleimsäure.
Milder Sublimat, *s.* Mildes Chlorinquecksilber.
Mildernde Mittel, remedia epicerastica, *s. Epicérastique.*
Mildes Chlorinquecksilber, protochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure.*
Mildes Kali, — Natron, sub-carbonate of potass, — of soda, *s. Carbonate.*
Miligras, Milium, Millet.
Milz, spleen, Rate.
Milzbeschreibung, f., splenographia, Splénographie.
Milzblutader, vena splenica, *s. Splénique.*
Milzblutfluss, splenorrhagia, Splenorrhagie
Milzbruch, splenocele, Splénocèle.
Milzdrüsen, pl., splenic glands, *s. Splénique.*
Milzentzündung, splenitis, Splénite.
Milzgeflecht, splenic plexus, *s. Splénique.*
Milzgeschwullst, splenoncus, Splénoncie.
Milzlehre, splenologia, Splénologie.
Milzmittel, splenic remedies, *s. Splénique.*
Milzschlagader, arteria splenica, —

Milzschmerz, splenalgia, Splénalgie.
Milzschwindsucht, f., splenic phthisis, *s. Phthisie.*
Milzsucht, f., *s.* Hypochondrie.
Milzwassersucht, f., hydrops lienis, *s. Hydropisie.*
Milzzerlegung, splenotomia, Splénotomie.
Mimosengummi, *s.* Arabisches Gummi.
Minderers Geist, Sp. Mindereri, *s. Acétate.*
Mineral, mineral, Minéral.
Mineralienkunde, mineralogy, Minéralogie.
Mineralisch, adj., *s.* Mineral.
Mineralisches Mohr, Æthiops mineral, *s. Mercure.*
Mineralisches Turpeth, *s.* Brechquecksilber
Mineralkermes, mineral kermes, *s. Kermes.*
Mineralog, mineralogist, Minéralogiste.
Mineralogisch, —logical, Minéralogique.
Mineralreich, mineral kingdom, *s. Minéral.*
Mineralwässer, mineral waters, —
Misanthrop, misanthropist, Misanthrope.
Mischung, crasis, Crase.
Mischung der Säfte, crasis humorum, —
Mischung, schlechte, — üble, der Säfte, dyscrasia, Dyscrasie.
Mismuth, despondency, Dysthymie.
Mispel, medlar, Néfle.
Mispelbaum, Mespilus, Néflier.
Missbildung, cacomorphia, Cacomorphie.
Missbildung, monstrosity, Monstruosité.
Missgebären, abortio, Avortement,
Missgebären, aboriri, Avorter.
Missgebildet, deformed, Amorphe.
Missgeburt, monster, Monstre.
Missgestalt, *s.* Missbildung.
Missgestaltet, misshapen, Amorphe.
Missgestaltung, amorphia, Amorphie.
Missgriff, hallucinatio, Hallucination.
Mistel, Viscum, Gui.
Mistelbeere, misle-toe berry, —
Mistelleim, viscus, —
Mithridat, n., mithridatum, Mithridate.
Mitleiden der Theile, consensus partium, Consentement des parties.
Mitleidenschaft, sympathy, Sympathie.
Mittel, gelind kühlende, slightly cooling remedies, *s. Tempérant.*
Mittel, n., *s.* Heilmittel.
Mittel des Nabels, Nabelmitte, mesomphalon, Mésomphale.
Mittelarmblutadern, venæ medianæ brachii, *s. Médian.*
Mittelarmnerv, nervus medianus —, —
Mittelfell, Mittelfelle, pl., mediastinum, mediastina, Médiastin.
Mittelfell, hinteres, — vorderes, mediastinum posterius, — anterius, —
Mittelfelldrüsen, f., pl., glandulæ mediastinæ, *s. Médiastin.*
Mittelfellhöhle, f., cavum mediastini, —
Mittelfellschlagadern, art. mediastinæ, —
Mittelfinger, digitus medius, *s. Doigt.*
Mittelfleisch, *s.* Perinäum.
Mittelfleischnath, f., raphe perinæi, *s. Raphé.*
Mittelfleisch-, *s.* Dammschlagader.
Mittelfuss, metatarsus, Métatarse.
Mittelfussbänder, metatarsal ligaments, *s. Métatarsien.*
Mittelfussgelenke, — articulations, —
Mittelfussknochen, ossa metatarsi, —
Mittelfussschlagader, art. metatarsica, —
Mittelgehirn, n., mesocephalon, Mésocéphale
Mittelhand, metacarpus, Métacarpe.
Mittelhandbein des Daumens, os metacarpi pollicis, *s. Métacarpien.*
Mittelhandgelenke, pl., metacarpal joints, —
Mittelhandknochen, ossa metacarpi, —
Mittelhandsäge, metacarpal saw, —
Mittelklopfer, mesothenar, Mésothénar.
Mittelpunkt, centrum, Centre.
Mittelsalz, m., neutral salt, *s. Neutre.*
Mittelwegerich, P. media, *s. Plantain.*
Mitternacht, midnight, Minuit.
Mittlere Bauchgegend, *s.* Bauchgegend.
Mittlere Fingergelenke, condyli, *s. Métacondyle.*
Mittlere Kreuzschlagader, arteria sacralis media, *s. Sacré.*
Mittlere Muschel, concha media, *s, Cornet.*
Mittlerer Gesässmuskel, Gluteus medius, *s. Fessier.*
Mittlerer Rippenhalter, Scalenus medius, *s. Scalène.*
Mittleres Ohr, middle ear, *s. Oreille.*
Mixtur, mistura, Mixture.
Mohn, Papaver, Pavot.
Mohn-Familie, Papaveraceæ, Papaveracées
Mohnköpfe, capita Papaveris, *s. Pavot.*
Mohnkopfsyrup, diacodium, Diacode.
Mohnsaft, opium, Opium.
Mohnsamen, semina Papaveris, *s. Pavot.*
Mohnsamenöl, Oleum seminis, —
Mohnsäure, *s.* Mekonsäure.
Möhre, Daucus, Carotte.
Molken, serum lactis, Petit-Lait.
Monandrie, monandria, Monandrie.
Monat, month, Mois.
Monatfluss, fluxus menstr., *s.* Menstrues.
Monatlich, menstrual, Menstruel.
Monatliche Reinigung, *s.* Monatfluss.
Monatsreinigung befördende Mittel, emenagoga, *s. Emménagogue.*
Monatszeit, f., menstrual period, *s. Menstruel.*
Monchskappenförmige Muskeln, pl., *s.*
Monchskappenmuskel, Trapezius, Dorso-Sus-Acromien.
Mond, moon, Lune.
Mondbein, os semilunare, *s. Carpe.*
Mondförmig, lunatus, Luné.
Mondkalb, mola, Mole.
Mondsame, Menispermum, Ménisperme.
Mondsamen-Familie, f., Menispermeæ, Ménispermées.
Mondsucht, f., *s.* Nachtwandeln.
Mondsüchtig, lunatic, Lunatique.
Monoecie, Monoecia, Monoécie.
Monogynie, Monogynia, Monogynie.
Monokotyledonen, plantæ monocotyledoneæ, *s. Monocotylédon.*
Monomanie, monomania, Monomanie.

Monro'sches Loch, foramen Monroi.
Monsoon, monsoon, Mousson.
Moos, Mos, Muscus, Mousse.
Moosbeere, V. oxycoccos, Canniberge.
Moose, Musci, Mousses.
Mooshaube, -kappe, f., calyptra, Calyptre.
Moosig, muscosus, Mousseux.
Mooskelch, perichætium, Périchèse.
Moosstengel, stem of mosses, Surcule.
Morast, marsh, Marais.
Morastig, marshy, Marécageux.
Morchel, Morchella, Morille.
Morgagnische Grube, fossa navicularis urethræ, *s. Naviculaire.*
Morgagnische Tasche, v. laryngis, *s. Ventricle.*
Morgendämmerung, morning-twilight, *s. Crépuscule.*
Morgenländischer weisser Widerstoss, behen album, Béhen blanc.
Morphium, morphia, Morphine.
Mörsel, mortar, Mortier.
Moschus, m., musk, Musc.
Moschusjulep, musk-julep, —
Moschustinctur, Tinctura de Moscho, —
Moskite, Mosquite, mosquito, Mosquite.
Mücke, Culex, Cousin.
Mulatte, mulatto, Mulatre.
Mumie, mummy, Momie.
Mund, mouth, Bouche.
Mundbeschreibung, stomatographia, Stomatographie.
Mundblutfluss, —rrhagia, Stomatorrhagie.
Mundfäule, stomacace, Stomacace.
Mundhöhle, cavum oris, *s. Buccal.*
Mundklemme, trismus, Trismus.
Mundkrampf der Kinder, tr. neonatorum, —
Mundmittel, stomatica, *s. Stomatique.*
Mundschliesser, sph. oris, *s. Sphincter.*
Mundschmerz, stomatalgia, Stomatalgie.
Mundschwämmchen, *s.* Mundsohr.
Mundscorbut, m., *s.* Mundfäule.
Mundsohr, -söhre, aphtha, aphthæ, Aphthe.
Mundspalte, rictus oris, *s. Fente.*
Mundspiegel, speculum oris, *s. Speculum.*
Mündung, orifice, *s. Bouche.*
Mundwinkel, angulus oris, *s. Angle.*
Münze, Mentha, Menthe.
Murmeln, murmur, Bourdonnement.
Muschel, Muschelschale, concha, Coquille.
Muschel, Muscheln, pl., concha, Cornet.
Muschel, Mytilus, Moule.
Muschelschneckenlehre, conchyliologia, Conchyliologie.
Muschelseide, f., byssus, Bissus.
Muscologie, muscologie, Muscologie.
Muscologisch, muscological, Muscologique.
Musik, music, Musique.
Musikomanie, musicomania, Musicomanie.
Muskate, Muskatennuss, nutmeg, Muscade.
Muskatenbaum, Myristica, Muscadier.
Muskatenblumenöl, oil of mace, *s. Macis.*
Muskatenblumentinctur, tincture —, —
Muskatenblüthe, mace, Macis.
Muskatennussöl, oleum Myristicæ, *s. Muscadier.*

Muskatöl, ausgepresstes, oleum expressum Myristicæ, *s. Muscadier.*
Muskatschale, innere, mace, Macis.
Muskel, Muskeln, pl., muscle, Muscle.
Muskel der breite Binde, Musculus fasciæ latæ, *s. Fascia.*
Muskelbauch, -kopf, -schwanz, belly, head, tail of a muscle, *s. Muscle.*
Muskelbeschreibung, *s.* Myographie.
Muskelbewegung, muscular motion, *s.*
Muskelbinde, f., — fascia, *s. Musculaire.*
Muskelentzündung, myositis, Myosite.
Muskelfaser, muscular fibre, *s. Musculaire.*
Muskelhaut, f., — membrane, —
Muskelhautnerv, nervus musculo-cutaneus, *s. Musculo-Cutané.*
Muskelkrankheit, Muskelleiden, myopathia, Myopathie.
Muskellage, f., layer of muscles, *s. Couche.*
Muskellehre, myologia, Myologie.
Muskelreizbarkeit, f., muscular irritability, *s. Irritabilité.*
Muskelscheide, sheath of a muscle, *s. Musculaire*, et *Vagin.*
Muskelschmerz, myodynia, Myodynie.
Muskelschwäche, myasthenia, *s. Musculaire.*
Muskelzerlegung, *s.* Myotomie.
Muskelzerreissung, —rrhexia, Myorrhexie.
Muskularunruhe, f., convulsibility, Convulsibilité.
Musskraut, Corchorus, Corète.
Muthlos, athymus, *s.*
Muthlosigkeit, athymia, Athymie.
Mutter, *s.* Gebärmutter.
Mutterbänder, *s.* Breite, und Ronde.
Mutterdrüsen, cotyledones, *s. Cotylédon.*
Muttererstickung, s. uterina, *s. Suffocation.*
Mutterflecken, m., *s.* Muttermal.
Muttergang, m., *s.* Mutterscheide.
Muttergrund, fundus uteri, *s. Base.*
Mutterhäring, alosa, Alose.
Mutterharz, galbanum, Galbanum.
Mutterharzöl, Oleum galbani, —
Mutterharzpflaster, Emplastrum —, —
Mutterharztinctur, Tinctura —, —
Mutterkamille, M. parthenium, *s. Matricaire.*
Mutterkorn, m., Secale cornutum, *s. Ergot.*
Mutterkranz, pessary, Pessaire.
Mutterkraut, Matricaria, Matricaire.
Mutterkuchen, placenta, Placenta.
Mutterkümmel, *s.* Römische Kümmel.
Muttermal, Muttermahle, nævus, nævi, Nævus, Envie.
Muttermittel, metrenchyta, *s. Metrenchyte.*
Muttermund, os uteri, *s. Orifice.*
Mutterröhre, Fallopian tubes, *s. Trompe.*
Mutterscheide, vagina uteri, Vagin.
Mutterscheidenblutfluss, colporrhagia, hæmorrhagia vaginæ, Colporrhagie.
Mutterscheidenbruch, hernia vaginæ, Colpocèle.
Mutterscheidenvorfall, prolapsus vaginæ, Colpoptose.
Mutterspiegel, speculum uteri, *s. Speculum.*
Mutterstein, *s.* Gebärmutterstein.

Muttersteinbildung, hysterolithiasis, Hystérolithiase.
Muttertrompeten, *s.* Mutterröhre.
Mutterwuth, hysteromania, Hystéromanie.
Mutterzapfen, *s.* Mutterkranz.
Mütze, reticulum, Bonnet.
Mütze, calyptra, Calyptre.
Mütze, mitra, Mitre.
Mützenförmig, mitræformis, Mitreforme.
Mützenförmige Herzklappen, valvulæ mitrales, *s. Mitral.*
Myographie, myographia, Myographie.
Myologie, myologia, Myologie.
Myops, myops, Myope.

Myotomie, myotomia, Myotomie.
Myriapoden, Myriapoda, Myriapodes.
Myricin, n., myricina, Myricine.
Myrobalane, myrobalanus, Myrobalan.
Myrrhe, myrrha, Myrrhe.
Myrrhenextract, wässeriges, Extractum Myrrhæ aquosum, —
Myrrhenöl, ätherisches, Ol. æthereum —, —
Myrrhentinctur, Tinctura de Myrrhâ, —
Myrrhologie, myrrhologia, Myrrhologie.
Myrte, Myrtenbaum, Myrtus, Myrte.
Myrten-Familie, Myrtaceæ, Myrtacées.
Myrtenförmig, myrtiform, Myrtiforme.
Mytilaceen, Mytilaceæ, Mytilacées.

N.

Nabel, umbilicus, Ombilic.
Nabel, hylus, Hile.
Nabelblutader, *s.* Nabelvene.
Nabelblutbruch, hæmatomphalocele, Hématomphalocèle.
Nabelblutfluss, omphalorrhagia, Omphalorrhagie.
Nabelbruch, exomphalus, Exomphale.
Nabeldarmbruch, enteromphalus, Entéromphale.
Nabelgefässe, umbilical vessels, *s. Ombilical.*
Nabelgegend, umbilical region, —
Nabelgekrösgefässe, omphalo-mesenteric vessels, *s. Omphalo-Mésentérique.*
Nabelgeschwullst, —oncus, Omphaloncie.
Nabelgrube, umbilical fossa, *s. Ombilical.*
Nabelring, m., annulus umbilicalis, —
Nabelschlagader, arteria umbilicalis, —
Nabelschnitt, —tomia, Omphalotomie.
Nabelschnur, Nabelstrang, funis umbilicalis, *s. Ombilical.*
Nabelvene, vena umbilicalis, —
Nabelwindbruch, pneumatomphalus, Pneumatomphale.
Nachblutung, f., secondary hæmorrhage, *s. Hémorrhage.*
Nachdenken, reflectio, Réflection.
Nachgeburt, after-birth, Arrière-Faix.
Nachlass, remissio, Rémission.
Nachlassendes Fieber, remittent fever, —
Nachlassung, virium resolutio, Dialyse.
Nacht, night, Nuit.
Nachtblattern, epinyctides, Epinyctides.
Nachtblinder, hemeralopus, Héméralope.
Nachtblindheit, hemeralopia, Héméralopie.
Nachtblumend, noctiflorus, Noctiflore.
Nachtfieber, night-fever, *s. Nocturne.*
Nachtgleiche, æquinoctium, Equinoxe.
Nachtlich, nocturnal, Nocturne.
Nachtliche Befleckung, oneirogonus, pollutio nocturna, Onéirogone.
Nachtleuchtend, noctilucus, Noctiluque.
Nachtmännchen, incubus, Incube.
Nachtschatten, Solanum, Morelle.
Nachtschatten, gemeiner, S. nigrum, —
Nachtsehen, *s.* Nyktalopie.

Nachtwandeln, n., noctambulism, Noctambulisme.
Nachtwandler, noctambulist, Noctambule.
Nachwehen, after-pains, *s. Tranchées.*
Nacken, nucha, Nuque.
Nackenband, ligamentum nuchæ, —
Nackengegend, posterior cervical region, —
Nackenmuskeln, m., pl., — — muscles, —
Nackenschlagader, tiefe, arteria cervicalis profunda, *s. Cervical.*
Nackenwarzenbeinmuskel, Complexus minor, *s. Complexus.*
Nackt, naked, Nu.
Nacktblumig, nudiflore, Nudiflore.
Nackte Samen, naked seeds, *s. Gymnospermie.*
Nadel, needle, Aiguille.
Nadelähnlich, -förmig, acicular, Aciculaire.
Nadelöhr, acûs foramen, Chas.
Nadelstechen, Nadelstich, *s.* Acupunctur.
Nagel, pin, Epingle.
Nagel, nail, claw, Ongle, Onglet.
Nagelbein, -beinchen, os unguis, Unguis.
Nagelförmig, unguiform, Onguiforme.
Nagelfügung, f., gomphosis, Gomphose.
Nagelgeschwullst, onychophyma, Onychophyme.
Nagelgeschwür, paronychia, Panaris.
Nagelglied, n., ungueal phalanx, *s. Ungéal.*
Nagelkrümme, Nagelkrümmung, onychogryptosis, Onychogryptose.
Nagelmutter, f., matrix unguis, *s. Ongle.*
Nagelwurzel, f., radix unguis, —
Nahrend, Nahrhaft, alible, Alibile.
Nahrung, alimentum, Aliment.
Nahrungsflüssigkeit, f., nutrient fluid, —
Nahrungsmittel, n., pl., alimentary remedies, or substances, *s.*
Nahrungsmittelbeschreibung, bromatographia, Bromographie.
Nahrungsmittellehre, Nahrungsmittelkunde, bromatologia, Bromatologie.
Nahrungssaft, chyle, Chyle.
Nahrungsaftenthaltend, —ous, Chylifère.
Nahrungslauch, alimentary canal, *s. Canal.*
Naht, suture, Suture.
Naht, dreieckige, *s.* Lambdaförmige —.

Napel, Napelkraut, A. napellus, *s. Aconit.*
Napfmuschel, -schnecke, Patella, Patelle.
Naphtha, naphtha, Naphthe.
Narbchen, cicatricula, Cicatricule.
Narbe, cicatrix, Cicatrice.
Narcisse, Narcissus, Narcisse.
Narcisse, doppelte, N. pseudo-narcissus, —
Narcotisch, narcotic, Narcotique.
Narcotischer Stoff, *s.* Narkotin.
Narcotischer Zustand, —mus, Narcotisme.
Narkotin, narcotina, Narcotine.
Nase, nose, Nez.
Nasenaugennerv, nervus naso-ocularis, *s. Naso-Oculaire.*
Nasenbeinausschnitt, fissura nasalis, *s. Echancrure.*
Nasenbeine, -knochen, ossa nasi, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenbildung, künstliche, *s.* Rhinoplastik.
Nasenbluten, epistaxis, rhinorrhagia, Epistaxe, Rhinorrhagie.
Nasenflügel, -lappen, ala nasi, *s. Aile.*
Nasenfortsatz, processus nasalis, *s. Nasal.*
Nasengang, ductus nasalis, —
Nasengänge, meatus nasales, *s. Méat.*
Nasengaumenknoten, ganglion naso-palatinum, *s. Naso-Palatin.*
Nasengaumennerv, nerv. naso-palatinus, —
Nasengeschwür, stinkendes, *s.* Ozene.
Nasenhöhle, cavum naris, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenhöhlen, innere, fossæ nasales, —
Nasenhöhlenscheidewand, septum narium, *s. Cloison*, et *Diaphragme.*
Nasenjucken, -kriebeln, pruritus narium, Rhinocnesme.
Nasenkanal, ductus nasalis, *s. Canal.*
Nasenknorpel, m., cartilago nasalis, *s.*
Nasenknoten, m., ganglion nasalis, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenkrebs, —carcinoma, Rhinocarcinôme.
Nasenloch, nostril, Narine.
Nasenlöcher, hintere, nares posteriores, —
Nasenmittel, rhinenchyta, *s. Rhinenchyte.*
Nasennerven, m., pl., nervi nasales, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenöffnung, *s.* Nasenloch.
Nasenpolyp, polypus nasalis, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenrücken, m., dorsum nasi, *s. Dos.*
Nasenscheide- *s.* Nasenhöhlenscheidewand.
Nasenschlagadern, arteriæ nasales, *s. Nasal.*
Nasenschleimfluss, -rrhinia, Blénorrhinie.
Nasenschleimhaut, membrana mucosa, vel pituitaria, nasi, *s. Pituitaire.*
Nasenschmerz, rhinalgia, Rhinalgie.
Nasenspritze, nostril-syringe, Rhinenchyte
Nasenstimme, f., rhinophonia, Rhinophonie.
Nasenverstopfung, rhinostegnosis, Rhinostegnose.
Nath, Näthe, pl., raphe, Raphé.
Nath des Hodensacks, raphe scroti, —
Nath des Mittelfleisches, — perinæi, —
Nathknochen, ossicula suturarum, *s. Osselet*, et *Wormien.*
Nathknorpel, cartilagines —, *s. Cartilage.*
Natronisirtes weinsteinsaures Kali, Tartras potassæ et sodæ, *s. Tartrate.*
Natter, Coluber, Coleuvre.
Natterwurz, Polygonum bistorta, Bistorte.

Natur, natura, Nature.
Naturaliste, naturalist, Naturaliste.
Naturbeschreiber, Naturhistoriker, physiographus, Physiographe.
Naturbeschreibung, physiographia, Physiographie.
Naturforscher, *s.* Naturaliste.
Naturgeschichte, Natural History, Histoire Naturelle.
Naturlehre, Naturkunde, Natural Philosophy, Physique.
Naturphilosoph, — philosopher, Physicien.
Naturreiche, n., pl., regna naturæ, *s. Règne.*
Naturspiele, lusus naturæ.
Nebel, nebula, Brouillard.
Nebelfleck, nebula, Achlys, Néphélion.
Nebelspeicheldrüse, parotis accessoria, *s. Parotide.*
Nebenauge, ocellus, stemma, *s. Œil.*
Nebenbänder, n., pl., accessory ligaments, *s. Accessoire.*
Nebenblatt, stipula, Stipule.
Nebenfaden, paraphysis, Paraphyse.
Nebenhode, epididymis, Epididyme.
Nebenhöhlen der Nase, sinus nasi accessorii, *s. Sinus.*
Nebenkronenblatt, —petalum, Parapétale.
Nebenniere, Nebennieren, pl., renal capsules, *s. Capsule*, et *Surrénal.*
Nebennierenschlagadern, arteriæ suprârenales, *s. Surrénal.*
Nebenschale, f., accessory valve, *s. Valvule.*
Nebenschlagadern des Arms, arteriæ brachii collaterales, *s. Collateral.*
Nebentheile, accessory parts, *s. Accessoire.*
Nebenzwiebel, f., *s.* Knospenzwiebel.
Neger, negro, Nègre.
Nekrolog, necrologium, Nécrologe.
Nekrophobie, necrophobia, Nécrophobie.
Nekroscopie, necroscopia, Nécroscopie.
Nekrose, necrosis, Nécrose.
Nekrotomie, necrotomia, Nécrotomie.
Nekrotomisch, necrotomical, Nécrotomique
Nelke, Dianthus, Œillet.
Nelkenkraut, *s.* Benedictenkraut.
Nelkenwurzel, *s.* Benedictenwurzel.
Neriolöl, Ol. de floribus Aurantii, Neroli.
Nerv, Nerve, Nerven, pl., nerve, Nerf.
Nerv, grosser sympathischer, great sympathetic nerve, *s. Sympathique.*
Nerve, nervure, Nervure.
Nervenentzündung, neuritis, Neurite.
Nervenfieber, neuropyra, Névropyre.
Nervengeflechte, plexus nervosi, *s. Plexus.*
Nervengewebe, f., nervous tissue, *s. Tissu.*
Nervenhaut—*s.* Netzhaut—des Auges.
Nervenhülle, *s.* Nervenscheide.
Nervenknoten, nervous ganglion, Gongrone, *s.*, also, *Ganglion.*
Nervenkrankheiten, Neuroses, Névroses.
Nervenlehre, neurology, Neurologie.
Nervenlöses Blatt, nerveless leaf, *s. Nervure.*
Nervenmark, n., *s.* Marksubstanz.
Nervenpaare, n., pl., pairs of nerves, *s. Nerf.*

Nervenröhre, siphunculus, Siphon.
Nervensaft, m., nervous fluid, *s. Nerveux.*
Nervenscheide, neurilyma, Névrilemme.
Nervenschmerz, *s.* Neuralgie.
Nervenschnitt, dissection, or division, of nerves, Neurotomie.
Nervenschwäche, neurasthenia, Névrasthenie.
Nervenstärkend, *s.* Herzstärkend.
Nervenstärkende Mittel, nervina, *s. Nervin.*
Nervenstich, m., nervi punctura, *s. Piqure.*
Nervensubstanz, *s.* Graue.
Nervensystem, nervous system, *s. Nerveux.*
Nervenwärzchen, — papillæ, *s. Papille.*
Nervenwurzelchen, pl., roots of nerves, *s. Racine.*
Nervig, marked with nerves, Nerveux.
Nerviges Blatt, folium nervosum, —
Nervöser Schmerz, nervous pain, —
Nessel, Urtica, Ortie.
Nessel-Familie, Urticeæ, Urticées.
Nesselfieber, -sucht, Urticaria, Urticaire.
Nest, nidus, Nid.
Nestmachen, nidificatio, Nidification.
Netz, epiploon, omentum, Epiploon.
Netz, rete, Reseau.
Netz, grosses, omentum majus, *s. Epiploon.*
Netz, kleines, omentum minus, —
Netzartig, reticular, Réticulaire.
Netzauge, facette-eye, *s. Facette.*
Netzblasenhodensacksbruch, epiplocystoschocele, Epiplocystoschéocèle.
Netzbruch, epiplocele, Epiplocèle.
Netzchen, n., reticulum, Réticule.
Netz und Darmbruch, entero-epiplocele, Entéro-Epiplocèle.
Netzdarmhodensackbruch, epiplo-enteroschocele, Epiplo-Entéroschéocèle.
Netzdarmnabelbruch, entero-epiplomphalus, Entéro-Epiplomphale.
Netzentzündung, epiploitis, Epiploïte.
Netzfleischbruch, sarcepiplocele, Sarco-Epiplocèle.
Netzförmig, retiformis, Dictyoïde, Retiforme.
Netzhaut im Auge, retina, Rétine.
Netzhaut des Malpighi, *s.* Malpig. Netz.
Netzhautentzündung, retinitis, Rétinite.
Netzhautschlagader, arteria centralis retinæ, *s. Rétine.*
Netzhodensackbruch, epiploschocele, Epiploschéocèle.
Netzig, reticulated, Réticulé.
Netz und Magengefässe, pl., vasa gastro-epiploica, *s. Gastro-Epiploïque.*
Netznabelbruch, -omphalus, Epiplomphale.
Netznabelfleischbruch, *s.* Fleischnetznabelbruch.
Netzschenkelbruch, epiplomerocele, Epiplo-Mérocèle.
Netzschlagadern, arteriæ epiploicæ, *s. Epiploïque.*
Netzvorfall, m., *s.* Netzbruch.
Neunauge, *s.* Flusslamprete.
Neunblättrig, enneaphyllus, Ennéaphylle.
Neunmännig, enneandrous, *s, Ennéandrie.*
Neunmännige Blüthen, flores enneandri, —
Neunsaamig, enneaspermus, Ennéasperme.
Neunweibig, enneagynous, *s.*
Neunweibige Pflanzen, plantæ enneagynæ, *s. Ennéagynie.*
Neuralgie, neuralgia, Névralgie.
Neurilemmite, neurilymitis, Névrilemmite
Neurographie, —ographia, Neurographie.
Neuropteren, Neuroptera, Névroptères.
Neuropterolog, —logus, Névroptérologue.
Neurosen, Neuroses, Névroses.
Neutrales Boraxsaures Natron, sub-borate of soda, *s. Borate.*
Neutrales—*s.* Kohlensaures—Natron.
Neutrales Salz, neutral salt, *s. Neutre.*
Neutralisiren, to neutralize, Neutraliser.
Nichtnatürliche Dinge, non-naturals.
Nicken, nystagmus, Nystagme.
Nickhaut, membrana nictitans, *s. Clignotant.*
Nicotianin, m., nicotianina, Nicotianine.
Niederdrückende Muskeln, *s.* Niederziehende Muskeln.
Niederdrückung der Hirnschale, depression of the cranium, *s. Dépression.*
Niederdrückung der Kopfknochen, depression of the cranial bones, —
Niederfallen, oder Vorfall, des obern Augenlieds, blepharoptosis, Blépharoptose.
Niedergebogen, reclinatus, Recliné.
Niedergedrückt, depressus, Déprimé.
Niedergeschlagenheit, defectio animi, *s. Abaissement.*
Niederhängend, adj., *s.* Ueberhängend.
Niederholder, Sambucus ebulus, *s. Sureau.*
Niederkommen, parturiri, Accoucher.
Niederkunst, parturitio, Accouchement.
Niederschlag, præcipitatum, Précipité.
Niederschlagung, —cipitatio, Précipitation.
Niederschlucken, deglutitio, Déglutition.
Niederziehend, depressing, *s. Abaisseur.*
Niederziehende Muskeln, — muscles, —
Niederziehender Augenmuskel, Depressor oculi, —
Niederzieher, *s.* Herabzieher.
Niederziehung, depression, Abaissement.
Niere, Nieren, pl., kidney, Rein.
Nierenabscess, m., renal abscess, *s. Abcès.*
Nierenbecken, pelvis renum, Bassinet.
Nierenblutadern, venæ renales, *s. Rénal.*
Nierenblutfluss, —rrhagia, Néphrorrhagie.
Nierenbruch, nephrocele, Néphrocèle.
Niereneiterung, *s.* Nierenabscess.
Nierenentzündung, nephritis, Néphrite.
Nierenfett, sebum, Suif.
Nierenförmig, kidney-shaped, Néphroïde.
Nierenförmig, reniformis, Réniforme.
Nierenförmiges Blatt, folium reniforme, —
Nierengefässe, renal vessels, *s. Néphremphraxie.*
Nierengeschwür, nephrelcosis, Néphrélcose
Nierenkapseln, renal capsules, *s. Rénal.*
Nierenkelche, pl., calices renum, *s. Calice.*
Nierenkrankheit, kidney-disease, *s. Nephrolithiase.*

Nierenmark, m., substantia tubulosa renis, *s. Rein.*
Nierenmittel, nephritica, *s. Néphritique.*
Nierenschlagadern, art. renales, *s. Rénal.*
Nierenschmerz, nephralgia, Néphralgie.
Nierenschnitt, nephrotomia, Néphrotomie.
Nierenschwindsucht, f., nephritic phthisis, *s. Néphritique*, et *Phthisie.*
Nierenstein, — concretion, Néphrolithe.
Nierensteinkrankheit, nephrolithiasis, Néphrolithiase.
Nierensteinschnitt, nephrolithotomia, Néphrolithotomie.
Nierenvereiterung, *s.* Nierengeschwür.
Nierenwärzchen, pl., papillæ renis, *s. Calice.*
Nierenwassersucht, f., hydrops renis, *s. Hydropisie.*
Niesewurz, Nieskraut, Achillæa ptarmica, Ptarmique.
Nies-, Niesemittel, remedia ptarmica, —
Niespulver, sternutatory powder, —
Nieswurz, Helleborus, Hellébore.
Nieswurzelkur, f., —rismus, Helléborisme.

Nilkrokodil, m., C. vulgaris, *s. Crocodile.*
Nilpferd, Hippopotamus, Hippopotame.
Nitrogen, azote, Azote.
Noaharche, f., Arca Noæ, *s. Arche.*
Nomenclatur, —clature, Nomenclature.
Nordischer Nussbaum, Acer saccharinum, *s. Erable.*
Nosographie, nosographia, Nosographie.
Nosologie, nosologia, Nosologie.
Nosologisch, nosological, Nosologique.
Nostomanie, nostomania, Nostomanie.
Nothzucht. -züchtigung, raptus. Viol.
Nuss, Nüsse, pl., nux, nuces, Noix.
Nussbaum, Corylus avellana, *s. Coudrier.*
Nussbohrer, m., Curculio nucum, —
Nussgelenk, m., enarthrosis, Enarthrose.
Nussschale, putamen nucis, *s. Coquille.*
Nutritsalbe, Unguentum nutritum vel lithargyri, *s. Litharge.*
Nyktalopie, nyctalopia, Nyctalopie.
Nymphe, nympha, pupa, Nymphe.
Nymphen, nymphæ, Nymphes.
Nymphomanie, —mania, Nymphomanie.

O.

Oberarm, humerus, Humérus.
Oberarmbein, os brachii, — humeri, —
Oberarmbeinhals, collum ossis —, *s. Col.*
Oberarmbeinhalsbruch, fractura colli —, —
Oberarmbeinkopf, m., caput ossis —, *s. Tête.*
Oberarzt, archiater, Archiatre.
Oberaugenhöhlennerv, m., nervus supraorbitalis, *s. Sus-Orbitaire.*
Oberaugenhöhlenschlagader, arteria —, —
Oberbauch, epigastrium, Epigastre.
Oberbauchgegend, regio epigastrica, *s. Epigastrique.*
Oberbauchschlagader, arteria —, —
Obere Muschel, concha superior, *s. Cornet.*
Oberer Augenmuskelnerv, nervus patheticus, *s. Nerf.*
Oberer gerader Augenmuskel, Rectus superior oculi, *s. Droit.*
Oberer schiefer Augenmuskel, Obliquus superior oculi, *s. Oblique.*
Oberer schräger Kopfmuskel, Obliquus capitis superior, —
Oberer Schultblatt-, *s.* Obergräten-muskel.
Oberes Augenlied, palpebra superior, Epicoele.
Oberflächlich, adj., superficial, Superficiel.
Oberflächliche Schläfenschlagader, arteria temporalis superficialis, *s. Temporal.*
Oberflächlicher Beuger der Finger, Flexor digitorum sublimis, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Oberflächlicher Hohlhandbogen, arcus palmaris superficialis vel ulnaris, *s. Palmaire.*
Obergrätengrube, fossa supraspinata, *s. Sur-Epineux.*
Obergrätenmuskel, Supraspinatus, —
Oberhaut, -häutchen, epidermis, Epiderme.
Oberhautartig, epidermoid, Epidermoïde.

Oberkiefer, Oberkinnlade, maxilla superior, *s. Machoire.*
Oberkieferbein, os maxillare superius, —
Oberkieferhöhle, antrum maxillare, *s. Antre.*
Oberkieferhöhlenabscess, m., abscessus antri maxillaris, —
Oberkieferknoten, m., ganglion supra-maxillare, *s. Sus-Maxillaire.*
Oberkiefernerv, nervus supramaxillaris, —
Oberkinnbackenschmerz, m., pain in the maxillary sinus, *s. Antre.*
Oberlippe, labium superius, *s. Lèvre.*
Oberschenkel, thigh, Fémur.
Oberschenkelbein, os femoris, —
Oberschenkelbruch, hernia —, *s. Hernie.*
Oberschenkelmuskeln, m., pl., femoral muscles, *s. Fémoral.*
Oberschenkelschlagader, f., arteria femoralis, *s. Fémoral.*
Oberschenkelschlagadern, durchbohrende, arteriæ perforantes femoris, *s. Perforant.*
Oberschenkelverrenkung, f., luxatio femoris, *s. Luxation.*
Oberschmeerbauch, *s.* Oberbauch.
Oberschulterblattnerv, m., nervus suprascapularis, *s. Sus-Scapulaire.*
Oberste des Haupts, *s.* Scheitel.
Oberste Schale der Schildkröten, clypeus (testudinum), Carapace.
Ocher, Ocker, ochra, Ochre.
Ochs, Bos, Bœuf.
Ochsenauge, *s.* Rindauge.
Ochsenauge, bupthalmia, Bupthalmie.
Ochsenbremse, Œstrus bovis, *s. Œstre.*
Ochsengalle, fel bovis, *s. Fiel.*
Ochsengalle, eingedickte, fel bovis inspissatum, —

Ochsenklauenfett, n., axungia pedum Tauri, *s. Axunge.*
Ochsenzunge, Anchusa, Buglose.
Ochsenzunge, officinelle oder gewöhnliche, Anchusa officinalis, —
Ochsenzunge, rothe, A. tinctoria, —
Octaedre, octaedrum, Octaèdre.
Oculist, *s.* Augenarzt.
Odem, *s.* Athem.
Odermennig, Agrimonia, Aigremoine.
Odontologie, odontologia, Odontologie.
Oedem, œdema, Œdematie, Œdème.
Oedem der Lefzen, œdema vulvæ, —
Oedem der Wöchnerinnen, œdema puerperarum, —
Oedematöse Geschwullst, œdematous swelling, *s. Œdémateux.*
OedematösesGeschwür, œdematous sore, —
Oeffnend, aperient, Apéritif.
Oeffnung, orificium, Hiatus, Orifice.
Oeffnung eines Abscesses, oncotomia, Oncotomie.
Oeffnung der weiblichen Schaam, fossa magna pudendi muliebris, *s. Fosse.*
Oeffnung des Unterkieferkanals, orifice of infra-maxillary canal, *s. Orifice.*
Oeffnungen hinteren der Nasenlöcher, posterior nares, *s. Choanorrhagie.*
Oeffnungsmittel, aperients, *s. Aperitif.*
Oekonomie, economy, Economie.
Oel, oil, Huile.
Oelbaum, Olivenbaum, Olea, Olivier.
Oelbaumfrucht, olive, Olive, —
Oelbaumharz, *s.* Elemiharz.
Oelbaumharzsalbe, *s.* Elemiharzsalbe.
Oelbildend, -erzeugend, olefians, Oléfiant.
Oele, destillirte, olea distillata, *s. Huile.*
Oeleinreibung, f., oily friction, *s. Friction.*
Oelfett, Oelstoff, elaina, Elaine.
Oelig, oily, Huileux, Oléagineux.
Oeligsaure Salze, oleates, *s. Oléate.*
Oelnuss, f., fructus R. communis, *s. Ricin.*
Oelsäure, oleic acid, *s. Oléate.*
Oelzucker, —saccharum, Elæosaccharum.
Oerchen, auricle, *s. Oreille.*
Oertlich, *s.* Topisch.
Oertliche Dampfbäder, n., pl., topical vapour-baths, *s. Bain.*
Ofen, furnace, Fourneau.
Offenstehend, patulus, Etalé.
Officinel, adj., officinalis, Officinal.
Officinelle oder gemeine Salbey, Salvia officinalis, *s. Sauge.*
Officineller Baldrian, V. offic., *s. Valériane.*
Officinelles Glaskraut, Parietaria officinalis, *s. Pariétaire.*
Officinelles Lungenkraut, Pulmonaria officinalis, *s. Pulmonaire.*
Ohnmacht, apsychia, Apsychie.
Ohnmacht, deliquium animi, Defaillance.
Ohnmacht, syncope, Syncope.
Ohnmächtig, syncopalis, Syncopal.
Ohr, ear, Oreille.
Ohrast des Lungenmagennerven, ramus auricularis nervi vagi, *s. Auriculaire.*
Ohrblutfluss, otorrhagia, Otorrhagie.
Ohrbock, m., *s.* Ohrecke.
Ohr-, Ohrendrüse, *s.* Ohrspeicheldrüse.
Ohrdrüsen, untere, glandulæ sub-auriculares, *s. Glande.*
Ohrecke, tragus, Tragus.
Ohrentzündung, otitis, Otite.
Ohrenfluss, Ohrfluss, *s.* Otorrhoe.
Ohrenhöhle, cavum auris, *s. Conque.*
Ohrenklingen, tinnitus aurium, Tintouin.
Ohrenläuten, sonnitus —, Bombement.
Ohrenmandel, tonsil, Amygdale.
Ohrenschmalz, cerumen, Cerumen.
Ohrenschmalzdrüsen, f., pl., ceruminous glands, —
Ohrenschmerz, *s.* Otalgie.
Ohrenunrath, m., sordes aurium.
Ohrfinger, m., digitus auricularis, *s. Doigt.*
Ohrförmig, adj., ear-shaped, *s. Oreillé.*
Ohrhörner, n., pl., antennæ, Antennes.
Ohrkalk, m., *Ohrsteinchen*, n., calculus auris, *s. Calcul.*
Ohrknorpel, m., cartilago auris, *s. Cartilage.*
Ohrknoten, m., ganglion auriculare, *s. Auriculaire.*
Ohrkreis, äusserer, *s.* Ohrleiste.
Ohrläppchen, lobulus auris, *s. Lobe.*
Ohrleiste, helix auris, Hélix.
Ohrlöffel, auriscalpium, Cure-Oreille.
Ohrmittel, remedia otica, *s. Otique.*
Ohrmuschel, f., *s.* Seeohr.
Ohrmuschel, concha auriculæ, *s. Conque.*
Ohrmuskeln, m., pl., musculi auriculares, *s. Auriculaire.*
Ohrnerven, m., pl., nervi auriculares, —
Ohrrohr, ear-trumpet, *s. Cornet.*
Ohrschläfenerv, m., nervus auriculo-temporalis, *s. Temporal.*
Ohrschlagader, innerste, arteria auditiva interna, *s. Auditif.*
Ohrschlagadern, f., pl., arteriæ auriculares, *s. Auriculaire.*
Ohrschleimfluss, —torrhœa, Blennotorrhée
Ohrschneckengegenwindungsmuskel, Concho-anthelicius, Concho-Anthélicien.
Ohrspeicheldrüse, *s.* Parotis.
Ohrspeicheldrüsenentzündung, parotitis, Parotite.
Ohrspeicheldrüsengeschwullst, parotidoncus, Parotidoncie.
Ohrspeicheldrüsenkrebs, m., carcinoma parotidis, *s. Carcinome.*
Ohrspritze, ear-syringe, Otenchyte.
Ohrwachs, n., *s.* Ohrenschmalz.
Oktandrie, Octandria, Octandrie.
Oktogynie, Octogynia, Octogynie.
Olekranon, olecranon, Olécrane.
Olive, *s* Oelbaumfrucht.
Olive, Olivenwalze, Oliva, Olive.
Oliven, pl., *s.* Olivenkörper.
Olivenbraun, -grün, olivaceus, Olivacé.
Olivenförmig, oliviform, Oliviforme.
Olivenkörper, corpora olivaria, *s. Corps.*
Olivenöl, oleum Olivæ, *s. Olivier.*
Onanie, onanismus, Onanisme.

Oologie, oology, Oologie.
Operationslehre, f., doctrine of operations, *s. Opération.*
Operment, *s.* Auripigment.
Ophthalmonosologie, ophthalmonosologia, Ophthalmonosologie.
Ophthalmorrhagie,ophthalmorrhagia,Ophthalmorrhagie.
Ophthalmostät, *s.* Augenhalter.
Opiat, opiatum, Opiate.
Opium, opium, Opium.
Opiumäther, Æther opiatus, —
Opiumextract, Extractum Opii, —
Opiumlehre, f., opiologia, Opiologie.
Opiumpflaster, Emplastrum Opii,*s. Opium.*
Opiumsyrup, Syrupus de Opio, —
Opiumtinctur, Tinctura Opii, —
Opiumwasser, destillirtes, Aqua Opii, —
Opoponax-Pastinake,P.opoponax,*s.Panais.*
Optik, optics, Optique.
Optisch, optical, Optique.
Optisches Instrument, — instrument, —
Orange, *s.* Pomeranze.
Orangeade, orangeade, Orangéade.
Orchideen, Orchideæ, Orchidées.
Orchis, Orchis, Orchis.
Orchisartige Pflanzen,orchideous plants,—
Ordentlich, regular, Enrhythme.
Ordnung, order, Ordre.
Organ, Organe, pl., organ, Organe.
Organisch, organic, Organique.
Organische Krankheiten, organic diseases or lesions, *s. Lésion.*
Organischer Theil, — part, *s. Organique.*
Organisches Nervensystem, nervous system of organic life, —
Organisirt, organized, Organisé.
Organism, organismus, Organisme.
Organographie,—ographia,Organographie.
Organologie, organologia, Organologie.
Orgasmus, orgasm, Orgasme.
Ornitholog, ornithologist, Ornithologiste.
Ornithologie, ornithology, Ornithologie.
Orthopädie, orthopædia, Orthopédie.
Orthopädisch,orthopædicus,Orthopédique.
Oryktognosie, oryctognosia, Oryctognosie.
Oryktographie, —graphia, Oryctographie.
Oryktologie, oryctologia, Oryctologie.
Oryktozoologie,—zoologia,Oryctozoologie
Osmazom, osmazoma, Osmazome.
Osteodermen, Osteodermi, Ostéodermes.
Osteographie, osteographia, Ostéographie.
Osteologie, osteologia, Ostéologie.
Osteologisch, osteological, Ostéologique.
Osteolith, fossil bone, Ostéolite.
Osteotomie, osteotomia, Ostéotomie.
Osterblume, A. pulsatilla, *s. Anémone.*
Osterluzei, Aristolochia, Aristoloche.
Ostraceen, Ostraceæ, Ostracées.
Otalgie, otalgia, Otalgie.
Otographie, otographia, Otographie.
Otologie, otologia, Otologie.
Otorrhoe, otorrhœa, Otorrhée.
Ototomie, ototomia, Ototomie.
Oulo-,Ulorrhagia,oulorrhagia,Oulorrhagie.
Ouronologie, ouronologia, Ouronologie.
Oxalsäure, oxalic acid, *s. Oxalate.*
Oxalsaure Salze, oxalates, —
Oxycrat, oxycratum, Oxycrat.
Oxyd, oxide, Oxyde.
Oxydation, oxydatio, Oxydation.
Oxydirt, oxydated, Oxydé.
Oxydirte Chlorinsäure, perchloric acid, *s. Chlorique.*
Oxydirte —,Oxygenirte Salzsäure,acidum oxymuriaticum, Chlorine.
Oxydul, oxydulum, Oxydule.
Oxygen, oxygen, Oxygène.
Oxygenirt, oxygenated, Oxygéné.
Oxygenirt salzsaurer Kalkliquor, fluid chloride of calcium, *s. Chlorure.*
Oxygenirung, oxygenatio, Oxygénation.
Oxygeusie, oxygeusia, Oxygeusie.
Ozene, ozæna, Ozène.

P.

Paarblättrig, oppositifolius, Oppositifolié.
Paarung, conjugatio, Conjugaison.
Paarung, copulatio, Copulation.
Pacchionische Drüsen, glandulæ Pacchioni, *s. Glande.*
Pachycholie, pachycholia, Pachycolie.
Paleontographie, paleontographia, Paléontographie.
Paleontologie,paleontologia,Paléontologie.
Palliative, palliatives, *s. Palliation.*
Palmen, Palmæ, Palmiers.
Panacee, panacea, Panacée.
Panaxgummi, -saft, opopanax, Opopanax.
Panikgras, Panicum, Panic.
Panikgras, gemeines, P. italicum, —
Pankreas, pancreas, Pancréas.
Pankreatisch, pancreatic, Pancréatique.
Pankreatischer Gang, pancreatic duct, —
Pankreatischer Saft, succus pancreaticus, *s. Pancréatique.*
Pansen, rumen, Panse.
Pantophagie, pantophagia, Pantophagie.
Pappel, Malva, Mauve.
Pappel, Populus, Peuplier.
Paradieskörner, grana paradisi, *s. Graine.*
Parakyesis, Paracyesis, Paracyésie.
Paralyse, *s.* Lähmung.
Paralytisch, paralytic, Paralytique.
Paraplegie, paraplegia, Paraplégie.
Parenchyma, parenchyma, Parenchyme.
Pariskraut, Paris, Pariset.
Parotis, parotid gland, Parotide.
Paroxysmus, paroxysm, Paroxysme.
Passatwind, *s.* Monsoon.
Passionsblume, Passiflora, *s. Passiflorées.*
Pastinake, Pastinaca sativa, *s. Panais.*

Pastinax, Pastinaca, Panais.
Patelle, gemeine, P. vulgata, *s. Patelle.*
Pathetisch, pathetic, Pathetique.
Pathetischer Nerv, nervus patheticus, —
Pathogenie, pathogenia, Pathogénie.
Pathognomonisch, pathognomonic, *s.*
Pathognomonische Krankheitszeichen, — signs, *s. Pathognomonique.*
Pathographisch,—graphic,Pathographique
Patholog, pathologist, Pathologiste.
Pathologie, pathology, Pathologie.
Pathologisch, pathological, Pathologique.
Pathologische Anatomie, — anatomy, —
Pauke, tympanum, Tympan.
Paukenfell, membrana tympani, —
Paukenfellsaite, chorda tympani, *s. Corde.*
Paukenfellspanner, Tensor tympani, Salpingo-Malléen.
Paukenhöhle, cavitas tympani, *s. Tympan.*
Pech, pitch, Poix.
Pechhaube, pitch-cap, *s. Dropax.*
Pechpflaster, pitch-plaster, Dropax.
Peitschen mit Brennnesseln, *s.* Urtication.
Pelican, Pelicanus, Pélican.
Pemphigus, pemphigus, Pemphigus.
Pemphigusartig, —phigoid, Pemphigoïde.
Pentagynie, Pentagynia, Pentagynie.
Pentandrie, Pentandria, Pentandrie.
Perichondrium,—chondrium,Périchondre.
Perigynisch, perigynous, Périgyne.
Perinäum, perinæum, Périnée.
Periode, period, Période.
Periodisch, periodical, Périodique.
Peripherie, periphery, Périphérie.
Peristaltisch, adj., peristaltic, Péristaltique.
Peristaltische Bewegung, peristaltic motion, Péristole.
Peritonäum, peritonæum, Péritoine.
Perle, Perlemutter, pearl, Nacre.
Perlenartig, pearl-like, Nacré.
Perlenauster, Avicula margaritifera, —
Perlgerste, hordeum perlatum, *s. Orge.*
Perlgraupe, same, —
Perlhuhn, Numida meleagris, *s. Pintade.*
Peroxyd, peroxide, Peroxide.
Pestartig, pestilential, Pestilentiel.
Pestessig, aromatic vinegar, *s. Vinaigre.*
Pestfieber, pestilential fever, Loimopyre.
Pestilenz, pestilence, Peste.
Pestilenzialisch, *s.* Pestartig.
Pestilenzwurz, T. petasites, *s. Tussilage.*
Pestmittel, remedia antiloimica, *s.*
Pestwidrig, antiloimic, Anti-Loïmique.
Petechien, Peteschen, petechiæ, Pétéchies.
Petechialfieber, febris petechialis, —
Petersilie, gemeine, Apium petroselinum, Persil.
Petitscher Kanal, Petit's canal, *s. Hyaloïde.*
Pfanne d. Hüftgelenks, acetabulum, Cotyle.
Pfeffer, Pfefferkorn, fructus piperis, Poivre.
Pfefferbaum, Piper, Poivrier.
Pfeffermünze, M. piperita, *s. Menthe.*
Pfeffermünzöl, Oleum Menthæ piperitæ, —
Pfeffermünzwasser, Aqua Menthæ —, —
Pfeffermünzw., geistiges, Spiritus — —, —
Pfefferschwamm, A. piperatus, *s. Agaric.*
Pfeilförmig, sagittatus, Sagitté.
Pfeilkraut, Sagittaria sagittifolia, —
Pfeilnath, sutura sagittalis, —
Pferdearzt, *s.* Rossarzt.
Pferdefenchel, P. aquaticum, *s. Phellandre.*
Pferdelaus, H. equina, *s. Hippobosque.*
Pferdeschweif, cauda equina, *s. Queue.*
Pferdestein, bezoar equinum, Hippolithe.
Pfersche, malum persicum, Peche.
Pferschenbaum, Amygdalus persica, Pecher
Pflanze, Pflanzen, pl., plant, Plante.
Pflanzenanatomie, *s.* Phytotomie.
Pflanzengeographie, geography of plants, Phytogéographie.
Pflanzengift, vegetable poison, *s. Végétal.*
Pflanzenkenner, herbalist, Herboriste.
Pflanzenkrankheitslehre, *s.* Pflanzenpathologie.
Pflanzenkunde, *s.* Phytologie.
Pflanzenmilch, f., vegetable milk, *s. Lait.*
Pflanzenpathologie, phytopathology, Phytopathologie.
Pflanzenphysiologie, vegetable physiology, Phytophysiologie.
Pflanzenreich, — kingdom, *s. Végétal.*
Pflanzenschleim, m., — mucus, Mucilage.
Pflanzenthier, phytozoon, Phytozoaire.
Pflanzenversteinerungen, phytolithi, Phytolithes.
Pflanzenwächsthum, vegetatio, Végétation
Pflanzenzergliederung, *s.* Phytotomie.
Pflaster, plaster, Emplastre.
Pflaumenbaum, P. domestica, *s. Prunier.*
Pflock, plug, Tampon.
Pflugscharbein, vomer, Vomer.
Pfortader, vena portarum, *s. Porte.*
Pfortaderhöhle, sinus venæ —, *s. Sinus.*
Pfortadersystem, systema venæ —, —
Pfortner, pylorus, Pylore.
Pfortnerklappe, valvula pylorica, —
Pfortnervene, vena pylorica, —
Pfote, leg or paw, Patte.
Pfrieme, Spartium, Spartion.
Pfrieme, gemeine, S. scoparium, —
Pfriemenförmig, subulatus, Aléné.
Pfriemenförmiges Blatt, folium subulatum, *s. Subulé.*
Pfriemlich, subulatus, Subulé.
Phalänen, Phalænida, Phalénides.
Phanerogamen, plantæ phanerogamæ, *s. Phanérogame.*
Phanerogamie, —gamia, Phanérogamie.
Pharmaceutisch,—ceutic, Pharmaceutique
Pharmaceutische Chemie, pharmaceutic Chemistry, Pharmacochymie.
Pharmacie, pharmacy, Pharmacie.
Pharmakolog, —cologist, Pharmacologiste.
Pharmakologie, —cologia, Pharmacologie.
Pharmakologisch, pharmacological, Pharmacologique.
Pharmakopöie, —copoeia, Pharmacopée.
Pharynographie, pharyngographia, Pharyngographie.
Pharyngologie, —logia, Pharyngologie.

Pharyngotom, —tomus, Pharyngotome.
Phaseole, Phaseolus, Haricot.
Phänomenologie, phenomenology, Phénoménologie.
Philosoph, philosopher, Philosophe.
Philosophie, philosophy, Philosophie.
Philosophisch, philosophical, Philosophique
Phiole, phial, Fiole.
Phlebologie, phlebology, Phlébologie.
Phlegmasien, Phlegmasiæ, Phlegmasies.
Phlegmatisch, phlegmatic, Phlegmatique.
Phlegmatisches Temperament, phlegmatic temperament, —
Phlegme, phlegma, Phlegme.
Phosphor, phosphorus, Phosphore.
Phosphoreszenz, phosphorescence, Phosphorescence.
Phosphoreszirend, —cent, Phosphorescent.
Phosphorigsäure, phosphorous acid, *s. Phosphite.*
Phosphorigsaure Salze, phosphites, —
Phosphorsäure, phosphoric acid, *s. Phosphate*
Phosphorsaure Salze, phosphates, —
Phrenolog, phrenologist, Phrenologiste.
Phrenologie, phrenology, Phrenologie.
Phrenologisch, —logical, Phrenologique.
Phthisisch, phthisical, Phthisique.
Phthor, Phthorine, phthoron, Phthore.
Physik, physics, Physique.
Physiognomie, —ognomy, Physiognomie.
Physiognomonik, same, —
Physiographisch, physiographical, Physiographique.
Physiolog, physiologist, Physiologiste.
Physiologie, physiology, Physiologie.
Physiologisch, physiological, Physiologique
Physkonie, physconia, Physconie.
Phytograph, phytographist, Phytographe.
Phytographie, phytography, Phytographie.
Phytographisch, phytographical, Phytographique.
Phytolithologie, phytolithology, Phytolithologie.
Phytologie, phytology, Phytologie,
Phytotomie, phytotomy, Phytotomie.
Pikrotoxin, picrotoxina, Picrotoxine.
Pille, pilula, Pilule.
Pilz, agaric, Agaric.
Pilzsäure, fungic acid, *s. Fongate.*
Pilzsaure Salze, fungates, —
Pimpernelle, Pimpinella, Boucage.
Pimpernelltinctur, Tinct. Pimpinellæ, —
Pippin, Pippin, Pépin.
Pisang, Musa, Bananier.
Pistazie, pistachio-nut, Pistache.
Pistazienbaum, P. terebinthus, Pistachier.
Pistill, pistil, Pistil.
Plastisch, plastic, Plastique.
Plastischer Thon, plastic clay, —
Platina, platina, Platine.
Plattchen, lamella, Lamelle.
Platte, lamina, Lamelle.
Platterbse, Lathyrus, Gesse.
Plattfisch, Pleuronectes, Pleuronecte.
Plattfische, Pleuronectidæ, Pleuronectides.

Plattmütze, pileolus, Calotte.
Pleuresie, pleuritis, Pleurésie.
Pleuritisch, pleuritic, Pleurétique.
Pneumatisch, pneumatic, Pneumatique.
Pneumatische Chemie, pneumatic Chemistry, Pneumato-Chimie.
Pneumatischer Apparat, pneumatic apparatus, *s. Pneumatique.*
Pneumato-chemisches Werkzeug, pneumato-chemical —, *s. Pneumato-Chimique.*
Pneumonisch, pneumonic, Pneumonique.
Podagra, podagra, Podagre.
Podagrisch, podagral, —
Polyadelphie, Polyadelphia, Polyadelphie.
Polyandrie, Polyandria, Polyandrie.
Polychrestsalz, sal polychrestus, *s. Polychreste.*
Polygamie, Polygamia, Polygamie.
Polyp, polypus, Polype.
Polypharmacie, —macy, Polypharmacie.
Polysarkie, polysarcia, Polysarcie.
Pomade, pomatum, Pommade.
Pomeranze, orange, Orange.
Pomeranzenbaum, C. aurantium, Oranger.
Pomeranzenblüthenwasser, Aqua de floribus Citri aurantii, —
Pomeranzenfarbig, orange, Orangé.
Pomeranzenschale, getrocknete, cortex Aurantii exsiccata, *s. Oranger.*
Pore, Poren, pl., porus, Pore.
Porös, porosus, Poreux.
Porrelauch, Allium porrum, Poireau.
Potasche, potassa, Potasse,
Potentille, Potentilla, Quintefeuille.
Pottfisch, Physeter, Physetère.
Presse des Herophilus, torcular Herophili, Confluent des Sinus.
Priapismus, priapism, Priapisme.
Prismatisch, prismatic, Prismatique.
Prismatische Farben, prismatic colours, *s. Dioptrique.*
Probe, Probirkunst, docimasia, Docimasie.
Product, product, Produit.
Prognose, prognosis, Prognostic.
Prognostisch, prognostic, Prognostique.
Progression, progressio, Progression.
Protomedicus, *s.* Oberarzt.
Protoxyd, protoxide, Protoxyde.
Provinzrose, Rosa gallica, *s. Rosier.*
Prüfung, docimasia, Docimasie.
Psalterförmiger Körper, corpus psalloides, *s. Corps.*
Psychologie, psychology, Psychologie.
Psychologisch, —logical, Psychologique.
Psychrometer, —metrum, Psychromètre.
Pteropoden, Pteropoda, Ptéropodes.
Ptisane, ptisan, Ptisane.
Puls, pulse, Pouls.
Pulsader, artery, Artère.
Pulsader, kleine, arteriola, Artériole.
Pulsadergeschwullst, *s.* Aneurysma.
Pulsiren, pulsatio, Pulsation.
Pulslehre, ars sphygmica, *s. Sphygmique.*
Pulslosigkeit, asphyxia, Asphyxie.
Pulsmesser, sphygometer, Sphygomètre.

PUR

Pulver, powder, Poudre.
Puiverisirung, —ization, Pulverisation.
Punkt, point, Point.
Punktur, punctura, Ponction.
Pupille, pupil, Pupille.
Pupillenbildung, künstliche, pupillæ artificialis formatio, —
Purgierkörner, Euphorbia lathyris, *s. Epurge.*
Purgiermittel, purgantia, *s. Purgation.*
Purgircassie, Cassia fistula, *s. Casse.*
Purpurroth, purpureus, Pourpré.
Purpurrothe Platterbse, L. cicera, *s. Gesse.*
Purpursäure, purpuric acid, *s. Purpurate.*
Purpursaure Salze, purpurates, —

PYR

Pyogenie, pyogenia, Pyogenie.
Pyramide, pyramid, Pyramide.
Pyramiden des verlängerten Markes, pyramides medullæ oblongatæ, —
Pyramidenförmig, pyramidal, Pyramidal.
Pyramidenkörper, *s.* Pyramiden.
Pyramidenmuskel des Bauchs, Pyramidalis abdominis, *s. Pyramidal.*
Pyramidenmuskel der Nase, Pyramidalis nasi, —
Pyretologe, pyretologist, Pyrétologiste.
Pyretologie, pyretology, Pyrétologie.
Pyrologie, pyrology, Pyrologie.
Pyrometer, pyrometer, Pyromètre.
Pyrotechnie, pyrotechnia, Pyrotechnie.

Q.

QUE

Quacksalber, charlatan, Médicastre.
Quadrupeden, Quadrupeda, Tétrapodes.
Quarantaine, quarantine, Quarantaine.
Quappe, Gadus lota, *s. Gade.*
Quassia, Quassia, Quassia.
Quassiaextract, Extractum Quassiæ, —
Quecksilber, hydrargyrum, Hydrargyre.
Quecksilberdeutochlorür, deutochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure.*
Quecksilbereinreibung, hydrargyrosis, Hydrargyrose.
Quecksilberkrankheit, —yria, Hydrargyrie
Quecksilbermittel, mercurials, *s. Mercuriel.*
Quecksilberniederschlag, weisser, præcipitatum hydrargyri album, *s. Mercure.*
Quecksilberoxyd, oxydum hydrargyri, —
Quecksilberprotochlorür, protochloride of quicksilver, *s. Chlorure.*
Quecksilbersalbe, Unguentum hydrargyri, *s. Mercure.*
Quecksilbersalpetersalbe, Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri, —
Queer, Quer, transverse, Transversal.
Queerblutleiter, sinus transversi, —
Queere Fortsätze oder Queerfortsätze, processus transversi, —
Queere Halsschlagader, arteria transversalis colli, —
Queere Schulterblutader, arteria transversalis scapulæ, —

QUI

Queerer Bauchmuskel, Transversalis abdominis, *s. Transversal.*
Queerer Dammuskel, — perinæi, —
Queergrimmdarm, transverse colon, *s. Colon*
Queermuskel der Fusssohle, Transversalis pedis, —
Queermuskel des Nackens, Tr. colli, —
Queermuskel des Ohrs, Transversus auris, Concho-Anthélicien.
Queerscheidewand, septum transversum, *s. Cloison.*
Queerschlitz des grossen, — des kleinen Gehirns, fissura transversa cerebri, — — cerebelli, *s. Fente.*
Queerwand, sepimentum, *s. Diaphragme.*
Quellwasser, spring-water, *s. Eau.*
Quendel, *s.* Wilder Thimian.
Querchbruch, transverse fracture (of a bone), *s. Fracture.*
Quetschung, contusio, Contusion.
Quintanfieber, febris quintana, *s. Quintane.*
Quirl, verticillus, Verticille.
Quirlartig, verticillatus, Verticillé.
Quirlförmig, same, —
Quitte, malum cydonium, Coign.
Quittenbaum, Cydonia, Coignassier.
Quittenlatwerge, cydoniacum, Cotignac.
Quittensamen, semina Cydoniæ, *s. Coignassier.*
Quittenschleim, Mucilago seminum —, —

R.

RAD

Rabenähnlich, -artig, coracoid, Coracoïde.
Rabenschnabelförmig, same, —
Rabenschnabelförmiger Fortsatz, *s.*
Rabenschnabelfortsatz, coracoid process, —
Rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel, *s.* Hakenarmmuskel.
Rachenenge, isthmus faucium, *s. Isthme.*
Rachenbräune, isthmitis, Isthmite.
Rachiotom, rachiotomus, Rachiotome.
Rädthiere, Rotifera, Rotifère.

RAN

Rädförmig, rotaceous, Rotacé.
Rädförmige Blumenkrone, — corolla, —
Radialgegend, radial region, *s. Radial.*
Radialseite des Oberarms, radial border of fore-arm, —
Ralle, Rallus, Rale.
Ramschelwurzel, *s.* Knoblauchkraut.
Rand, border, Bord.
Rand, oberer des Wangenbeins, margo superior ossis zygomatici, —

Randständig, marginalis, Marginal.
Ranke, Ranken, pl., cirrhus, cirrhi, Cirrhe.
Rankenförmig, cirrhiform, Cirrhiforme.
Rankentragend, cirrhiferus, Cirrhifère.
Rankentreibend, sarmentosus, Sarmenteux
Rankig, cirrhosus, Cirrheux.
Ranunkel, Ranunculus, Renoncule.
Ranunkelgewächse, Ranunculaceæ, Renonculacées.
Rasend, maniacal, Maniacal.
Raserie, mania, Manie.
Ratanhie-Wurzel, radix Ratanhiæ, *s. Ratanhia.*
Rathversammlung, cœnologia, Cœnologie.
Rauberisch, Raubgierig, rapacious, Rapace.
Rauch, smoke, Fumée.
Rauchbeere, Empetrum, Camarine.
Rauchschwalbe. H. rustica, *s. Hirondelle.*
Rauh, austere, rough, Austère, Aigre.
Rauhigkeit, asperity, Asperité.
Rauhreif, hoar-frost, Givre.
Raupe, Raupen, pl., caterpillar, Chenille.
Rausche, crapula, Crapule.
Raute, rhomb, *s. Rhomboïdal.*
Raute, Ruta, Rue.
Rautenförmig, rhomboides, Rhomboïdal.
Rautenförmiges Blatt, rhomboid leaf, —
Rautenmuskeln, Rhomboidei, *s. Dorso-Scapulaire.*
Rebendolde, Œnanthe, Œnanthe.
Rebendolde, holröhrichte, Œ. fistulosa, —
Recept, formular, Formulaire.
Rechte Hand, right hand, *s. Droit.*
Rechte Kopfarterie, right carotid artery, *s. Carotide.*
Rechteckig, rectangular, Rectangulaire.
Rechter Vorhof oder Vorkammer, right auricle, *s. Oreillette.*
Rechtes Herzohr, — —, *s. Sinus.*
Recidiv, recurrence, Recidive.
Rectificirt, rectified, Rectifié.
Rectificirter Weingeist, rectified spirit, —
Rectificirung, rectificatio, Rectification.
Regellos, erratic, Erratique.
Regelmässig, regular, Regulier.
Regelwidrig, *s.* Anomalisch,
Regelwidrigkeit, *s.* Anomalie.
Regen, rain, Pluie.
Regenbogen, rainbow, Arc-en-Ciel.
Regenbogenhaut, iris, Iris.
Regenbrachvogel, N. phæopus, *s. Courlis.*
Regenwasser, rain-water, *s. Eau.*
Regenwurm, L. terrestris, *s. Lombric.*
Reiben, *s.* Einreiben.
Reibstein, stone-slab, Mollette.
Reif, rime, Bruine.
Reife, maturity, Maturité.
Reine Sode, pure soda, *s. Soude.*
Reinigen nach oben, anacatharsis, Anacatharsie.
Reinigend, cathartic, Cathartique.
Reinigende Mittel, remedia cathartica, —
Reinigung, catharsis, Catharsie.
Reinigung des Darmkanals, purgatio intestinorum, —
Reinigung, depuratio, Dépuration.
Reiss, Oryza, Riz.
Reissblei, graphites, Graphite.
Reiten, horse-exercise, Equitation.
Reizbar, irritabilis, Irritable.
Reizbarkeit, excitability, Excitabilité.
Reizbarkeit, irritability, Irritabilité.
Reizend, irritating, Irritant.
Reizlosbarkeit, inirritability, Anérésthesie.
Reizung, erethism, Erethisme.
Reizung, excitement, Excitement.
Reizung, irritation, Irritation.
Remission, remissio, Rémission.
Remittirendes Fieber, remittent fever, —
Reproduction, reproductio, Réproduction.
Reptilien, Reptilia, Reptiles.
Respirationsorgane, organs of respiration, *s. Pneumatique.*
Retorte, retort, Cornue.
Rettig, Raphanus, Raifort.
Rettig, gemeiner od. Garten-, Radis.
Rettungsmittel, remedy, *s. Alexitère.*
Rhabarber, Rheum, Rhubarbe.
Rhabarber, ächte, R. palmatum, —
Rhabarber, thracische, R. rhaponticum, —
Rhabarberextract, Extractum Rhei, —
Rhabarbersaft, Syrupus Rhei, —
Rhabarbertinctur, Tinctura Rhei, —
Rheinfallkraut, Rheinfarrn, gemeiner, Tanacetum vulgare, *s. Tanaisie.*
Rheumatisch, rheumatic, Rhumatique.
Rheumatischer Brustschmerz, pleurodynia, Pleurodynie.
Rheumatisch. Schmerz, chronischer, rheumatalgia, Rhumatalgie.
Rheumatisches Fieber, rheumatopyra, Rhumatopyre.
Rheumatismus, acuter, — chronischer, acute — chronic rheumatism, *s Rhumatisme*
Rhinoplastik, —plastica, Rhinoplastique.
Rhotacismus, rhotacismus, Rotacisme.
Rhythmus, rhythm, Rhythme.
Ricinusöl, oleum Ricini, *s. Ricin.*
Riechend, odorous, Odorant.
Riechlehre, *s.* Geruchslehre.
Riemen, strap, *s. Splénius.*
Riemenmuskel, *s.* Bauschmuskel.
Riese, giant, Géant.
Riesen, sternutatio, Eternument.
Riesenlehre, giantology, Gigantologie.
Riesenmässig, gigantic, Géant.
Rindauge, Buphthalmum, Buphthalme.
Rinde, cortex, Ecorce.
Rindenartig, corticatus, Cortiqueux.
Ring, annulus, Anneau.
Ringbänder, annular ligaments, *s. Annulaire.*
Ringelblume, Calendula, Souci.
Ringelblume, Feld-, C. arvensis, —
Ringelblume, gewöhnliche, C. officinalis, —
Ringelnatter, Coluber natrix, *s. Couleuvre.*
Ringeltaube, Columba palumbus, *s. Pigéon.*
Ringfinger, *s.* Goldfinger.
Ringförmig, annular, Annulaire, Cricoïde.
Ring-giessbeckenmuskel, hinterer, Crico-arytænoideus post., *s. Crico-Aryténoïdien.*

Ring-giessbeckenmuskel, seitlicher, *s.* Seitlicher.
Ringknorpel, cricoid cartilage, *s. Cricoïde.*
Ringknorpelluftröhrenband, ligamentum crico-tracheale, *s. Crico-Trachéal.*
Ringknorpelschildknorpelmuskel, Crico-Thyroideus, Crico-Thyroïdien.
Ringknorpelschlundmuskel, Crico-Pharyngeus, Crico-Pharyngien.
Ringmuskel, Orbicularis, Orbiculaire.
Ringschildknorpelschlundmuskel, C.-Thyro-Pharyngeus, Crico-Thyro-Pharyngien.
Rinne, groove, Coulisse.
Rinnen, gutters, *s. Goutlière.*
Rippe, Rippen, pl., rib, Côte.
Rippen, falsche, kurze, untere, costæ spuriæ, breves, inferiores (asternales), —
Rippen, lange, obere, wahre, costæ longæ, superiores, veræ (sternales), —
Rippenfell, pleura costalis, *s. Plèvre.*
Rippenhalter, Scalenus, Scalène.
Rippenhalter, hinterer, S. posterior, —
Rippenheber, Levator costarum, *s. Releveur.*
Rippenknorpel, costal cartilage, *s. Costal.*
Rippenköpfchen, capitulum costæ, *s. Costo-Vertébral.*
Rippenweh, dolor lateris, *s. Côte.*
Rispe, panicula, Panicule.
Rispenartig, paniculatus, Paniculé.
Rispenblüthig, Rispenförmig, same, —
Riss, rima, Crevasse.
Risse, rhagades, Rhagades.
Rissig, rimosus, Crevassé.
Rittersporn, Delphinium, Dauphinelle.
Robbe, Phoca, Phoque.
Robbenfell, seal-skin, —
Robbenthran, seal-oil, —
Rocambole, *s.* Aberlauch.
Roche, Raia, Raie.
Roggen, Secale, Seigle.
Roh, crudus, Cru.
Roher Spiessglanz, antimonium crudum, —
Rohfleischesser, homophagus, Homophage.
Rohheit, cruditas, Crudité.
Rohr, canna, Canne.
Röhrchen, canula, Canule.
Röhre, *s.* Kanal.
Röhre, tubus, Tube.
Rohrencassia, C. fistula, *s. Casse.*
Rohren-manna, *s.* Manna.
Röhrgeschwür, -wunde, fistula, Fistule.
Röhrig, fistulosus, Fistuleux.
Rolle, trochlea, Trochlée.
Rollmuskel des Auges, Trochlearis oculi, Trochléateur.
Römische Kümmel, Cuminum, Cumin.
Römisches Kümmelöl, Oleum Cumini, —
Römisches Kümmelpflaster, Empl. —, —
Rose, Rosa, Rosier.
Rosenader, grosse, — kleine, vena saphena major, — — minor, *s. Saphène.*
Rosenartig, erysipelatous, Erysipélateux.
Rosenartig, rosaceus, Rosacé.
Rosenconserve, Cons. Rosarum, *s. Rosier.*
Rosenessig, Acetum rosatum, —
Rosen-Familie, Rosaceæ, Rosacées.
Rosenhonig, Mellitum de Rosis, —
Rosenjulep, Julapium rosatum, —
Rosenmennige, *s.* Bleioxyd, rothes.
Rosenöl, Oleum Rosarum, *s. Rosier.*
Rosensalbe, Unguentum rosatum, —
Rosenstrauch, *s.* Rose.
Rosentinctur, säuerliche, Tinctura Rosarum acidula, *s. Rosier.*
Rosenwasser, Aqua Rosarum, —
Rosine, uva passa, *s. Vigne.*
Rosmarin, R. officinalis, *s. Romarin.*
Rosmarinöl, Oleum Rorismarini, —
Rosmarinsalbe, zusammengesetzte, Unguentum Rorismarini compositum, —
Rosmarinspiritus, Spiritus Rorismarini, —
Rossaloe, Aloe caballina, *s. Aloès.*
Rossarzt, hippiatrus, Hippiatre.
Rossheilkunde, hippiatria, Hippiatrique.
Rosskastanie, Œsculus, Marronier.
Rosskastanienextract, Extractum Œsculi hippocastani, —
Rosskastanienrinde, cortex — —, —
Rost, rust, Rouille.
Rostfarbig, rubiginosus, Rouillé.
Rotation, rotatio, Rotation.
Roth, red, Rouge.
Rothbarbe, M. barbatus, *s. Mulle.*
Röthe, erythema, Erythème.
Rötheln, rubeola, Rougéole.
Rothes Fieber, scarlet fever, *s. Rouge.*
Röthlich, erythroides, Erythroïde.
Röthlich, reddish, Rougéatre.
Rothmachen, rubefactio, Rubéfaction.
Rothmachend, rubefaciens, Rubéfiant.
Rothmachende Mittel, rubefacientia, —
Rücken, dorsum, Dos.
Rücken der Nase, ridge of nose, *s. Rachis.*
Rückendarre, tabes dorsalis, *s. Dorsal.*
Rückenfloss, dorsal fin, —
Rückengefäss, dorsal vessel, —
Rückengegend, dorsal region, —
Rückenkrampf, t. posticus, *s. Tétanos.*
Rückenmark, medulla spinalis, *s. Moelle.*
Rückenmarkskanal, canalis —, *s. Vertebral.*
Rückenmarkslähmung, rachioparalysis, Rachioparalyse.
Rückenmarksnerven, nervi spinales, *s. Nerf.*
Rückenmarksschlagadern, hinteren, arteriæ spinales posteriores, *s. Spinal.*
Rückenmarksschl. vord., — — anteriores, —
Rückenmuskeln, dorsal muscles, *s. Dorsal.*
Rückennerven, — nerves, *s. Nerf.*
Rücken- oder Mittelrippe, mid-rib, Rachis.
Rückenschild, testa, Carapace.
Rückenschlagader des Fusses, arteria dorsalis pedis, *s. Pédieux.*
Rückenschmerz, notalgia, Notalgie.
Rückenstuck, spine, Echine.
Rückentheil, dorsal portion, *s. Dorsal.*
Rückenwirbel, dorsal vertebra, —
Rückerinnerung, anamnesis, Anamnésie.
Rückfall einer Krankheit, relapse of a disease, Réchute.
Rückgrat, spina dorsi, Rachis.

Rückgratshöhle, spinal cavity, *s. Rachiotome*
Rückgratskrankheit, *s.* Kakorachite.
Rückgratskrankheit, rachitis, Rachite.
Rückgratsschmerz, rachialgia, Rachialgie.
Rückgratstrecker, äusserer, Sacro-lumbalis, Sacro-Lombaire.
Rückgratstrecker, innerer, Longissimus dorsi, *s. Dorsal.*
Rückgratswassersucht, Hydrorachis.
Rückwärts-gekrümmt, recurvatus, *s. Aiguillon.*
Rückwartsdreher, supinator, Supinateur.
Ruder, gubernaculum, Gouvernail.
Ruhr, dysentery, Dysenterie.
Ruhrmittel, —terica, Anti-dysentériques.
Rundblättrig, rotundifolius, Rotundifolié.
Runder Armmuskel, *s.* Runder.
Runder Kürbiss, C. pepo, *s. Courge.*
Runder Vorwärtsdreher, Pronator radii teres, *s. Rond.*
Rund-erhaben, convexus, Convexe.
Rundes Fenster, fen. rotunda, *s. Fenêtre.*
Rundes Leberband, ligamentum teres hepatis, *s. Rond.*
Rundwurm, A. lumbricoides, *s. Ascaride.*
Runzel, ruga, Ride.
Runzelig, rugosus, Rugueux.
Runzelige, rugositas, Rugosité.
Runzeln, corrugatio, Corrugation.
Rüssel, proboscis, Trompe,
Russig, Russfarbig, sooty, Fuligineux.
Ruthe, *s.* Männliches Glied.
Ruthenförmig, rabdoides, Rabdoïde.
Ruthenkraut, Ferula, Ferule.
Ruthenschlagader, tiefe, arteria profunda penis, *s. Profond.*

S.

Saame, *s.* Same.
Sabadillsamen, sabadilla, Cévadille.
Sabadillsäure, cevadic acid, *s. Cévadique.*
Sabelförmig, sabre-shaped, Acinaciforme.
Sabelfortsatz, processus ensif., *s. Ensiforme.*
Sack, saccus, Sac.
Sackförmig, sacciformis, Sacciforme.
Sackgeschwulst, *s.* Balggeschwulst.
Sackwassersucht, encysted dropsy, *s. Hydropisie.*
Sadebaum, Juniperus sabina, Sabine.
Sadebaumblätter, folia Sabinæ, —
Sadebaumextract, Extractum Sabinæ, —
Sadebaumöl, Oleum Sabinæ, —
Sadebaumtinctur, Tinctura Sabinæ, —
Saffran, *s.* Safran.
Saflor, C. tinctorius, *s. Carthame.*
Saflorkörner, semina C. tinctorii, —
Safran, Safranpflanze, Crocus, Safran.
Safran, cultivirte, Crocus sativus, —
Safran, wilder, *s.* Saflor.
Safranextract, Extractum Croci,
Safranfarbig, Safrangelb, croceus, Safrané.
Safranhaltige Opiumtinctur, Tinctura Opii crocata, *s. Opium.*
Safransyrup, Syrupus Croci, —
Safrantinctur, Tinctura Croci, —
Saft, Säfte, pl., humour, humours, Humeur.
Saft, succus, Jus, Suc.
Saftig, succulentus, Succulent.
Saftmangel, oligochymia, Oligochymie.
Saftpflaster, plaster of juices, Diachylon.
Sagapengummi, sagapenum, Sagapenum.
Säge, serra, *s. Dentelure.*
Sägemuskel, *s.* Grosser, und Hinterer.
Sägemuskeln, musculi serrati, *s. Serré.*
Sägespanartig, scobiformis, Scobiforme.
Sägezahn, serratura, Dentelure.
Sägezähnig, serratus, Serré.
Sagokörner, Sagu, sago, Sagou.
Sagubaum, Sagus, Sagoutier.
Saguholzwurm, C. palmarum, *s. Calandre.*
Saite, chorda, Corde.
Salat, Lactuca, Laitue.
Salatartig, oleraceus, Oléracé.
Salbarzt, iatralipta, Iatralepte.
Salbbader, Salbmeister, alipta, Alipte.
Salbe, unguentum, Onguent.
Salben, to anoint, *s. Alipte.*
Salbenbüchse, salve-box, Boitier.
Salbennuss, *s.* Myrobalane.
Salbey, Salvia, Sauge.
Salbung, unction, Onction.
Salepwurzel, bulbus O. masculæ, *s. Salep.*
Salivirung, salivatio, Salivation.
Salpetersäure, nitric acid, *s. Nitrate.*
Salpetersaure Salze, nitrates, —
Salpetersaures Kali, nitrate of potass, —
Salpetersaures Quecksilber, nitrate of quicksilver, —
Salpetersaures Silber, nitrate of silver, —
Salpeterstoffgas, oxydulirtes, protoxide of azote, *s. Nitreux.*
Salpetrigsäure, nitrous acid, *s. Nitrite.*
Salz, salt, Cel.
Salzäther, æther muriaticus, *s. Ether.*
Salzäthergeist, Æther — alcoolatus, —
Salzbereitungskunst, -technia, Halotechnie
Salzbeschreibung, -graphia, Halographie.
Salzbrunnen, saline springs, *s. Saline.*
Salzchemie, halochemia, Halochimie.
Salzig, saline, Salin.
Salzkraut, Salsola, Soude.
Salzquellen, *s.* Salzbrunnen.
Salzsäure, hydrochloric acid, *s. Hydrochlorate*
Salzsaure Eisentinctur, *s.* Eisentinctur.
Salzsaurer Baryt, murias barytæ, *s. Barite.*
Salzsaures Ammonium, hydrochloras ammoniæ, *s. Hydrochlorate.*
Salzsaures Sodiumoxyd, — sodii, —
Salzsiederei, salina, Saline.
Salz- oder See-wasser, sea-water, *s. Eau.*
Same, seed, Graine, Semence.
Samen, Samenfeuchtigkeit, semen, Sperme.

Samenabführungsgänge, vasa deferentia, *s. Spermatique.*
Samenaderbruch, cirsocele, Cirsocèle.
Samenadergeschwullst, same, —
Samenähnlich, sperm-like, Gonoïde.
Samenbehälter, -theca, Spermatothèque.
Samenbereitend, —pœus, Spermatopé.
Samenbereitende Mittel, remedia spermaatopoietica, —
Samenbläschen, vesiculæ seminales, *s. Seminal.*
Samenblättchen, folia seminalia, *s. Cotylédon.*
Samenblätter, same, *s. Seminal.*
Samenboden, Samenhälter, spermaphorus, *s. Placenta.*
Samenbruch, gonocele, Gonocèle.
Samenbruch des Hodens, spermatocele, Spermatocèle.
Samendecke, arilla, Arille.
Samenfistel, fistula seminalis, *s. Seminal.*
Samenfluss, *s.* Gonorrhoe.
Samenfluss, seminis incontinentia, Spermatorrhée.
Samenfressend, —phagus, Spermatophage.
Samenfuss, podospermium, Podosperme.
Samengang, vas deferens, *s. Déférent.*
Samengänge, viæ seminales, *s. Voie.*
Samengefässe, vasa seminalia, *s. Seminal.*
Samengeflechte, plexus spermatici, —
Samengrube, hilum, Hile.
Samenhalter, spermophorus, Spermophore.
Samenhaut, Samenhülle, spermoderma, *s. Tegument.*
Samenhaut, mittlere, *s.* Sarcoderm.
Samenhügel, colliculus seminalis, verumontanum, Verumontanum.
Samenhülle, perigonium, Perigone.
Samenkapsel, c. seminalis, *s. Capsule.*
Samenkorn, grain, Graine.
Samenkrone, pappus, Aigrette.
Samenkuchen, seminal lobes, *s. Cotylédon.*
Samenlappen, same, —
Samenlappenkörper, corpus cotyledoneum, *s. Corps.*
Samenlappenlose Gewächse, plantæ acotyledoneæ, *s. Acotylédon.*
Samenlehre, spermatology, Spermatologie.
Samenleiter, *s.* Samenabführungsgänge.
Samenlos, aspermus, *s. Aspermatisme.*
Samenlose Pflanzen, plantæ aspermæ, —
Samenmangel, —atismus, Aspermatisme.
Samenmilch, emulsio, Emulsion.
Samenschale, lorica, Lorique, *s.*, also, *Test.*
Samenschlagadern, arteriæ spermaticæ, *s. Spermatique.*
Samenschneller, *s.* Harnschneller.
Samenstaub, pollen, Pollen.
Samenstrang, spermatic cord, *s. Cordon.*
Samenthierchen, spermatic animalcula, Spermatozoaires.
Samentragende Gefässe, vasa seminifera, *s. Seminifère.*
Samenversteinerung, —olite, Spermolithe.
Samenwerkzeuge, organa spermatopœa, *s. Spermatopé.*

Sammetblume, Amarantus, Amaranthe.
Sammlung, collection, Collection.
Sandaal, -fisch, A. tobianus, *s. Ammodyte.*
Sandbad, sandbath, Ammochosie.
Sándfloh, Pulex penetrans, *s. Puce.*
Sandnatter, *s.* Ammodyteschlange.
Sanguinisch, sanguineous, Sanguin.
Santillbaum, S. album, *s. Santalin.*
Sarcoderm, sarcodermis, Sarcoderme.
Sarcologie, sarcologia, Sarcologie.
Sarcomatös, sarcomatous, Sarcomateux.
Sarcomatöse Entartung des Hodens, sarcomatous degeneration of the testis, —
Sarsaparille, S. sarsaparilla, *s. Salsepareille.*
Sarsaparillwurzel, radix Sarsaparillæ, —
Sassafrasbaum, Laurus sassafras, Sassafras.
Sassafrasextract, Extractum —, —
Sassafrasholz, lignum sassafras, —
Sassafrasöl, Oleum —, —
Sassafrastinctur, Tinctura —, —
Sattel, sella, Selle.
Sattigung, saturatio, Saturation.
Saubrod, Cyclamen, Cyclame.
Sauer, acid, Acide.
Sauerampfer, Rumex, Oseille.
Sauerampfer, gemeiner, R. acetosa, —
Sauerhonig, oxymel, Oxymel.
Sauerklee, Oxalis, *s. Alléluia.*
Sauerkleesäure, oxalic acid, *s. Oxalate.*
Sauerlich, acidulous, Acidule.
Sauerlich-süss, sourish-sweet, Aigre-Doux.
Sauermilch, oxygala, Oxygale.
Sauern, to acidulate, Aciduler.
Sauerstoff, *s.* Oxygen.
Sauerstoffsäure, oxacidum, Oxacide.
Sauerteig, leaven, yeast, Levain.
Sauerzucker, oxysaccharum Oxysaccharum
Saugadern, *s.* Lymphatische Gefässe.
Saugen, suckling, Allaittement.
Saugen, to suckle, Allaiter.
Saugthier, Saugthiere, mammalis, mammalia, Mammal, Mastozoaire.
Saugthierversteinerung, fossil mammifer—
Säulchen, columella, Columelle.
Säule, columna, Colonne.
Säulenförmig, columnaris, Colomnaire.
Saum, *s.* Leiste.
Säure, acid, Acide.
Säuretilgende —, Säurewidrige Mittel, remedia antacida, *s. Antacide.*
Säure-zerstorende—*s.* Absorbir.—Mittel.
Scapulier, fascia scapularis, Scapulaire.
Scarificiren, scarificatio, Scarification.
Scarificirer, scarificator, Scarificateur.
Schaafhaut, amnion, Amnios.
Schaamarterien, *s.* Schamarterien.
Schabe, Blatta, Blatte.
Schädel, cranium, Crane.
Schädelbruch, *s.* Hirnschädelbruch.
Schädeleindruck, enthlasis, Enthlasie.
Schädelgewölbe, fornix cranii, *s. Voute.*
Schädelgrundfläche, Gehirnschädelgrundfläche, basis cranii, *s. Base.*
Schädelhaube, Schädelhaut, epicranium, Epicrane.

Schädelhöhle, cranial cavity, *s. Cranien.*
Schädelknochen, *s.* Gehirnschädelknochen.
Schädellehre, *s.* Kraniologie.
Schädelmesskunst, *s.* Kraniometrie.
Schädelwände, parietes cranii, *s. Parois.*
Schafgarbe, A. millefolium, Mille-Feuille.
Schafmilch, lac ovinum, *s. Lait.*
Schafpocken, varicellæ oviles, *s. Varicelle.*
Schaft, scapus, Hampe.
Schale, testa, Test.
Schalenförmig, cup-like, Acetabuliforme.
Schall, sound, Son.
Schalotte, A. ascalonicum, Echalote.
Schalthiere, Testacea, Testacés, *s.*, also, *Coquillages.*
Schamarterien, arteriæ pudendæ, *s. Honteux.*
Schambein, os pubis, Pubis.
Schambeinfuge, symphysis —, *s. Symphyse.*
Schambeintrennung, sectio symphysis —, symphysiotomia, Symphysiotomie.
Schamberg, mons Veneris, *s. Mont.*
Schamblutadern, venæ pudendæ, *s. Honteux*
Schambruch, *s.* Schamlefzenbruch.
Schamgegend, pubic region, *s. Pubien.*
Schamlefze, labium pudendi, *s.* Lèure.
Schamlefzen, grosse, labia majora —, —
Schamlefzenbeule, abscessus labiorum pudendi, *s. Episiocèle.*
Schamlefzenblutung, —gia, Episiorrhagie.
Schamlefzenbruch, episiocele, Episiocèle.
Schamlefzengeschwullst, episioncus, —
Schamleiste, inguen, Aine.
Schamlippe, *s.* Schamlefze.
Schamlippen, kleine, *s.* Nymphen.
Schamöffnung, Schamspalte, *s.* Oeffnung.
Schamtheile, pudenda, *s. Pudendum.*
Schamzüngelchen, *s.* Kitzler.
Schanker, chancre, Chancre.
Schankerartig, cancrosus, Chancreux.
Scharbock, scorbutus, Scorbut.
Scharf, acute, severe, shrill, Aigu.
Scharf, sharp, pungent, Mordicant.
Scharfblättrig, oxyphyllus, Oxyphylle.
Scharfe, acrimony, Acreté.
Scharfe Spitze, sharp point, *s. Aigu.*
Scharfeckig, acutangulus, Acutangulé.
Scharfer Schmerz, acute pain, *s. Aigu.*
Scharfer Winkel, an acute angle, —
Scharfes Geschrei, shrill, piercing, cry, —
Scharfzwänzig, oxyurus, Oxyure.
Scharlachfieber, scarlatine, Scarlatine.
Schärpe, scarf or sling, Echarpe.
Schattensehen, scieropia, Sciéropie.
Schauder, fremitus, Fremissement.
Schauer, rigor, Frisson.
Scheer- Schermesser, razor, Rasoir.
Scheibe, disk, Disque.
Scheibenförmig, discoid, Discoïde.
Scheide, *s.* Mutterscheide.
Scheidekunst, chemistry, Chimie.
Scheidekünstler, chemist, Chimiste.
Scheidemuschel, *s.* Messerscheide.
Scheidenähnlich, -artig, elytroid, Elytroïde.
Scheidenblasenschnitt, vaginal cystotomy, *s. Cystotomie.*

Scheidenbruch, elytrocele, Elytrocèle.
Scheidend, vaginans, Vaginant.
Scheidenentzündung, elytritis, Elytrite.
Scheidenhaut des Hoden, tunica vaginalis testis, *s. Vaginal.*
Scheidenhaut, eigene des Hoden, tunica propria—albuginea — —, *s. Albuginé.*
Scheidenkaiserschnitt, operatio cæsariana vaginalis, *s. Césarien.*
Scheidenklappe, *s.* Jungferhäutchen.
Scheidenpolyp, polypus vaginæ, *s. Polype.*
Scheidenschlagader, arteria vaginalis, *s. Vaginal.*
Scheidentheil des Gebärmutter, portio vaginalis uteri, —
Scheidewand, septum, Cloison.
Scheidewand, halbdurchsichtige, septum lucidum, —
Scheidewand der Brust, *s.* Mittelfell.
Scheidewand der Herzkammern, septum ventriculorum cordis, *s. Cloison.*
Scheintod, asphyxia, Asphyxie.
Scheitel, vertex capitis, *s. Sinciput.*
Scheitelbein, os parietale, *s. Pariétal.*
Scheitelbeinhöcker, tuber —, *s. Bosse.*
Scheitelbeinloch, foramen parietale, —
Schellkraut, Chelidonium, Chélidoine.
Schellkrautextract, Extr. Chelidonii, —
Schellkrautwasser, Aqua Chelidonii, —
Schelllack, lacca in tabulis, *s. Laque.*
Schenkel, femur, Cuisse, Fémur.
Schenkel des grossen Gehirns, *s.* Hirnschenkel.
Schenkel des kleinen Gehirns, crus —, crura cerebelli, *s. Pédoncule.*
Schenkel des Gewölbes, crus fornicis, —
Schenkelbein, *s.* Oberschenkelbein.
Schenkelbinde, crural fascia, *s. Crural.*
Schenkelblutader, crural vein, —
Schenkelbogen, crural arch, —
Schenkelbruch, femoral hernia, *s. Hernie.*
Schenkelkanal, crural canal, *s. Crural.*
Schenkelmuskel, Crureus, —
Schenkelmuskel, äusserer dicker, Vastus externus femoris, *s. Vaste.*
Schenkelmuskel, innerer dicker, Vastus internus femoris, —
Schenkelpulsader, crural artery, *s. Crural.*
Schenkelring, crural ring, —
Schenkelschlagader, *s.* Schenkelpulsader.
Schenkelschmerz, scelalgia, Scélalgie.
Schief, obliquus, Oblique.
Schiefe Lage der Gebärmutter, hysteroloxia, Hystéroloxie.
Schiefer Augenmuskel, *s.* Oberer, und Unterer.
Schiefer Hals, wry-neck, Torticollis.
Schieferkohle, *s.* Steinkohle.
Schiefgliedrigkeit, loxarthrus, Loxarthre.
Schiefheit des Kopfs, obstipitas, Obstipite.
Schielen, strabismus, Strabisme.
Schienbein, tibia, Tibia.
Schienbeinmuskel, hinterer, Tibialis posticus, *s. Jambier.*
Schienbeinmuskel, vorderer, T. anticus, —

Schienbeinnerven, nervi tibiales, *s. Tibial.*
Schienbeinschlagader, hintere, arteria tibialis postica, —
Schienbeinschl., vordere, — — antica, —
Schienbelnschl., zurückläufende, arteria tibialis recurrens, —
Schierling, Conium, Cigue.
Schierling, gefleckter, C. maculatum, —
Schierling-Extract, Extractum Conii, —
Schierling-Pflaster, Emplastrum Conii, —
Schierling-Tinctur, Tinctura Conii, —
Schiesspulverthee, gunpowder-tea, *s. Thé.*
Schiffbein, os naviculare, — scaphoides, *s. Naviculaire*, et *Scaphoïde.*
Schiffbohrer, -wurm, Teredo navalis, Taret.
Schifförmig, navicularis, Naviculaire.
Schiffpech, pix navalis, *s. Poix.*
Schild, shield, *s. Thyroïde.*
Schildblutadern, *s.* Schilddrüsenblutadern.
Schilddrüse, thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde.*
Schilddrüsenblutadern, thyroid veins, —
Schilddrüsenentzündung, inflammation of thyroid gland, *s. Thyroïde.*
Schilddrüsengeschwullst, thyreocele, Thyrocèle.
Schildfloh, *s.* Einauge.
Schildförmig, thyroid, Thyroïde.
Schildförmiger Knorpel, *s.* Schildknorpel.
Schildgiessbeckenmuskel, Thyreo-Arytænoideus, Thyro-Aryténoïdien.
Schildkehldeckelmuskel, Thyreo-Epiglotticus, Thyro-Epiglottiquc.
Schildknorpel, thyroid cartilage, *s. Thyroïde.*
Schildkröte, Grieschische od. Afrikanische, Testudo græca, *s. Tortue.*
Schildkröte, grüne, C. midas, *s. Chélonée.*
Schildkrötenartige Thiere, Chelonia, Chéloniens.
Schildkrötenschale, tortoise-shell, —
Schildschlagader, obere, arteria thyroidea superior, *s. Thyroïdien.*
Schildschl., untere, — — inferior, —
Schildschlundkopfmuskel, Thyreo-pharyngeus, Thyro-Pharyngien.
Schildzungenbeinmuskel, Thyreo-hyoideus, Thyro-Hyoïdien.
Schirm, umbel, Ombelle.
Schirmtragend, *s.* Doldentragend.
Schirmtraube, *s.* Doldentraube.
Schlacke, scoria, Scorie.
Schlackig, scoriaceus, Scoriacé.
Schlaf, sleep, Sommeil.
Schlaf, Schläfe, pl., temple, Tempe.
Schläfebein, os temporis, *s. Temporal.*
Schläfeblutadern, temporal veins, —
Schläfemuskel, Schläfenmuskel, — muscle, *s. Temporal*, et *Crotaphite.*
Schläfenerven, — nerves, *s. Temporal.*
Schläfenfascie, temporal fascia, —
Schlafengegend, temporal region, —
Schläfeschlagader, mittlere, arteria temporalis media, —
Schlaff, *s.* Atonisch.
Schlaff, Schlotterig, flaccid, Flasque.
Schlaffieber, comatose fever, *s. Comateux.*
Schlaffheit, flaccidity, Flaccidité.
Schlaf-, Schläfe-, Schläfengrube, fossa temporalis, *s. Temporal.*
Schlaflehre, hypnology, Hypnologie.
Schlaflosigkeit, agrypnia, Agrypnie.
Schlafmachend, somnifer, Somnifère.
Schlafmachender Mohn, Papaver somniferum, *s. Pavot.*
Schlafmittel, hypnotica, *s. Hypnotique.*
Schläfrig, soporiferus, Assoupissant.
Schläfrigkeit, sopor, Assoupissement.
Schlafsaft, *s.* Mohnsaft.
Schlafsucht, coma, Coma.
Schlafsüchtig, comatose, Comateux.
Schlaftrank, sleeping-potion, *s. Somnifère.*
Schlafwandeln, *s.* Nachtwandeln.
Schlafwandler, *s.* Nachtwandler.
Schlag, ictus, Coup, Percussion.
Schlagader, artery, Arterie.
Schlagader, grosse, aorta, Aorte.
Schlagaderentzündung, arteritis, Artérite.
Schlagadererweiterung, -asis, Artériectasie.
Schlagadergang, duct. arteriosus, *s. Artériel.*
Schlagader-, *s.* Pulsadergeschwullst.
Schlagaderlehre, arteriologia, Artériologie.
Schlagaderöffnung, —tomia, Artériotomie.
Schlagen, pulsatio, Battement, Pulsation.
Schlagfluss, apoplexia, Apoplexie.
Schlammig, limosus, Limoneux.
Schlangen, Ophidia, Ophidiens.
Schlangenartig, ophidian, Ophidien.
Schlangenartige Thiere, *s.* Schlangen.
Schlangenbiss, bite of a snake, *s. Morsure.*
Schlangelförmig, snake-shaped, *s. Ophiase.*
Schlangenfressend, —phagus, Ophiophage.
Schlangengift, poison of viper, *s. Vénin.*
Schlangenholz, S. colubrina, *s. Vomiquier.*
Schlangentödter, A. anguicida, *s. Aristoloche.*
Schlangenwurz, *s. Natterwurz.*
Schlangenwurz, Ophiorhiza, Ophiorhize.
Schlangenwurzel, Aristolochia, Aristoloche.
Schlank, slender, Grêle.
Schlanker Schenkelmuskel, Gracilis, *s. Droit.*
Schlechte Beschaffenheit der Nägel, *s.* Kakonychie.
Schlechte Beschaffenheit der Säfte, *s.* Kakochymie.
Schlechte Beschaffenheit des Samens, *s.* Kakospermie.
Schlechte Ernährung, *s.* Kakotrophie.
Schlechter Zustand des ganzen Körpers, cacosis, Cacosis.
Schlehe, fructus P. spinosæ, Prunelle.
Schlehenbaum, Schlehendorn, Prunus spinosa, Prunellier.
Schlehensaft, acacia nostras, *s. Acaciä.*
Schleim, mucus, Mucus.
Schleimabgang mit dem Harne, blennuria, Blennurie.
Schleimbalg, mucous follicle, *s. Follicule.*
Schleimbeutel, bursa mucosa, *s. Bourse.*
Schleimbeutelwassersucht, hydrops bursæ mucosæ, —
Schleimbrust, blennothorax, Blennothorax.
Schleimdrüse, mucous gland, *s. Glande.*

Schleimfieber, blennopyria, Blennopyrie.
Schleimfluss, blennorrhagia, Blennorrhagie.
Schleimfluss, chronischer, blennorrhœa, Blennorrhée.
Schleimfluss der Harnröhre, blennurethria, Blennuréthrie.
Schleimfluss der Nase, phlegmatorrhagia, Phlegmatorrhagie.
Schleimgeschwullst, —atia, Phlegmatie.
Schleimgewebe, mucous tissue, *s. Tissu.*
Schleimhaut, Schleimhäute, mucous membrane, *s. Muqueux.*
Schleimhaut des Gaumens, membrana palati, *s. Palatin.*
Schleimhautentzündung, inflammation of mucous membrane, *s. Muqueux.*
Schleimhautkrankheit des Rachens, blennisthmia, Blennisthmie.
Schleimhöhle, mucous cavity, *s.*
Schleimhöhle, grosse des Oberkiefers, antrum maxillæ superioris, *s. Antre.*
Schleimichte Augenliederentzündung, blepharoblennorrhœa, Blépharoblennorrhée
Schleimig, mucous, Muqueux.
Schleimkrankheiten, Blennoses, Blennoses.
Schleimmangel, amyxia, Amyxie.
Schleimsäure, mucic acid, *s. Mucate.*
Schleimschwindsucht, mucous phthisis, *s. Muqueux*, et *Phthisie.*
Schleimzucker, muco-saccharine matter.
Schliessmuskel, *s.* Sphinkter.
Schliessmuskel der Augenlieder, Orbicularis palpebrarum, *s. Palpebral.*
Schliessmuskel der Blase, Sphincter vesicæ, *s. Sphincter.*
Schliessmuskel des Mundes, Orbicularis, seu Sphincter, oris, *s. Orbiculaire.*
Schliessmuskel der Scheide, Sphincter vaginæ, *s. Constricteur.*
Schliessmuskeln des Schlundes, Constrictores pharyngis, —
Schliessung, constrictio, Constriction.
Schlitzblättrig, lacinifolius, Lacinifolié.
Schluchzen, singultus, Hoquet.
Schluchzend, singultans, Singultueux.
Schlucken, *s.* Niederschlucken.
Schlund, *s.* Schlundkopf.
Schlundabscess, abs. pharyngis, *s. Abcès.*
Schlundblutfluss, pharyngorrhagia, Pharyngorrhagie.
Schlundbruch, pharyngocele, Pharyngocèle
Schlunddrüsen, œsophageal glands, *s. Œsophage.*
Schlundentzündung, —itis, Pharyngite.
Schlunderweiterung, pharyngeurysma, Pharyngeurisme.
Schlundkopf, pharynx, Pharynx.
Schlundkopfgaumenmuskel, Palato-pharyngeus, Palato-Pharyngien.
Schlundkopfgeflecht, plexus pharyngeus, *s. Pharyngien.*
Schlundkopfknochen, ossa pharyngea, —
Schlundkopfmuskeln, musculipharyngis, —
Schlundkopfnerven, nervi —, —
Schlundkopfschlagadern, art. pharyngeæ, —
Schlundkopfschnurer, mittlerer, — oberer, — unterer, Constr. pharyngis medius, — — superior, — — inferior, *s. Constricteur.*
Schlundkrampf, —ismus, Œsophagisme.
Schlundkrampf, pharyngospasmus, Pharyngospasme.
Schlundlähmung, —plegia, Pharyngoplégie
Schlundmuskel, musculus œsophageus, *s. Œsophagien.*
Schlundnerven, nervi œsophagei, —
Schlundschnitt, —tomia, Pharyngotomie.
Schlundverengerung, pharyngoperistole, Pharyngopéristole.
Schlundvorfall, *s.* Pharyngocele.
Schlüssel, clavus, Clef.
Schlüsselbein, clavicula, Clavicule.
Schlüsselbeinmuskel, *s.* Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel. Schlüsselbeinpulsader, *s.* Unterschlüsselbeinpulsader.
Schlüssel- Schulterblattgelenk, articulatio cleido-scapularis, *s. Cleido-Scapulaire.*
Schmackhaft, saporific, Saporifique.
Schmalblumig, tenuiflorus, Tenuiflore.
Schmalz, axungia, Axunge.
Schmarotzer, parasite, Parasite.
Schmarotzer, Parasita, Parasites.
Schmarotzerisch, parasitical, Parasite.
Schmarotzerpflanzen, parasitic plants, —
Schmarotzerthiere, — animals, —
Schmeerbauch, abdomen, Abdomen.
Schmecken, *s.* Geschmack.
Schmelzbar, fusible, Fusible.
Schmelzbarkeit, fusibility, Fusibilité.
Schmelztiegel, melting-pot, Creuset.
Schmerz, pain, Douleur.
Schmerzhaft, painful, Douloureux.
Schmerzlindernd, soothing, Adoucissant.
Schmerzlos, indolens, Indolent.
Schmerzlosigkeit, analgesia, Analgésie.
Schmerzlosigkeit, anodynia, Anodynie.
Schmerzstillend, antalgic, Antalgique.
Schmerzstillende Mittel, remedia anodyna, *s. Anodyn*, et *Calmant.*
Schmerzstillender Liquor, *s.* Hoffmann —.
Schmerzung, smarting, Cuisson.
Schmetterling, Papilio, *s. Papilionacé.*
Schmetterlinge, Papilionidæ, Papilionides.
Schmetterlingsartig, Schmetterlingsförmig, papilionaceus, Papilionacé.
Schmetterlingsartige Pflanzen, Papilionaceæ, Papilionacées.
Schmetterlingsblumenkrone, papilionaceous corolla, *s. Papilionacé.*
Schmiedbar, malleable, Malléable.
Schmiedbarkeit, malleability, Malléabilité.
Schmierig, unctuous, Onctueux.
Schmiermittel, emplastica, *s. Emplastique.*
Schminke, fucus. Fard.
Schmückend, cosmetic, Cosmétique.
Schmückkunst, *s.* Kosmetik.
Schmutz, stain, Spilome.
Schnabel, rostrum, Bec.
Schnabelhaut, cere, Cire.
Schnabelthier, Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, *s. Ornithorhynque.*

Schnabelaufsatz, epithema, Epithème.
Schnarchen, snoring, Ronflement.
Schnauze, muzzle, Museau.
Schneckartig, cochlearis, Cochleaire.
Schnecke, cochlea, Limaçon.
Schnee, snow, Neige.
Schneedropfen, Galanthus nivalis, —
Schnee-Eule, -Kautz, Surnia nyctea, —
Schniedermuskel, Sartorius, Couturier.
Schniedezähne, cutting-teeth, *s. Dent.*
Schnell-stärkende Mittel, remedia analeptica, *s. Analeptique.*
Schnell-verganglich, fugacious, Fugace.
Schnepfe, Scolopax, Bécasse.
Schnepfenkopf, caput gallinaginis, Verumontanum.
Schnirkelschnecke, Helix, Hélix.
Schnittlauch, *s.* Schalotte.
Schnittwunde, encope, Encope.
Schnupfen, coryza, Coryza.
Schnupfmittel, errhinum, Errhine.
Schnupftabak, pulvis sternutat., *s. Asaret.*
Schnur, funiculus, Cordon.
Schokolate, chocolatum, Chocolate.
Schopf, tuft of hairs, Coma.
Schorfig, crustaceous, Crustacé.
Schorfkopf, tinea capitis, Teigne.
Schötchen, silicula, Silicule.
Schote, siliqua, Silique.
Schotendorn, *s.* Aegyptischer.
Schräger Bauchmuskel, *s.* Bauchmuskel.
Schräger Kopfmuskel, *s.* Kopfmuskel.
Schraube, Turbo, Sabot.
Schraubenbinde, *s.* Aderpresse.
Schraubenförmig, *s.* Spiralförmig.
Schreibfeder, calamus scriptorius, *s. Calame.*
Schröpfen, scarification, Catagme.
Schröpfkopf, —cula, Cornicule, Ventouse.
Schrunde, *s.* Hautschrunde.
Schulter, shoulder, Epaule, Humérus.
Schulterbinde, *s.* Scapulier.
Schulterblatt, scapula, Omoplate.
Schulterblätter, scapulæ, —
Schulterblattgegend, regio scapularis, —
Schulterblattschlagadern, art. scapulares, —
Schultergegend, regio humeralis, *s. Huméral*
Schultergelenk, shoulder-joint, *s. Scapulo-Huméral.*
Schultergelenkentzündung, inflammation of shoulder-joint, *s. Omarthrocace.*
Schultergelenkkrankheit, disease of shoulder-joint, Omarthrocace.
Schultergelenkspfanne, omocotyle, Omocotyle.
Schultergicht, omagra, Omagre.
Schulterhöhe, *s.* Akromion.
Schulterschlagader, arteria humeralis, *s. Humeral.*
Schulterzungenbeinmuskel, Omohyoideus, Omoplat-Hyoïdien.
Schuppe, Schuppen, pl., scale, Ecaille.
Schuppenfleischgewachs, lepido-sarcoma, Lepido-Sarcome.
Schuppenflügler, Lepidoptera, Lepidoptères.
Schuppenförmig, lepidoides, Lepidoïde.
Schuppenkrankheit, lepra, Lépre.
Schuppennaht, sutura squamosa, *s. Ecailleux*, et *Lépidoïde.*
Schuppentheil des Schläfenbeins, pars squamosa ossis temporis, *s. Fcailleux.*
Schuppenthier, Pangolin, *s. Ecaille.*
Schuppig, scaly, Lépidoïde.
Schuppige Zwiebel, — bulb, *s. Bulbe.*
Schusswunde, gunshot-wound, *s. Coup.*
Schutteln, succusio, Succusion.
Schutzpocke, *s.* Kuhpocke.
Schwach, adynamic, Adynamique.
Schwach, asthenic, Asthénique.
Schwach, feeble, flaccid, Flasque.
Schwäche, adynamia, Adynamie.
Schwäche, asthenia, Asthénie.
Schwäche, Schwachheit, weakness, Debilité.
Schwaches Fieber, febris asthenica, Blépchopyre.
Schwächung, debilitatio, Affaiblissement.
Schwalbe, Hirundo, Hirondelle.
Schwalbenwurz, *s.* Schellkraut.
Schwamm, Fungus, Champignon.
Schwämme, Fungi, Champignons.
Schwammicht, Schwammig, cavernosus, Caverneux.
Schwammichte Körper des Kitzlers, corpora cavernosa clitoridis, *s. Corps.*
Schwammichte Körper der Ruthe, corpora cavernosa penis, —
Schwammig, fungous, Fongeux.
Schwammiger Auswuchs, fungous excrescence, *s. Fongosité.*
Schwammigkeit, fungosity, Fongosité.
Schwammsäure, boletic acid, *s. Bolétate.*
Schwangerschaft, gestation, pregnancy, Gestation, Grossesse.
Schwangerschaftslehre, cyesiologia, Cyésiologie.
Schwangern, gravidam reddere, Impregner.
Schwangerung, impregnatio, Impregnation
Schwanken, fluctuatio, Fluctuation.
Schwanz, tail, Queue.
Schwanzaffe, Cercopithecus, Cercopithèque
Schwanzflosse, caudal fin, *s. Caudal.*
Schwanzlos, ecaudatus, Ecaudé.
Schwanzpfeffer, P. caudatum, *s. Poivre.*
Schwären, exelcosis, Exelcose.
Schwären, to suppurate, Abcéder.
Schwarz, black, Noire.
Schwarzblaumaiwurmkäfer, Proscarabeus vulgaris, *s. Méloe.*
Schwarzdorn, *s.* Schlehendorn.
Schwarze Galle, black bile, Atrabile.
Schwarze Krankheit, melæna, Mélæna.
Schwarze Nieswurz, H. niger, *s. Hellébore.*
Schwarze Pappel, P. nigra, *s. Peuplier.*
Schwarzer Drossel, M. vulgaris, *s. Merle.*
Schwarzer Hautfleck, melasma, Mélasme.
Schwarzer od. gemeiner Hohlunder Sambucus nigra, *s. Sureau.*
Schwarzes Pech, pix nigra, *s. Poix.*
Schwarzes Schwefelspiessglanz, sulphuretum Antimonii, *s. Antimoine.*

Schwärzlich, blackish, Noiratre.
Schwarzsucht, melanchlorosis, Mélanchlorose.
Schwarzwerden, melanosis, Mélanose.
Schwarzwerden der Eingeweide, melanosis viscerum, —
Schwatzhaftigkeit, garrulity, Babillement.
Schwefel, sulphur, Soufre.
Schwefel, gefällter, *s.* Schwefelmilch.
Schwefel, gereinigter, *s.* Sublimirter.
Schwefelantimon, sulph.antimonii, *s. Sulfure*
Schwefeläther, Æther sulphuricus, *s.*
Schwefeläthergeist, Spiritus Ætheris sulphurici, *s. Sulfurique.*
Schwefelblei, sulphuret of lead, *s. Sulfure.*
Schwefelblumen, flores sulphuris, *s. Soufre.*
Schwefeldampf, sulphurous vapour, —
Schwefelgelb, sulphur-coloured, Soufré.
Schwefelicht, sulphurous, —
Schwefelig, sulphurosus, Sulfureux.
Schwefeligsäure, sulphurous acid, —
Schwefeligsaure Salze, sulphites, *s. Sulfite.*
Schwefelkali, sulphur. potassæ, *s. Sulfure.*
Schwefelleber, hepar sulphuris, *s. Foie.*
Schwefelmilch, lac sulphuris, *s. Lait.*
Schwefeloxyd, *s.* Unterschwefelige Säure.
Schwefelquecksilber, sulphuretum hydrargyri, *s. Sulfure.*
Schwefelraucherungen, sulphur-fumigations, *s. Soufre.*
Schwefelsalbe, einfache, — zusammengesetzte, Unguentum Sulphuris simplex, — — compositum, —
Schwefelsäure, sulphuric acid, *s. Sulfate.*
Schwefelsaure Magnesia, *s.* Bittererde.
Schwefelsaure Salze, sulphates, *s. Sulfate.*
Schwefelsaure Soda, sulphate of soda, —
Schwefelsaurer Zink, — of zinc, —
Schwefelsaures Alumiumoxyd, sulphate of alumina and potass, *s. Alun.*
Schwefelsaures Eisen, — of iron, *s. Sulfate.*
Schwefelsaures Kali, — of potass, —
Schwefelsaures Kupfer, — of copper, —
Schwefelsaures Natron, — of soda, —
Schwefelseife, Sapo sulphureus, *s. Soufre.*
Schwefelwasserstoff, sulphuretted hydrogen, *s. Hydrogène.*
Schwefelwasserstoffsäure, hydro-sulphuric acid, *s. Hydrosulphate.*
Schweigselig, taciturn, Taciturne.
Schweigseligkeit, taciturnity, Taciturnité.
Schweinfett, hog's-lard, Axunge.
Schweinsbrod, Cyclamen, Cyclame.
Schweinshaut, cutis suilla, Couenne.
Schweiss, sudor, Sueur.
Schweissbad, *s.* Schwitzbad.
Schweissfieber, febris sudatoria, Hidropyretos.
Schweisskrankheit, sudor anglicus, —
Schweissmangel, oligohydria, Oligohidrie.
Schweisstreibend, sudorific, Sudorifique.
Schweisstreibende Mittel, sudorifics, —
Schweisstreibender Spiessglanz, Antimonium diaphoreticum, *s. Diaphorétique.*
Schwer, gravis, Grave.

Schwerathmen, dyspnœa, Dyspnée.
Schwerbeweglichkeit, -cinesia, Dyscinésie.
Schwerdtblättrig, ensifolius, Ensifolié.
Schwerdtblättrige Pflanzen, plantæ ensifoliæ, *s. Ensifolié.*
Schwerdtförmig, ensiformis, Ensiforme.
Schwerdtförmiger Knorpel, cartilago —, —
Schwerdtlilie, Schwertlilie, Iris, Iris.
Schwere, gravitas, Gravité.
Schwere Geburt, *s.* Dystokie.
Schwere Stimme, baryphonia, Baryphonie.
Schwererde, terra ponderosa, Barite.
Schwerhören, dysecoia, Dysécoïe.
Schwerhörend, hard of hearing, —
Schwermuth, *s.* Melancholie.
Schwerpunkt, centre of gravity, *s. Gravité.*
Schwerschlingen, dysphagia, Dysphagie.
Schwertförmig, xiphoid, Xiphoïde.
Schwertknorpel, xiphoid cartilage, —
Schwertknorpelband, — ligament, —
Schwerverdaulichkeit, -pepsia, Dyspepsie.
Schwiele, callus, Durillon.
Schwielig, callosus, Calleux.
Schwimmblase der Fische, swimming-bladder of fishes, *s. Nageant.*
Schwimmen, natatio, Natation.
Schwimmend, swimming, Nageant.
Schwimmende Stachelnuss, Trapa natans, *s. Macre.*
Schwimmfüsse, pedes palmati, *s. Palmé.*
Schwimmfüssig, palmipes, Palmipede.
Schwimmhaut, swimming-membrane, —
Schwimmvögel, Natatores (Aves), —
Schwindel, vertigo, Vertige.
Schwindelhafer, L. temulentum, *s. Ivraie.*
Schwinden der Kräfte, *s.* Nachlassung.
Schwindsucht, consumption, Consomption.
Schwindsucht, phthisis, Phthisie.
Schwindsüchtig, phthisical, Phthisique.
Schwindsuchtlehre, —ologia, Phthisiologie.
Schwitzbad, -stube, sudatorium, Sudatoire.
Schwitzen, ephidrosis, Ephidrose.
Schwitzen an ungewöhnlichen Stellen, hidroplania, Hidroplanie.
Scrophel, scrofula, Scrofules.
Scrophelkrankheit, Scrophelsucht, same, —
Scrophulös, scrofulous, Scrofuleux.
Scrophulöse Anläge, — diathesis, —
Sechsblättrig, hexaphyllus, Hexaphylle.
Sechsblüthig, sexflorus, Sexflore.
Sechseckig, -kantig, hexagonus, Hexagone.
Sechsflügeligt, hexapterus, Hexaptère.
Sechsfüssig, hexapodus, Hexapode.
Sechsmännige Pflanzen, plantæ hexandræ, *s. Hexandrie.*
Sechssaamig, hexaspermus, Hexasperme.
Sechsspaltig, sexfidus, Sexfide.
Sechsweibige Blüthen, flores hexagyni, *s. Hexagynie.*
See, sea, Mer.
Seebad, balneum marinum, —
See-Blume, Nymphæa, Nénuphar.
See-Einhorn, Unicornu marinum, *s. Narwhal.*
See-Fische, pisces marini, *s. Marine.*

Seehund, Phoca, Phoque.
Seehund, gemeiner, Seekalb, P. vitulina, —
See-krank, sea-sick, *s. Nauséabond.*
See-krankheit, sea-sickness, —
See-küsten, ora maritima, *s. Marine.*
Seelenlehre, psychology, Psychologie.
Seelenleiden, schweres, -pathia, Cacopathie.
Seelenruhe, ataraxia, Ataraxie.
See-Mannstreu, E. maritimum, *s. Panicaut.*
See-Ohr, Haliotis, Haliotide.
See-Vögel, aves marini, *s. Marine.*
Sehen, vision, Vue.
Sehhügel, thalamus opticus, *s. Optique.*
Sehloch, pupilla, Pupille.
Sehlochhaut, membrana pupillaris, *s. Pupillaire.*
Sehne, tendon, Tendon.
Sehnenhaube, galea aponeurotica, *s. Epicrane.*
Sehnenhupfen, subsultus tendinum, Soubresaut.
Sehnerv, nervus opticus, *s. Optique.*
Sehnervenloch, foramen opticum, —
Sehnig, tendinous, Tendineux.
Sehniger Theil des Zwerchfells, tendinous portion, or centre, of diaphragm, —
Sehvermögen, power of vision, *s. Dysopsies.*
Seide, silk, Soie.
Seidelbast, *s.* Kellerhals.
Seiden, Seidenartig, silken, Soyeux.
Seidengehäuse, cocoon, Cocon.
Seidenmuschel, Pinna, *s. Bissus.*
Seidenwurm, silkworm, Ver-à-Soie.
Seidenwürmersäure, acidum bombicum, *s. Bombiate.*
Seife, soap, Savon.
Seife, medicinische, sapo medicinalis, —
Seifenartig, saponaceus, Saponacé.
Seifenbeere, S. saponaria, *s. Savonnier.*
Seifenkraut, Saponaria, Saponaire.
Seifenmachen, -nificatio, Saponification.
Seifenpflaster, Empl. saponis, *s. Savon.*
Seifenpillenmasse, Massa Pil. de Sapone, —
Seifenspiritus, -geist, Spiritus Saponis, —
Seiher, filtrum, Filtre.
Seihtuch, strainer, Conloir.
Seite, Seiten, pl., latus, latera, *s. Flanc.*
Seitenkrampf, —spasmus, Pleurospasme.
Seitenkrampf, t. lateralis, *s. Tétanos.*
Seitenschwimmer, Pleuronectes, Pleuronecte.
Seitenstarrkrampf, pleurothotonus, Pleurototonos.
Seitensteinschnitt, lateral operation of lilithotomy, *s. Lithotomie.*
Seitenstich, *s.* Pleuresie.
Seitentheile des Unterleibes, ilia, Iles.
Seitenventrikel des Gehirns, lateral ventricle of brain, *s. Corne.*
Seitenwandbeine, *s.* Scheitelbeine.
Seitlicher Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis lateralis, *s. Droit.*
Seitlicher Ring-Giessbeckenmuskel, Crico-Arytænoideus lateralis, *s. Crico-Aryténoïdien.*

Selbstbefleckung, *s.* Onanie.
Selbstelektrisch, -electric, Idio-Electrique.
Selbstherrschaft, autocratia, Autocratie.
Selbstherrschend, -craticus, Autocratique.
Selbstsehen, autopsia, Autopsie.
Selbstverbrennung, spontaneous combustion, *s. Combustion.*
Selenit, selenite, Sélénite.
Selensäure, selenic acid, *s. Séléniate.*
Selensaure Salze, seleniates, —
Semiotik, semeiotica, Séméiotique.
Senf, Sinapis, Moutarde.
Senf, schwarzer, S. nigra, —
Senfpflaster, sinapism, Sinapisme.
Senfsalbe, Unguentum Sinapeos, —
Senfsame, semen Sinapeos, —
Senfteig, Senfumschlag, *s.* Senfpflaster.
Senfwein, Vinum sinapinum, *s. Moutarde.*
Senna, Senna, Séné.
Sennalatwerge, Confectio Sennæ, *s. Lénitif.*
Sennesblätter, folia Sennæ, *s. Séné.*
Seröse Haut, serous membrane, *s. Sereux.*
Seröser Schlagfluss, serous apoplexy, —
Sesambeine des Fusses, sesamoid bones of the foot, *s. Sésamoïde.*
Sesambeine der Hand, — of the hand, —
Sesamknöchelchen, sesamoid bones, —
Seufzen, Seufzer, sighing, sigh, Soupir.
Sevenbaum, *s.* Sadebaum.
Sibirischer Buchweizen, Polygonum tartaricum, *s. Renouée.*
Sichel, falx, Faux.
Sichel des Gehirns, falx cerebri, —
Sichel des kleinen Gehirns, — cerebelli, —
Sichelblutleiter, sinus falciformis, *s.*
Sichelförmig, falciformis, Falciforme.
Sichelförmiger Fortsatz, processus —, —
Sicherungsessig, *s.* Gewürzessig.
Sieb, sieve, Crible.
Siebbein, Siebknochen, os cribriforme, vel ethmoides, *s. Cribriforme*, et *Ethmoïde.*
Siebbeinausschnitt, incisura ethmoidalis, *s. Echancrure.*
Siebbeinnerv, ethmoidal nerve, *s. Ethmoïdal.*
Siebbeinschlagadern, ethmoidal arteries, —
Siebbeinzellen, ethmoidal cells, —
Sieben, cribratio, Cribration.
Siebenblättrig, heptaphyllus, Heptaphylle.
Siebeneckig, Siebenkantig, heptagonus, Heptagone.
Siebenfingerkraut, P. reptans, *s. Potentille.*
Siebmännige Blüthen, flores heptandri, *s. Heptandrie.*
Siebenpunkt, C. 7-punctata, *s. Coccinelle.*
Siebensamig, heptaspermus, Heptasperme.
Siebentägig, septanus, Septane.
Siebentägiges Fieber, febris septana, —
Siebenweibige Pflanzen, plantæ heptagynæ, *s. Heptagynie.*
Siebförmig, cribriform, Cribriforme.
Siebformiges Bein, *s.* Siebbein.
Siebplatte, cribriform plate, *s.* Cribriforme.
Siedendes Wasser, aqua fervida, *s. Eau.*
Silber, silver, Argent.
Silberglatt, lithargyrum, Litharge.

Silberglattessig, A. lithargyri, *s. Vinaigre.*
Silberglattpflaster, Emplastrum lithargyri, *s. Diachylon.*
Silberglattsalbe, *s.* Nutritsalbe.
Simaruba, Quassia simaruba, Simarouba.
Simarubaextract, Extractum Simarubæ, —
Simarubarinde, cortex Simarubæ, —
Sinesische Schwalbe, Hirundo esculenta, Salangane.
Sinesischer Zimmt, cortex Lauri sinensis, *s. Cannelle.*
Sinn, Sinne, pl., sensus, Sens.
Sinnesorgane, organa sensûs, *s Hyperesthésie.*
Sinngrün, Vinca, Pervenche.
Sinngrün, grosses, Vinca major, —
Sinngrün, kleines, Vinca minor, —
Sinnpflanze, M. sensitiva, *s. Mimose.*
Sitzbad, seat-bath, Bidet ?
Sitzbein, ischium, Ischion.
Sitzbeinauschnitt, oberer od. grosser, incisura superior vel major, *s. Echancrure.*
Sitzbeinauschnitt, kleiner, — — minor, —
Sitzbeinhöcker, tuber ischii, *s. Ischiatique.*
Sitzbeinschlagader, arteria ischiatica, —
Sitzbeinstachel, spina ossis ischii, —
Sitzbeinzellkörpermuskel, Ischio-cavernosus, Ischio-Caverneux.
Sitzend, sessile, Sessile.
Sitzende Blätter, sessile leaves, —
Sitzknorren, *s.* Sitzbeinhöcker.
Skabiose, Scabiosa, Scabieuse.
Skammonienwinde, C. scammonia, *s.*
Skammonium, scammonium, Scammonée.
Skelet, skeleton, Squelette.
Skirrhös, scirrhous, Squirrheux.
Skirrhöse oder krebsartige Verhärtung, scirrhous or cancerous induration, scirrhoma, *s. Scirrhose.*
Skirrhöse Verhärtung der Augenlieder, scirrhophthalmia, Scirrhophthalmie.
Skirrhus, scirrhus, Squirrhe.
Skirrhusbildung, formation of scirrhus, Scirrhose.
Skolopender, Scolopendra, Scolopendre.
Skorpion, Scorpio, Scorpion.
Skorpion, europäischer, S. europæus, —
Skorpionöl, oil of scorpions, —
Soda, ätzende oder caustische, caustic soda, *s. Soude.*
Sodapflanze, Salsola, Soude.
Sodbrennen, pyrosis, Pyrose.
Sodium, sodium, Sodium.
Sodiumoxyd, oxide of sodium, *s. Soude.*
Sohlenmuskel, Soleus, Soleaire.
Sohlenspanner, Plantaris, Plantaire.
Sokotrinische Aloe, A. soccotorina, *s. Aloès.*
Solaneen, Solaneæ, Solanées.
Sommer, summer, Eté.
Sommerlolch, L. temulentum, *s. Ivraie.*
Sommersprossen, ephelis, Ephélide.
Sonde, a sound, Sonde.
Sondiren, melosis, Mélose.
Sondiren, v., specillo explorare, Sonder.
Sonne, fascia solaris, Solaire.
Sonnen, insolatio, Insolation.
Sonnenblume, gemeine, Helianthus annuus, Tournesol.
Sonneneuphorbie, E. helioscopia, Réveil.
Sonnenfisch, Zeus faber, *s. Scombre.*
Sonnenflecken, sun-burns, Ephélide.
Sonnengeflecht, plexus solaris, *s. Solaire.*
Sonnenkäfer, Coccinella, Coccinelle.
Sonnenstich, Sonnenschuss, ictus solis, Coup de soleil.
Sonnenstillstand, solstice, *s. Solstitial.*
Sonnenstrahl, sun-beam, *s. Rayon.*
Sorbeersäure, sorbic acid, *s. Sorbique.*
Spalt, Spalte, pl., slit, Crevasse.
Spalte, Spalten, pl., fissure, Fente.
Spalte, Glasserche, fissura Glasseri, —
Spanische Fliege, *s.* Kantharide.
Spanischer Bertram, Anthemis pyrethrum, Pyréthre.
Spanischer Lauch, A. porrum, Poireau.
Spanischer Pfeffer, Capsicum, Piment.
Spanner, oder Anspanner, der Schenkelbinde, Tensor vaginæ femoris, *s. Tenseur.*
Spannkraft, elasticity, Elasticité.
Spannkräftig, elastic, Elastique.
Spannung, tensio, Tension.
Spargel, Asparagus, Asperge.
Spargelsprossen, asparagi, Asperges.
Spargelstoff, asparagina, Asparagine.
Spatel, spatula, Spatule.
Specifisch, specific, Specifique.
Specifische Schwere, specific gravity, *s. Pésanteur.*
Specifischen, specifics, *s. Specifique.*
Speck, lard, Saindoux.
Speckbruch, steatocele, Stéatocèle.
Speckgeschwullst oder Fettgeschwullst, steatoma, Stéatôme.
Speckhaut, crusta phlogistica, Couenne.
Speerkraut, Ranunculus flammula, Douve.
Speiche, radius, Radius.
Speichel, saliva, Salive.
Speichelausleerend, sialagogus, Sialagogue.
Speicheldrüsen, salivary glands, *s. Glande.*
Speichelfistel, — fistula, *s. Salivaire.*
Speichelfluss, sialorrhœa, Sialorrhée.
Speichelgänge, salivary ducts, *s. Salivaire.*
Speichellehre, sialologia, Sialologie.
Speichelmangel, oligosialia, Oligosialie.
Speichelmittel, sialogoga, Sialogogues.
Speicheln, sialismus, Sialisme.
Speichelüberfluss, polysialia, Polysialie.
Speichelwurz, A. pyrethrum, Pyréthre.
Speichenmuskel, äusserer kurzer, Extensor carpi radialis brevior, *s. Radial.*
Speichenm., äusserer langer, Extensor carpi radialis longior, —
Speichenm., innerer, Flexor carpi —, —
Speichenschlagader, arteria radialis, —
Speise, alimentum, Aliment.
Speisebrei, chyme, Chyme.
Speisekanal, aliment. canal, s. *Alimentaire.*
Speiseordnung, regulation of diet, Régime.
Speiseröhre, œsophagus, Œsophage.
Speiseröhrenblutung, œsophagorrhagia, Œsophagorrhagie.

Speiseröhrenentzündung, œsophagitis, Œsophagite.
Speiseröhrenschlitz des Zwerchfells, hiatus œsophageus diaphragmatis, *s. Œsophage.*
Speiseröhrenschnitt, œsophagotomy, Œsophagotomie.
Speisesaft, chyle, Chyle.
Speisesaftbehaltniss, recept. chyli, *s. Citerne.*
Speisesaftbereitung, -poiesis, Chylopoièse.
Speisesaftmangel, oligochylia, Oligochylie.
Speisesaftröhre, *s.* Brustgang.
Spelt, Triticum spelta, *s. Froment.*
Spelz, gluma, Glume.
Spelze, gluma, Balle.
Sperberbaum, Sorbus, Sorbier.
Spermatisch, spermatic, Spermatique.
Spey-, Spucknapf, spitting-pot, Crachoir.
Speyung, spitting, Crachement.
Spiegel, speculum, Spéculum.
Spiessförmig, hastatus, Hasté.
Spiessglanz, -glas, antimony, Antimoine.
Spiessglanz, roher, antimonium crudum,—
Spiessglanzbutter, butter of antimony, *s. Beurre,* et *Chlorure.*
Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali, Tartras potassæ stibiatus, *s. Antimoine.*
Spiessglanzleber, hepar antimonii, *s. Foie.*
Spiessglanzmetall, *s.* Spiessglanz.
Spiessglanzmittel, antimonial remedies, *s. Antimoine.*
Spiessglanzwein, Vinum Antimonii, —
Spiessglanzweinstein, *s.* Spiessglanzhaltiges weinsteinsaures Kali.
Spigelie, Spigelia, Spigélie.
Spigell'scher Lappen, l. Spigelii, *s. Lobule.*
Spinalnerven, spinal nerves, *s. Vertébral.*
Spinat, Spinacia, Epinard.
Spindel, rachis, Axe.
Spindelbaum, Euonymus, Fusain.
Spindelförmig, fusiformis, Fusiforme.
Spinne, Aranea, Araignée.
Spinnen, Arachnida, Arachnides.
Spinnengewebe, tela aranearum, *s. Araignée.*
Spinnenwebenförmig, -noid, Arachnoïde.
Spinnenwebenhaut, tunica arachnoidea,—
Spinnenwebenhäutchen, same, —
Spinnenwebenhautentzündung, arachnitis, Arachnoïdite.
Spint, alburnum, Aubier.
Spiralbinde, *s.* Hobelbinde.
Spiralblatt, spiral leaf, *s. Spiral.*
Spiralförmig, spiralis, Spiral.
Spiralgefässe der Pflanzen, spiral vessels of plants, *s. Trachée.*
Spiralzunge der Schmetterlinge, spiral tongue of Lepidoptera, —
Spital, hospital, Hôpital.
Spitalfieber, hospital-fever, —
Spitze, point, Pointe.
Spitze, äusserste, summit, Sommité.
Spitzflossen, Stachelflossen, Acanthopterygii (Pisces), Acanthoptérygiens.
Spitzig, acute, Aigu.
Spitziger—*s.* Scharfer—Winkel.
Spitzzähne, *s.* Eckzähne.

Splanchnographie, description of the viscera, Splanchnographie.
Splanchnologie, —nologia, Splanchnologie.
Splenalgie, splenalgia, Splénalgie.
Splitter, splinter, Écharde.
Sporadisch, sporadic, Sporadique.
Sporadische Krankheiten, — diseases, —
Sporn, spur, Eperon.
Spornförmiger Honigbehälter, spur-shaped nectary, *s. Nectaire.*
Sprachlosigkeit, loss of speech, Alalie.
Spreu, Spreublättchen, palea, Paillette.
Spreuartig, -tragend, paleaceus, Paléacé.
Springgurke, *s.* Eselskurbiss.
Springkörner, *s.* Purgierkörner.
Sprotte, Clupea sprattus, *s. Clupée.*
Sprungbein, astragalus, Astragale.
Spulwurm, A. lumbricoides, *s. Ascaride.*
Squille, Scilla, Scille.
Squillitine, scillitina, Scillitine.
Staar, schwarzer, *s.* Amaurose.
Staarmesser, ceratotomus, Cératatome.
Stabförmig, rabdoides, Rabdoïde.
Stabwurz, Artemisia abrotan., Abrotanum.
Stachel, aculeus, Aiguillon.
Stachelbeere, gooseberry, Groseille.
Stachelbeerstrauch, Ribes grossularia, Groseillier.
Stachelich, aculeatus, Aiguilloné.
Stachelig, echinatus, Echiné.
Stachelmohn, Argemone, Argêmone.
Stachelnuss, Trapa, Macre.
Stachelspitzig, mucronatus, Mucroné.
Stachlig, hirtus, hispidus, Herissé.
Stahl, chalybs, Acier.
Stahl- od. eisenartig, chalybeatus, Chalybé.
Stahlwein, Vinum Ferri, *s. Fer.*
Stamm, race, Race.
Stamm, stalk or stem, Tige.
Stamm, trunk, Tronc.
Stamm eines Baums, stem of tree, *s. Tige.*
Stamm der Palmen, st. Palmarum, *s. Stipe.*
Stamm der Pilze, stipes Fungorum, —
Stammeln, stammering, Balbutiement.
Stammeln, to stammer, Balbutier.
Stammelnd, stammering, Bègue.
Stämpel, pistil, Pistil.
Stand, statio, Station.
Standort, habitation, —
Stanger-Lack, lacca in ramis, *s. Laque.*
Staphyloma, staphyloma, Staphylôme.
Starke, amylun, Amidon.
Stärke, sthenia, Sthénie.
Stärkend, roborans, Corroborant.
Starkes Bier, cerevisia fortis, *s. Bière.*
Stärkung, strengthening, Corroboration.
Stärkungsmittel, roborantia, *s. Corroborant.*
Stark-zusammenziehende Mittel, *s.* Styptische Mittel.
Starrheit, rigiditas, Roideur.
Starrkrampf, tetanus, Tétanos.
Starrkrampf, allgemeiner, general —, —
Starrkrampf, örtlicher, partial —, —
Starrsucht, catalepsia, Catalepsie.
Staubbeutel, anther, Anthère.

Staubbeutel, einfächriger, anthera unilocularis, *s. Anthère.*
Staubfade, stamen, Etamine.
Staubig, pulverulentus, Pulverulent.
Staubregen, rime, Bruine.
Staubweg, pistil, Pistil.
Staudengewächs, suffrutex, Sous-Arbrisseau.
Steatom, steatoma, Stéatôme.
Stechapfel, Stramonium, Stramoine.
Stechapfelblatt, folium Stramonii, —
Stechapfelextract, Extractum —, —
Stechpalme, Ilex, Houx.
Steifheit, stiffness, Raideur.
Steifheit eines Gliedes, — of a limb, —
Steifigkeit, *s.* Starrheit.
Steifsucht, tetanus, Tétanos.
Steigbügel, stapes, Etrier.
Steigbugelmuskel, Stapedius, Stapédien.
Stein, calculus, Pierre, Calcul.
Steinartig, calculosus, Calculeux.
Steinartig, petrosus, Pierreux.
Steinartige Massen, calcareous masses, *s. Encéphalotomie.*
Steinauflosend, -tripticus, Lithontriptique.
Steinauflosende Mittel, lithontriptica, —
Steinausleerende Mittel, remedia lithagoga, Lithagogues.
Steinbildung im Darmkanal, formation of intestinal concretions, Entéro-Lithiase.
Steinbock, Capra ibex, *s. Chévre.*
Steinbohrer, Pholas, Pholade.
Steinbrech, Saxifraga, Saxifrage.
Steinbrechend, saxifragus, Saxifrage.
Steinbrech-Familie, Saxifrageæ, Saxifragées.
Steinbutt, R. maximus, *s. Pleuronecte.*
Steineppich, Bubon, Bubon.
Steinfrucht, drupa, Drupe.
Steinfruchtartig, drupaceus, Drupacé.
Steinhart, lapideus, Pierreux.
Steinkohle, common coal, Houille.
Steinkohlengebirge, coal-measures, —
Steinkrankheit, lithiasis, Lithiase.
Steinlehre, lithology, Lithologie.
Steinloffel, litholabus, Litholabe.
Steinlos, litholabus, Litholabe.
Steinlos, Kernlos, apyrenus, Apyrène.
Steinlose Beere, bacca apyrena, —
Steinmesser, lithotomus, Lithotome.
Steinmittel, *s.* Steinauflosende Mittel.
Steinöl, naphtha, Naphthe.
Steinsame, Lithospermum, Grémil.
Steinschneider, lithotomist, Lithotomiste.
Steinschnitt, lithotomy, Lithotomie.
Steinzange, lithotomy-forceps, Litholabe.
Steiss, uropygium, Croupion.
Steissbein, crupper-bone, Coccyx.
Steissbeinhörner, cornua coccygis, *s. Corne.*
Steissbeinmuskel, Ischio-coccygeus, Ischio-Coccygien.
Steissnerv, nervus coccygeus, *s. Nerf.*
Stellung, attitude, Attitude.
Stellung, *s.* Standort.
Stelzen, Grallæ, Echasses.

Stengel, stalk, stem, Tige.
Stengelartig, cauliformis, Cauliforme.
Stengelförmig, same, —
Stengelständig, caulinaris, Caulinaire.
Stengelumfassend, amplexicaulis, Amplexicaule.
Stenonscher Gang, ductus Stenonianus, *s. Sténostenose.*
Sterbelisten, bills of mortality, *s. Mortalité.*
Sterblichkeit, mortality, Mortalité.
Stern, star, Etoile.
Stern, pupil, Pupille.
Sternanis, Illicium, Badiane.
Sterndeuter, *s.* Astrolog.
Sterndeuterie, *s.* Astrologie.
Stethosköp, stethoscopium, Stéthoscope.
Steuerruder, gubernaculum, Gouvernail.
Sthenisch, sthenic, Sthénique.
Sthenisches Fieber, sthenic fever, —
Stickhusten, tussis ferina, *s. Férine.*
Stickluft, Stickstoff, azote, Azote.
Stiel, stipes, Stipe.
Stiellos, sessile, Sessile.
Stiellose—*s.* Sitzende—Blätter.
Stier, Bos, Bœuf.
Stille, still, *s. Distillation.*
Stillstande, stasis, Stase.
Stimme, voice, Voix.
Stimmbänder, ligamenta thyreoarytænoideæ, *s. Thyro-Aryténoïdien.*
Stimmlos, aphonus, Aphone.
Stimmlosigkeit, aphonia, Aphonie.
Stimmorgane, organs of voice, *s. Vocal.*
Stimmritze, rima glottidis, Glotte.
Stimmritzbänder, cordæ vocales, *s. Corde.*
Stinkasand, assafœtida, Assa-Fœtida.
Stinkasandpillen, Pilulæ fœtidæ, —
Stinkasandpflaster, Emplastrum fœtidum,
Stinkasandtinctur, Tinct. Assæ-Fœtidæ, —
Stinkbaum, *s.* Anagyris stinkende.
Stinkende Nieswurz, H. fœtidus, *s. Hellébore*
Stinkende Schwerdtlilie, Iris fœtid., *s. Iris.*
Stinkender Asand, *s.* Stinkasand.
Stinkender Peterlein, Æthusa cynapium, *s. Ethuse.*
Stint, Osmerus, Eperlan.
Stint, grosser, Osmerus eperlanus, —
Stirn, frons, Front.
Stirnarterie, arteria frontalis, *s. Frontal.*
Stirnband, Stirnbinde, frontale, Frontal.
Stirnbein, os frontis, *s. Coronal.*
Stirnhöcker, tuber frontale, *s. Bosse.*
Stirnhöhlen, sinus frontales, *s. Frontal.*
Stirnhöhlenentzündung, metopantritis, Métopantrite.
Stirnhöhlenschmerz, metopantralgia, Métopantralgie.
Stirnleiste, crista frontalis, *s. Frontal.*
Stirnmuskel, musculus frontalis, —
Stirnnerv, nervus frontalis, —
Stirnschau, metoposcopia, Métoposcopie.
Stirntheil des Sternbeins, pars frontalis ossis frontis, *s. Frontal.*
Stirnvene, vena frontalis, —
Stockung, *s.* Stillstand.

Stopfel, Stopfer, plug, Tampon.
Stopfwachs, propolis, Propolis.
Stör, Accipenser sturio, *s. Esturgeon.*
Storax, styrax, Styrax.
Storax-Pillen, Pilulæ de Styrace, —
Storaxsalbe, Unguentum — —, —
Storchschnabel, Pelargonium, *s. Bec.*
Stoss, prick, puncture, Piqure.
Stössel, pestle, Pilon.
Stottern, stammering, Balbutiement.
Strahl, Strahlen, pl., radius, radii, Rayon.
Strahlenband, ciliary ligament, —
Strahlenblume, flos radiatus, —
Strahlenbrechung, refractio, Réfraction.
Strahlend, radians, Rayonnant.
Strahlenthiere, Radiata, Radiaires.
Strahlkorb, M. stultorum, *s. Mactre.*
Sträucher, frutices, *s. Arbre.*
Strauden, perennial plants, —
Straus, Struthio camelus, *s. Autruche.*
Strauss, thyrsus, Thyrse.
Strechbarkheit, ductility, Ductilité.
Strechmuskel, kleiner, des Vorderarms, Anconeus, Anconé.
Streif, Streifen, pl., stria, Striæ, Strie.
Strick, *s.* Saite.
Strick, Stricken, pl., *s.* Streif.
Strictur, strictura, Stricture.
Stroh, straw, Paille.
Strohfarben, straw-coloured, Paillé.
Strohmatratze, straw-matrass, —
Strömling, Clupanodon pilchardus, *s. Clupée*
Strunk, stipes, Stipe.
Strunkförmig, stipiformis, Stipiforme.
Struppig, hirsutus, Hirsute.
Strychnin, -nine, strychnina, Strychnine.
Strychninsauer, strychnic, Strychnique.
Strychninsaure Salze, strychnates, —
Stubenfliege, gemeine, Musca domestica, *s. Mouche.*
Stubenofen, stove, Etuve.
Stück, erstes des Brustbeins, first piece of the sternum, *s. Primisternal.*
Stufenjahr, annus climact., *s. Climactérique.*
Stuhlgang, dejectio, Dejection.
Stuhlgänge, dejectiones alvinæ, *s. Alvine.*
Stuhlzapfchen, suppository, Suppositoire.
Stuhlzwanz, *s.* Tenesmus.
Stummheit, mutism, Mutisme.
Stumpf, obtusus, Obtus.
Stumpfblättrig, obtusifolius, Obtusifolié.
Stumpfeckig, obtusangulatus, Obtusangulé.
Stumpfes oder schwaches Gesicht, obscure or weak vision, Amblyopie.
Stumpfheit der Sinne, dysæsthesia, Dysæsthésie.
Stumpfkantig, *s.* Stumpfeckig.
Stumpfsichtigkeit, amblyopia, Amblyopie.
Sturm, Sturmwind, storm, Orage.
Sturmhut, Aconitum, Aconit.
Sturmhut, blauer, A. napellus, —
Sturmisch, stormy, Orageux.
Sturmvogel, gemeiner, Thalassidroma — olim Procellaria — pelagica, —
Sturzbaum, Burzelbaum, inversio, Culbute.
Stute, equa, Cavale.
Stütze, fulcrum, *s. Point.*
Styptisch, styptic, Styptique.
Styptische Mittel, remedia styptica, —
Styrax, *s.* Storax.
Sublimat, sublimatum, Sublimé.
Sublimation, sublimatio, Sublimation.
Sublimirgefäss, -atorium, Sublimatoire.
Sublimirt, sublimatus, Sublimé.
Sublimirter Schwefel, sulphur —, —
Sublimirung, *s.* Sublimation.
Sumach, Rhus, Sumac.
Sumpf, marsh, Marais.
Sumpfieber, marsh-fever, Hélopyre.
Sumpfhahnenfuss, kleine, Ranunculus flammula, *s. Rénoncule.*
Sumpfig, marshy, Marécageux.
Sumpfpflanze, marsh-plant, *s. Marais.*
Sumpfschaftheu, Equisetum palustre, —
Sumpfwasser, bog- or marsh-water, *s. Eau.*
Süss, sweet, Doux, Sucré.
Süsser Mandel, amygdalus dulcis, —
Süsserde, glycina, Glucyne.
Süsses Wasser, fresh water, *s. Eau.*
Süssholz, Glycyrrhiza, Glycyrrhize.
Süssholz, gemeines, Glycyrrhiza glabra, —
Süssholzwurzel, radix Glycyrrhizæ, —
Süssholzwurzelsaft, Extr. glycyrrhizæ, —
Süssholzwurzelsyrup, Syrupus —, —
Sussholzzucker, Glycyrrhizina, Glycyrrhizine.
Symmetrie, symmetry, Symétrie.
Symmetrisch, symmetrical, Symétrique.
Sympathie, sympathy, Sympathie.
Sympathisch, sympatheticus, Sympathique
Sympathische Nerven, n. sympathetici, —
Sympathischer Nerv, grosser, nervus sympatheticus magnus, —
Sympathischer Nerv, kleiner, nervus sympathicus parvus, —
Sympathischer Nerv, mittlerer, nervus sympatheticus medius, —
Symptom, symptoma, Symptôme.
Symptomatisch, —matic, Symptomatique.
Symptomatisches Fieber, — fever, —
Symptomatologie, symptomatology, Symptomatologie.
Synantherie, Synantheria, Synanthérie.
Syndesmographie, syndesmographia, Syndesmographie.
Syndesmotomie, —tomia, Syndesmotomie.
Synechie, synechia, Synéchie.
Synochisches Fieber, febris synocha, *s. Synoque.*
Synovialhäute, synovial membranes, *s.*
Synovialkapseln, — capsules, *s. Synovie.*
Syphilis, syphilis, Syphilis.
Syphilitisch, syphilitic, Syphilitique.
Syringotom, syringotomus, Syringotome.
Syringotomie, syringotomia, Syringotomie.
Syrische — *s.* Scammonien-Winde.
System, systema, Système.
Systematisch, systematic, Systématique.
Systemlehre, -atologia, Systématologie.
Systole, systole, Systole.

T.

Tabak, Nicotiana, Tabac.
Tabak, gemeiner oder virginischer, Nicotiana tabacum, —
Tabaksblatt, folium Nicotianæ, —
Tabaksextract, Extractum Nicotianæ, —
Tabakssalbe, Unguentum Nicotianæ, —
Tafel, tabula, Table.
Tafel, äussere der Hirnschale, lamina cranii externa, *s. Table.*
Tafel, innere — —, lamina — interna, —
Tag, Täge, pl., day, Jour.
Tagblinder, nyctalops, Nyctalope.
Tagblindheit, nyctalopia, Nyctalopie.
Tage-buch, diarium, Diaire.
Tagesfieber, *s.* Eintätiges Fieber.
Täglich, quotidian, Amphémérine.
Täglich, quotidian, Cathémérine.
Täglich, diurnal, Diurne, Diaire.
Tägliches—*s.* Alltägliches—Fieber.
Tagsehen, *s.* Nachtblindheit.
Talg, sebum, Suif.
Talgbusch, m., Myrica gale, *s. Gale.*
Talgdrüsen, glandulæ sebaceæ, *s. Sébacé.*
Talkerde, magnesia, Magnésie.
Talkerde, schwefelsaure, *s.* Schwefelsaure Magnesia.
Tamarinde, tamarind, Tamarin.
Tamarindenbaum, T. indica, Tamarinier.
Tamarisken, französische, Tamarix gallica, *s. Tamarisc.*
Tamarisken, teutsche, T. germanica, —
Tamariskenstaude, f., Tamarix, Tamarisc.
Tanz, saltatio, Danse.
Tanzkrankheit, tarantulism, Tarentisme.
Tanzsucht, choremania, Chorémanie.
Tarantel, Lycosa tarantula, Tarentule.
Tartarisirter Weinstein, *s.* Weinsteinsaures Kali.
Taube, Columba, Pigéon.
Taubfisch, Torpedo vulgaris, *s. Torpille.*
Taubheit, deafness, Surdité.
Tausenblatt, A. millefolium, Mille-Feuille.
Tausendblättrig, —phyllus, Myriophylle.
Tausendgüldenkraut, Erythræa centaurium, *s. Centaurée.*
Tausendgüldenkrautextract, Extractum Centaurii minoris, —
Taxus, Taxusbaum, Taxus, If.
Taxusblätter, folia Taxi baccatæ, —
Temperament, —mentum, Tempérament.
Tenakel, tenaculum, Tenaille.
Tenesmus, tenesmus, Tenesme.
Terpentin, terebinthina, Térébenthine.
Terpentin, cyprischer, t. cypria, —
Terpentin, gemeiner, t. communis, —
Terpentin, strassburger, terebinthina argentoratensis, —
Terpentin, venedischer, t. veneta, —
Terpentinartig, -thaceus, Térébinthiné.
Terpentinbaum, Terebinthus, Térébinthe.
Terpentinbaum-Familie, Terebinthaceæ, Térébinthacées.
Terpentingeist, Sp. terebinthinæ, *s. Huile.*
Terpentinöl, ätherisches, Oleum —, —
Terpentinsalbe, *s.* Digestivsalbe.
Testikel, testiculus, Testicule.
Tetanus, tetanus, Tétanos.
Tetradynamie, Tetradynamia, Tétradynamie.
Tetragynie, Tetragynia, Tétragynie.
Tetragynisch, tetragynicus, Tétragynique.
Tetrandrie, Tetrandria, Tétrandrie.
Tetrandrisch, tetrandricus, Tétrandrique.
Teufelabbiss, Teufelsbiss, *s.* Abbiss.
Teufelchen, parvus diabolus, Diablotin.
Teufelsdreck, stercus diaboli, Assa-Fœtida.
Textur, textura, Textur.
Thätig, energetic, Energique.
Thau, dew, Rosée.
Thee, Theepflanze, Thea, Thé.
Thee grüner, Thea viridis, —
Theebuh, Thea bohea, —
Theer, Ther, tar, Goudron.
Theerraucherungen, f., pl., tar-vapours,—
Theersalbe, Unguentum picis liquidæ, —
Theerwasser, Aqua picis liquidæ, —
Theil, part, Partie.
Theilbarkheit, divisibility, Divisibilité.
Theilchen, particle, Particule.
Theilung, divisio, Division.
Theoretisch, theoretic, Théorétique.
Theoretische—*s.* Dogmatische—Aerzte.
Theorie, theory, Théorie.
Therapie, therapeutics, Thérapie.
Therapeutik, —, Thérapeutique.
Theriak, theriaca, Thériaque.
Thermometer, —metrum, Thermomètre.
Thier, animal, Animal.
Thierarzt, zoiatrus, Zoiatre.
Thierchemie, animal chemistry, Zoochimie
Thiergift, animal poison, Venin.
Thierheilkunde, zoiatria, Zoiatre.
Thierisch, animal, Animal.
Thierische Lebensthätigkeit, animal dynamics, Zoodynamie.
Thierische Substanz, animal substance, *s. Animalisation.*
Thierischer Leim, *s.* Thierleim.
Thierischer —, *s.* Lebens-Magnetismus.
Thierisches Lebensvermögen, *s.* Thierische Lebensthätigkeit.
Thierisches Oel, animal oil, *s. Huile.*
Thierisches Wesen, animal existence, *s. Animalité.*
Thierlehre, zoology, Zoologie.
Thierleim, glue, *s. Gélatine.*
Thierpflanze, zoophytum, Zoophyte.
Thierpflanzen, Zoophyta, Zoophytes.
Thierreich, animal kingdom, *s. Règne.*
Thierseuche, epizootia, Epizootie.

Thierversteinerung, zoolite, Zoolithe.
Thierzergliederer, zootomist, Zootomiste.
Thierzergliederung, zootomy, Zootomie.
Thon, Thonerde, argil, Argile.
Thonartig, Thonig, argillaceous, Argilleux.
Thorax, thorax, Thorax.
Thran, blubber, Huile de Baleine.
Thräne, Thränen, pl., tear, Larme.
Thränenähnlich, -artig, dacryodes Dacryode
Thränenauge, epiphora, Epiphora.
Thränenbein, os unguis, Unguis.
Thränenbeinleiste, crista lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränenblutfluss, dacryohæmorrhysis, Dacryohémorrhyse.
Thränencarunkel, Thränenkarunkel, caruncula lacrymalis, *s. Caroncule.*
Thränendrüse, glandula lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränendrüsenarterie, arteria —, —
Thränendrüsenentzündung, dacryoadenitis, Dacryoadénite.
Thränendrüsenfistel, fistula glandulæ lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränendrüsengrübe, fossa glandulæ —, —
Thränendrüsennerv, nervus lacrymalis, —
Thränendrüsenschmerz, dacryoadenalgia, Dacryoadénalgie.
Thränendrüsenvene, vena lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränendurchgänge, viæ lacrymales, —
Thräneneiterfluss, dacryopyorrhœa, Dacryopyorrhée.
Thränenfistel, fistula lacrymalis, *s. Fistule.*
Thränenfluss, dacryorrhœa, Dacryorrhée.
Thränenfluss, epiphora, Epiphora.
Thränengänge, viæ lacrymales, *s. Voie.*
Thränenhügel, *s.* Thränenkarunkel.
Thränenkanal, ductus nasalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränenkanälchen, oberes, ductus lacrymalis superior, —
Thränenkanälchen, unteres, — — inferior —
Thränenmuskel, m., musculus lacrymalis, —
Thränennasengang, ductus nasalis, —
Thränenorgane, organa lacrymalia, —
Thränenpunkte, puncta lacrymalia, —
Thränenröhrchen, *s.* Thränenkanälchen.
Thränensack, saccus lacrymalis, *s.*
Thränensackausdehnung, dilatatio sacci lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränensackentzündung, dacryocystitis, Dacryocystite.
Thränensackfurche, sulcus sacci lacrymalis, *s. Lacrymal.*
Thränensackgeschwür, ulceration of lacrymal sac, Ægilops.
Thränensackschmerz, dacrycystalgia, Dacrycystalgie.
Thränenschlagader, *s.* Thränendrüsenarterie.
Thränenschleimfluss, dacryoblennorrhœa, Dacryoblennorrhée.
Thränenstein, dacryolithus, Dacryolithe.
Thränensteinbildung, dacryolithiasis, Dacryolithiase.

Thunfisch, Scomber thynnus, Thon.
Thurangelartig, ginglymoid, Ginglymoïde.
Thymian, Thymus, Thym.
Thymian, gemeiner, T. vulgaris, —
Thymian, wilder, T. serpyllum, —
Thymusdrüse, thymus gland, Thymus.
Tief, deep-seated, Profonde.
Tiefe Oberschenkelschlagader, arteria profunda femoris, —
Tiefer Beuger der Finger, Flexor profundus digitorum, *s. Fléchisseur.*
Tiefer Hohlhandbogen, arcus palmaris profundus vel radialis, *s. Palmaire.*
Tiefste Demüthigung, overwhelming depression, Annéantissement.
Tinktur, tinctura, Teinture.
Tinktur, geistige, spirituous tincture, —
Tisane, ptisan, Tisane.
Tobiasfisch, *s.* Sandaal.
Tod, death, Mort.
Tod, sanfter, euthanasia, Euthanasie.
Todtenkopf, caput mortuum.
Todtenkrampf, *s.* Tetanus.
Todtenregister, necrologium, Nécrologe.
Todteskampf, *s.* Agonie.
Tödtlich, Tödlich, deadly, fatal, Léthifère.
Tödtlicher Nachtschatten, Atropa Belladonna, *s. Belladonne.*
Tödtliches Gift, mortal poison, *s. Mortel.*
Tödtlichkeit, lethalitas, Léthalité.
Tödtung durch Gift, death from poison, Empoisonnement.
Tollapfel, Solanum insanum, *s. Morelle.*
Tollheit, mania, Manie.
Tollkirsche, Atropa, Belladonne.
Tollkorn, *s.* Sommerlolch.
Tollkraut, *s.* Tollkirsche.
Tolubalsam, balsamum tolutanum, *s. Baume*
Tolubalsamsaft, Syrupus b. tolutani, —
Tolubalsamtinktur, Tinctura — —, —
Ton, Tonus, tone, Ton.
Tonisch, tonic, Tonique.
Tonische Mittel, tonic remedies, —
Tonkunst, *s.* Musik.
Topisch, topical, Topique.
Topische Arzneimittel, — remedies, *s. Local.*
Tormentill, Tormentilla, Tormentille.
Tormentillwurzel, radix Tormentillæ, —
Touchiren, examination by finger, Toucher
Toxicologie, toxicology, Toxicologie.
Trachtigkeit, gestatio, Gestation.
Traganth, -gummi, tragacantha, Adragant.
Tragantstoff, m., -thina, Adraganthine.
Tragbinde, suspensorium, Suspensoire.
Träger, *s.* Atlas.
Trager des Staubfadens, filament, or shaft of a stamen, Filet.
Tragheit, inertia, Inertie.
Trank, potion, Boisson.
Transfusion des Blutes, transfusio sanguinis, *s. Transfusion.*
Traubenauge, staphyloma, Staphylôme.
Traubenauge der Hornhaut, st. corneæ, —
Traubenauge der Sclerotica, staphyloma scleroticæ, —

Traubenartig, rhagoides, Rhagoïde.
Traubenhaut, tunica rhagoides, —
Traubenhäutchen, membrana uvea, Uvée.
Traubenstock, Vitis vinifera, *s. Vigne.*
Traubig, *s.* Traubenartig.
Traum, dream, Songe.
Traum, lebhafter, oneirogmus, Oneirogme.
Traumatisch, traumatic, Traumatique.
Traumdeuterie, —mancia, Onéiromancie.
Traumen, krankhaftes ängstliches, oneirodynia, Onéirodynie.
Traumlehre, oneirologia, Onéirologie.
Traumtheorie, theory of dreams, —
Traurigkeit, athymia, Athymie.
Treibmuskeln, accelatores, *s. Accélérateur.*
Trennung, divisio, Dierèse, Division.
Trepan, trepan, Trépan.
Trepan, kleiner, *s.* Trephine.
Trepanirung, f., trepanatio, Trépanation.
Trepankrone, crown of trephine, *s. Couronne.*
Trephine, trephine, Tréphine.
Trephine, oder Trepan, mit konische Krone, —with conical crown, *s. Abaptista.*
Triandrie, Triandria, Triandrie.
Trichter, infundibulum, *s. Infundibuliforme.*
Trichter des Hirns, infundibul. cerebri, —
Trichterförmig, infundibuliformis, Infundibuliforme.
Trichuride, Trichuris, Trichuride.
Trigynie, Trigynia, Trigynie.
Trinkmuskel, Potator, Buveur.
Trioicie, Trioikie, Trioecia, Trioécie.
Tripper, *s.* Gonorrhoe.
Trivialname, f., specific name, *s. Specifique.*
Trochiske, *s.* Kügelchen.
Trochiter, trochiter, Trochiter.
Trockenheit der Haare, xerasia, Xérasie.

Trockne Augenentzündung, xerophthalmia, Xérophthalmie.
Trockne Frictionen, dry frictions, *s. Xérotripsie.*
Trockne Kolik, dry colic, *s. Colique.*
Trocknend, *s.* Austrocknend.
Trocknes Reiben, xerotripsia, Xérotripsie.
Trommel, tympanum, Tympan.
Trommelfell, *s.* Paukenfell.
Trommelfellnerv, *s.* Paukenfellsaite.
Trommelhäutchen, *s.* Paukenfell.
Trommelhöhle, *s.* Paukenhöhle.
Trommelsucht, tympanitis, Tympanite.
Trompete, tuba, Trompe.
Trompete, Fallopische, *s.* Muttertrompete.
Trompetermuskel, *s.* Backenmuskel.
Trompetervogel, m., *s.* Agami.
Tropf, Tröpfe, pl., Tropfen, drop, Goutte.
Tropfbad, shower-bath, *s. Bain.*
Trugdolde, cyma, Cyme.
Trugdoldenförmig, cymosus, Cymeux.
Trugdoldentragend, cymifer, —
Tuberkel, tubercle, Tubercule.
Tuberkelsucht, tubercular disease, —
Tümmler, Delphinus delphis, *s. Dauphin.*
Türkenbund, C. melopepo, *s. Courge.*
Türkensattel, sella turcica, *s. Selle.*
Türkisch, turkish, Turcique.
Türkische—*s.* Aleppische—Galläpfel.
Turteltaube, Columba turtur, *s. Pigéon.*
Typhomanie, typhomania, Typhomanie.
Typhös, typhous, *s. Typhode.*
Typhöses Fieber, typhous fever, —
Typhus, typhus, Typhus.
Typhusähnlich, typhodes, Typhode.
Typhusfieber, *s.* Typhöses Fieber.
Typus, typus, Type.

U.

Uebel, malum, Mal.
Uebelfinden, indisposition, Indisposition.
Uebelgebildet, deformis, Difforme.
Uebelheit, nausea, Nausée.
Ueberbein, ganglion, Ganglion.
Uebereinstimmung, *s.* Analogie.
Uebereinstimmung der Theile, consensus partium, *s. Consentement.*
Ueberfluss der Galle, overflow of bile, Polycholie.
Ueberflüssig, superfluous, Superflu.
Ueberfullung der Gefässe mit Blut, inordinate fulness of blood-vessels, *s. Pléthore.*
Ueberhängend, nutans, Nutant.
Ueberhäufung, oppression, Accablement.
Ueberkrustung, *s.* Incrustirung.
Ueberleitung, *s.* Transfusion.
Uebermässiger Schweiss, excessive perspiration, Polyhidrie.
Uebernahrung, *s.* Hypertrophie.
Ueberrock, upper covering, Surtout.
Ueberschwängerung, superfœtatio, Superfétation.

Umbeugung der Gebärmutter, *s.* Schiefe Lage.
Umdrehend, rotatory, Rotateur.
Umdrehende Muskeln, — muscles, —
Umdreher, epistropheus, Epistrophe.
Umdreher, Rotator, Rotateur.
Umgestaltung, *s.* Metamorphose.
Umhersehen, periblepsis, Périblepsie.
Umhersehen, ängstliches der Delirirenden, erratic gaze of the delirious, —
Umherziehend, ambulans, Ambulant.
Umkehrung, anastrophe, Anastrophie.
Umkehrung, exstrophia, Exstrophie.
Umkehrung der Harnblase, inversio vesicæ urinariæ, *s. Anastrophie.*
Umkehrung des Uterus, — uteri, —
Umlauf, *s.* Kreislauf.
Umschlag, cataplasma, Cataplasme.
Umschlag, epithema, Epithème.
Umschreiben, circumscriptus, Circonscrit.
Umschreibenes Anevrysma, aneurysma circumscriptum, *s. Anévrysme.*
Umschweifend, vagus, Egaré.

Umschweifende Augen, oculi errantes, —
Umsetzung, metathesis, Métathèse.
Umwandlung, *s.* Metamorphose.
Unähnlich, dissimilis, Dissemblable.
Unauflösbarkheit, insolubility, Insolubilité.
Unauflöslich, insoluble, Insoluble.
Unauflöslichkeit, *s.* Unauflösbarkeit.
Unbehaart, hairless, Glabre.
Unbeschwanzt, ecaudate, Ecaudé.
Unbeweglichkeit, acinesia, Acinesie.
Unbiegsamkeit, acampsia, Acampsie.
Undurchbohrtheit des Afters, imperforatio recti, *s. Imperforation.*
Undurchbohrtheit der Harnröhre, imperforatio urethræ, —
Undurchdringlichkeit, impenetrability, Impénétrabilité.
Undurchlochert, imperforate, Imperforé.
Undurchsichtig, opaque, Opaque.
Undurchsichtigkeit, opacity, Opacité.
Unempfindlichkeit, apathy, Apathie.
Unempfindlichkeit, insensibility, Dysæsthésie.
Unenthaltsamkeit, —nentia, Incontinence.
Unersättlichkeit, acoria, Acorie.
Unflügelt, apterus, Aptère.
Unfruchtbar, sterile, Infécond, Stérile.
Unfruchtbarkeit, sterility, Aciésie, Agonie, Atocie, Sterilité.
Ungeheuer, *s.* Missgeburt.
Ungekocht, uncooked, *s. Apeptique.*
Ungekocht, same, Cru.
Ungenannt, innominatus, Innominé.
Ungenannte Schlagader, arteria innominata, *s. Brachio-Céphalique.*
Ungenanntes Bein, *s.* Hüftbein.
Ungepaart, azygos, Azygos.
Ungepaarte Blutader, vena azygos, —
Ungepaarter Muskel, azygous muscle, —
Ungesäuert, azymus, Azyme.
Ungesäuertes Brod, unleavened bread, —
Ungeschlechtsreif, impuber, Impubère.
Ungestaltet, *s.* Uebelgebildet.
Ungestaltheit, deformity, Difformité.
Ungleich, inæqualis, Inégal.
Ungleichklappig, Ungleichschalig, inæquivalvis, Inéquivalve.
Ungleichmässig, *s.* Anomalisch.
Ungleichmässigkeit, *s.* Anomalie.
Unkritisch, acriticus, Acritique.
Unmännbar, impuber, Anèbe, Impubère.
Unmännlichkeit, anandria, Anandrie.
Unmässigkeit, intemperance, Intemperancie.
Unmethodisch, immethodical Amèthodique
Unmündig, *s.* Unmännbar.
Unordentlich, ataxicus, Ataxique.
Unordentlich, irregular, Ecrhythme.
Unordentlich, erratic, Erratique.
Unordnung, ataxia, Ataxie.
Unorganisch, inorganic, Inorganique.
Unpaargefiedert, impari-pinnatus, Impari-Pinné.
Unpaarig, pairless, Impair.
Unpressbar, —pressible, Incompressible.
Unpressbarkeit, incompressibility, Incompressibilité.
Unregelmässig, irregular, Anormal.
Unregelmässig, atypical, Atypique.
Unregelmässig, irregular, Irrégulier.
Unregelmässigkeit, *s.* Anomalie.
Unreif, unripe, Cru, *s.*, also, *Apeptique.*
Unreife, crudity, Crudité.
Unreinigkeit, saburra, Saburre.
Unreinigkeit in den ersten Wegen, sordes primarum viarum, —
Unruhe, restlessness, Agitation.
Unruhe, alysmus, Alysme.
Unsinnigkeit, dementia, Demence.
Unteraugenhöhlenkanal, canalis infraorbitalis, *s. Sous-Orbitaire.*
Unteraugenhöhlenloch, f. infraorbitale, —
Unteraugenhöhlennerv, n. infraorbitalis, —
Unteraugenhöhlenschlagader, arteria —, —
Unterbauch, belly, Abdomen, Basventre.
Unterbauch, hypogastrium, Hypogastre.
Unterbauchgegend, hypogastric region, *s. Hypogastrique.*
Unterdrückung, suppressio, Suppression.
Untere Augenliedschlagader, arteria palpebralis inferior, *s. Palpébral.*
Untere Muschel, concha inferior, *s. Cornet.*
Unterer gerader Augenmuskel, Rectus inferior oculi, *s. Droit.*
Untergetaucht, submersus, Submergé.
Untergrätenmuskel, Infraspinatus, Sous-Epineux.
Unterhautzellgewebe, subcutaneous cellular tissue, *s. Sous-Cutané.*
Unterkehle, buccula, Buccule.
Unterkiefer, maxilla inferior, *s. Machoire*, et *Maxillaire.*
Unterkieferast, ramus maxillæ inferioris, *s. Angle*, et *Branche.*
Unterkieferknoten, submaxillary ganglion, *s. Sous-Maxillaire.*
Unterkieferspeicheldrüse, — gland, —
Unterkinnlade, *s.* Unterkiefer.
Unterkinnschlagader, arteria submentalis, *s. Submental.*
Unterlassen, intermissio, Intermission.
Unterleib, *s.* Unterbauch.
Unterleibverstopfung, constipation of the belly, Ischocoïlie.
Unterlippe, labium inferius, *s. Lèvre.*
Unterphosphorige Säure, hypophosphorous acid, *s. Hypophosphite.*
Unterphosphorigsaure Salze, hypophosphites, —
Untersalpetrige Säure, hyponitrous acid *s. Hyponitrite.*
Untersalpetrigsaure Salze, hyponitrites, —
Unterscheiden, distinct, Discret.
Unterschenkelmuskeln, musculi tibiales, *s. Jambier.*
Unterschlüsselbeinblutader, subclavian vein, *s. Sous-Clavier.*
Unterschlüsselbeinmuskel, Subclavius, —
Unterschlüsselbeinpulsader, subclavian artery, —

Unterschulterblattmuskel, Subscapularis, *s. Sous-Scapulaire.*
Unterschwefelige Säure, hyposulphurous acid, *s. Hyposulfite.*
Unterschwefelsäure, hypo-sulphuric acid, *s. Hyposulfate*, et *Sulfurique.*
Unterschwefelsaure Salze, hyposulphates, *s. Hyposulfate.*
Untersuchung, docimasia, Docimasie.
Untersuchung, exploratio, Exploration.
Untersuchung des Unterleibes, exploratio abdominis, Abdominoscopie.
Untersuchungslehre, *s.* Dokimasologie.
Untertauchen, immersio, Immersion.
Unterzungenschlagader, arteria sublingualis, *s. Sublingual.*
Unterzungenspeicheldrüse, glandula —, —
Ununterbrochen, continuus, Continu.
Unverbrennlich, incombustible, Incombustible.
Unverbrennlichkeit, incombustibility, Incombustibilité.
Unverdaulich, indigestus, Indigeste.
Unverdaulich, indigestible, *s. Apeptique.*
Unverdaulichkeit, cruditas, Crudité.
Unverdaut, undigested, Apepte, Cru.
Unverklauerlich, irreducible, Irreductible.
Unverletztheit, integrity, Integrité.

Unvermögen, impotentia, Impotence.
Unverm. zu schlucken, aphagia, Aphagie.
Unvermögend, impotens, Impotent.
Unvermögenheit, männliche, sterilitas virilis, Impuissance.
Unvernunft, aphrosyne, Aphrosyne.
Unvollkommene Lähmung, imperfect paralysis, Parésie.
Unvollständig, incomplete, Incomplet.
Uuvorbereitet, —raneous, Extemporané.
Unwägbar, imponderable, Impondérable.
Unzeitig, abortive, Abortif.
Unzeitige Geburt, abortive fœtus, —
Urethra, urethra, Uréthre.
Urethrotom, urethrotomus, Uréthrotome.
Urin, urina, Urine.
Urinfistel, urinary fistula, *s. Urinaire.*
Urinverhaltung, retentio urinæ, *s. Retention*
Uroplanie, metastasis —, Uroplanie.
Uroskopie, uroscopia, Uroscopie.
Ursache, cause, Cause.
Ursprüngliches Leiden, protopathia, Protopathie.
Urstoff, element, Element.
Urtication, urticatio, Urtication.
Urwurgung, *s.* Erstickung.
Uterusinfarct, metremphraxis, Métremphraxie.

V.

Vaccination, vaccinatio, Vaccination.
Valeriane, Valeriana, Valériane.
Varikös, varicose, Variqueux.
Variköse Blutader, varicose vein, —
Variköses Aneurysma, varicose aneurism, *s. Anévrysme.*
Varolische Brücke, *s.* Brücke.
Vegetabilisch, vegetable, Végétal.
Vegetation, vegetatio, Végétation.
Veilchen, Viola, Violette.
Veilchen, dreyfarbiges, *s.* Ackerviole.
Veilchen-Familie, Violaceæ, Violacées.
Veilchen, wohlriechendes, *s.* Märzviole.
Veilchensaft, Syrupus de Violis, *s. Violette.*
Veitztanz, chorea Sancti Viti, *s. Danse.*
Vene, Venen, pl., vein, Veine.
Venenbruch, varix, Varice.
Venensystem, venous system, —
Venerisch, venereal, Vénérien.
Venös, venous, Veineux.
Venöses Blut, venous blood, —
Venusberg, mons Veneris, Pénil.
Venusblütchen, corona Ven., *s. Couronne.*
Venushaar, A. capillus-veneris, *s. Adiante.*
Veränderung, alteratio, Altération.
Veränderung, conversio, Conversion.
Verbesserung, diorthrosis, Diorthrose.
Verbindung, combination, Combinaison.
Verbindung, deligatio, Déligation.
Verborgen, latent, Caché, Latent.
Verbrennend, comburens, Comburant.
Verbrennlich, combustible, Combustible.

Verbrennlichkeit, combustibility, Combustibilité.
Verbrennung, adustio, Adustion.
Verbrennung, ambustio, Brulure.
Verbrennung, combustio, Combustion.
Verbrennung, ustio, Ustion.
Verbunden, conjunctus, Conjoint.
Verdauung, coctio, Coction.
Verdauung, digestio, Digestion.
Verdauungsschwäche, dyspepsia Dyspepsie
Verdeckt, obtectus, Couvert.
Verderben, alterare, Altérer.
Verderben, depravatio, Depravation.
Verderblich, deleterious, Délétère.
Verderblich, pernicious, Pernicieux.
Verderbtheit, *s.* Verderben.
Verdickt, concretus, Concrete.
Verdickung, condensatio, Condensation.
Verdorben, depravatus, Altéré.
Verdorbenheit, corruptio, Corruption.
Verdrehung, contorsio, Contorsion.
Verdrehung, distorsio, Distorsion.
Verdunkelung des Gesichts, obscuratio visûs, *s. Obscurcissement.*
Verdünnen, diluere, Couper.
Verdünnend, attenuans, Atténuant.
Verdünnend, diluens, Délayant.
Verdünnung, attenuatio, Atténuation.
Verdünnungsmittel, remedia diluentia, *s. Délayant.*
Vereinigt, conjunctus, Conjoint.
Vereinigung, anastomosis, Anastomose.

Vereinigungspunkt, commissura, Commissure.
Vereiterter Theil, ecpyema, Ecpyème.
Vereiterung, suppuration, *s. Ecpyème.*
Vereiterung, ulceratio, Ulcération.
Verengert, contracted, Rétréci.
Verengerung, contraction, Rétrécissement.
Verfälschen, adulterare, Adultérer.
Verfälschung, adulteratio, Adultération.
Verfleischung, carnificatio, Carnification.
Verfleischung der Knochen, c. ossium, —
Vergiften, venenare, Empoisonner.
Vergiftung, veneficium, Empoisonnement.
Vergrösserung, augmentation, Accroissement.
Vergrösserungsglas, *s.* Mikroscop.
Verhaltung, retentio, Rétention.
Verhärtete Kothballen, scybala, Scybales.
Verhärtung, induration, Induration.
Verheimlichung, celatio, Celation.
Verkalken, calcinare, Calciner.
Verkalkung, *s.* Calcinirung.
Verkehrt-Eiförmig, obovoid, Obovoïde.
Verkehrt-eirund, oboval, Obovale.
Verkehrt-herzförmig, -form, Obcordiforme
Verkehrt-herzrund, obcordate, Obcordé.
Verknöcherung, ossificatio, Ossification.
Verknöcherung, *s.* Knochenbildung.
Verkrümmung, *s.* Krümmung.
Verlängert, elongatus, Alongé.
Verlängertes Mark, medulla oblongata,—
Verlängerung, elongatio, Alongement.
Verlängerung, same, Elongation.
Verlängerung, process, Prolongement.
Verlarvt, personatus, Personé.
Verleimend, colleticus, Collétique.
Verleimende Mittel, colletica, —
Verlöscht, obliteratus, Oblitéré.
Vermehrung, augmentum, Auxesie.
Verminderte Harnabsonderung, diminished secretion of urine, Oligourésie.
Vermindertes oder mangelndes Gefuhl, impaired sensibility, Stupeur.
Verminderung, endosis, Endose.
Verminderung, remissio, Rémission.
Vermischt, mixtus, Mixte.
Vermischung, compositio, Composition.
Vermischung, chemische oder pharmaceutische, chemical or pharmaceutical —, —
Vermögen, faculty, Faculté.
Vermuth, Artemisia, Armoise.
Vernarben, to cicatrize, Cicatriser.
Vernarbend, epuloticus, Epulotique.
Vernarbende Mittel, epulotica, —
Vernarbung, cicatrization, Cicatrisation.
Vernichten, to obliterate, Oblitérer.
Vernichtet, obliterated, Oblitéré.
Vernichtung, extinction, Anéantissement.
Vernichtung, obliteration, Oblitération.
Verpflasternd, emplastic, Emplastique.
Verpuffung, detonatio, Détonation.
Verquicken, amalgamatio, Amalgamation.
Verrenkung, contorsio, Contorsion.
Verrenkung, distorsio, Entorse.
Verrenkung, luxatio, Luxation.
Verrichtung, applicatio, Application.
Verrichtung, operatio, Opération.
Verringerung, collapsus, Affaissement.
Verrückung, displacement, Déplacement.
Verrückung des Verstandes, *s.* Wahnsinn.
Verschiedenartig, *s.* Heterogen.
Verschiedenblättrig, heterophyllus, Hétérophylle.
Verschliessung, obturatio, Obturation.
Verschliess. der Pupille, obt. pupillæ, —
Verschliessung, occlusio, Occlusion.
Verschlucken, deglutitio, Déglutition.
Verschmalert, *s.* Verengert.
Verschneiden, castrare, Chatrer.
Verschneider, castrator, Chatreur.
Verschneidung, castratio, Castration.
Verschönerungskunst, *s.* Kosmetik.
Verschwärung, *s.* Vereiterung.
Versetzung, *s.* Umsetzung.
Versetzung, transpositio, Transposition.
Verstand, intellect, Intellect.
Verstandeskräfte, intellectual faculties,—
Verstandeslosigkeit, loss of —, Anoie.
Verstandesschwäche, weakness of —, —
Verstandig, intellectual, Intellectuel.
Verstärkter Durst, polydipsia, Polydipsie.
Verstärkung, exaltatio, Exaltation.
Verstauchung, distorsion, *s. Distorsion.*
Verstauchung, subluxation, Subluxation.
Versteinerte Pflanzensamen, fossil seeds of plants, *s. Spermolithe.*
Verstopfung, constipatio, Constipation.
Verstopfung, obstructio, Obstruction.
Verstopfungband, ligamentum obturatorium, *s. Ligament*, et *Obturateur.*
Verstümmelt, mutilatus, Mutilé.
Verstummelung, mutilatio, Mutilation.
Versuch, experiment, Experiment.
Versuchmacher, —alist, Experimentateur.
Versüssung, edulcoratio, Edulcoration.
Verunstaltung, deformatio, Déformation.
Verwachsen, connatus, Conné.
Verwachsung, adhesion, Adhérence.
Verwandlung, conversio, Conversion.
Verwandtschaft, affinity, Affinité.
Verzerrung, diastrophe, Diastrophie.
Verziehung der Gesichtsmuskeln, contortion of the facial muscles, —
Verzuckung, convulsio, Convulsion.
Vidianischer Kanal, vidian canal, *s. Vidien.*
Vieh, brute, Brute.
Vieharzneikunst, veterinary medicine, *s.*
Vieharzt, veterinarian, Vétérinaire.
Viehisch, brute, Brut.
Vielblättrig, polyphyllus, Polyphylle.
Vielblumenblättrig, —petalus, Polypétale.
Vielblumig, multiflorus, Multiflore.
Vielblüthig, same, Multiflore.
Vielblüthig, polyanthus, Polyanthe.
Vieleckig, multangular, Multangulaire.
Vieleckiges, grosses, Bein, trapezium, *s. Carpe.*
Vieleckiges, kleines, —, trapezoides, —
Vielfächrig, multilocular, Multiloculaire.
Vielförmig, polymorphous, Polymorphe.

Vielgelenkig, many-jointed, Multarticulé.
Vielgestaltig, *s.* Vielförmig.
Vielgezähnt, many-toothed, Multidenté.
Vielklappig, multivalve, Multivalve.
Vielköpfig, polycephalous, Polycéphale.
Vielmännige Blüthen, flores polyandri, *s. Polyandrie.*
Vielnützend, polychrestus, Polychreste.
Vielsaamig, many-seeded, Polysperme.
Vielspaltener Rückgratsmuskel, Multifidus spinæ, *s. Transversaire.*
Vielspaltig, many-cleft, Multifide.
Vielspelzig, *s.* Vielklappig.
Vielstenglich, multicaulis, Multicaule.
Vieltheilig, multipartite, Multiparti.
Vielweiberei, Polygynia, Polygynie.
Vielwieberig, polygamous, Polygame.
Vielweibig, polygynus, Polygyne.
Vielwurzelig, many-rooted, Polyrrhize.
Vielzeilige Sommergerste, Hordeum vulgare, *s. Orge.*
Vielzeilige Wintergerste, H. hexastichon —
Vierblättrig, quadrifolius, Quadrifolié.
Vierblättrig, tetraphyllus, Tétraphylle.
Vierblumenblättrig, -petalus, Tetrapétale.
Vierblüthig, quadriflorus, Quadriflore.
Viereckig, quadratus, Carré.
Viereckig, —rangularis, Quadrangulaire.
Viereckiger Lendenmuskel, Quadratus lumborum, *s. Carré.*
Viereckiger Schenkelmuskel, — femoris, —
Viereckiger Vorwärtsbeuger, Pronator radii quadratus, —
Viereckiges Bein, os quadratum, —
Vierfächerig, -rilocularis, Quadriloculaire.
Vierfingerig, tetradactylus, Tétradactyle.
Vierflügelt, tetrapterus, Tétraptère.
Vierfüssig, quadrupes, Quadrupède.
Vierfüssige Thiere, *s.* Quadrupeden.
Vierhügel, tubercula quadrigemina, *s. Quadrijumeaux.*
Vierkantig, *s.* Viereckig.
Vierkelchblättrig, tetrasepalous, Tétraphylle.
Vierklappig, quadrivalvis, Quadrivalve.
Vierlappig, quadrilobatus, Quadrilobé.
Viermächtige Blüthen, flores tetradynami, *s. Tetradynamie.*
Viermännig, tetrandrous, Tétrandre.
Viermännige Blüthen, flores tetrandri, —
Vierpaarig, quadrijugus, Quadrijugué.
Viersaamig, tetraspermus, Tétrasperme.
Vierseitig, tetragonus, Tetragone.
Vierspaltig, quadrifidus, Quadrifide.
Viertägig, quartan, Quarte.
Viertägiges Fieber, febris quartana, —
Viertheilig, quadripartitus, Quadripartite.
Vierte Hirnhöhle, 4th cerebral ventricle.
Viertes Paar der Cervicalnerven, fourth pair of cervical nerves, *s. Trachélo-Diaphragmatique.*
Violensyrup, *s.* Veilchensaft.
Viper, Viper, Vipère.
Viper, gem. od. Europäische, V. comm., —
Viperwurz, P. bistorta, *s. Renouée.*

Virginische Schlangen- oder Vipernwurzel, A. serpentaria, *s. Serpentaire.*
Vitriol, blauer, grüner, weisser, blue, green, white vitriol, *s. Vitriol.*
Vitriolisch, vitriolic, Vitriolique.
Vogel, avis, Oiseau.
Vögel, Aves, Oiseaux.
Vogelbeerbaum, S. aucuparia, *s. Sorbier.*
Vogelbeersäure, sorbic acid, *s. Sorbique.*
Vogelknöterich, P. aviculare, *s. Renouée.*
Vogelkunde, ornithology, Ornithologie.
Vogellehre, same, —
Vogelschnabelig, ornithorhynchus, Ornithorhynque.
Vogelspinne, M. avicularis, *s. Mygale.*
Vogelwegetritt, *s.* Vogelknöterisch.
Volkskrankheit, *s.* Epidémie.
Volkskrankheit, allgemeine, morbus pandemicus, *s. Pandémie.*
Vollblütig, plethoric, Pléthorique.
Vollblutigkeit, plethora, Pléthore.
Vollsaftigkeit, polychylia, Polychylie.
Vomiren, vomitus, Vomissement.
Vorbauung, prophylaxis, Prophylaxie.
Vorbereitende Ursachen, predisponent causes, *s. Procatarctique.*
Vorbeugende Mittel, prophylactica, *s. Prophylaxie.*
Vorderarm, fore-arm, Avant-Bras.
Vorderer grosser gerader Kopfmuskel, Rectus capitis anticus major, *s. Droit.*
Vorderer kleiner, Rectus — — minor, —
Vorderer Ohrknorpel, tragus, Tragus.
Vorderer Rippenhalter, Scalenus anticus, *s. Scalène.*
Vorderkopf, sinciput, Sinciput.
Vorderleib, corslet, Corselet.
Vorderrücken, regio interscapularis, *s. Interscapulaire.*
Vordoppelung, duplicatura, Duplicature.
Vorfall, prolapsus, Prolapsus.
Vorfallen, proptosis, Proptose.
Vorhaut, præputium, Prépuce.
Vorhautentzündung, posthitis, Posthite.
Vorhautgeschwullst, tumor præputii, Posthoncie.
Vorhersagung des Ausgangs einer Krankheit, prognosis morbi, *s. Prognostic.*
Vorhof, *s.* Vorkammer.
Vorhof, linker, left auricle, *s. Oreillette.*
Vorhof, rechter, *s.* Rechter.
Vorhof, vestibulum, Vestibule.
Vorhofstreppe, scala vestibuli, *s. Rampe.*
Vorkammer, auricle, Oreillette.
Vorkrampf, t. anticus, *s. Tétanos.*
Vorlaufig, precursory, Précurseur.
Vorsteherdrüse, prostate gland, Prostate.
Vorsteherdrüsenentzündung, inflammation of prostate gland, Prostatite.
Vorsteherdrüsengeschwullst, tumefaction of — —, Prostatoncie.
Vorsteherdrüsenschmerz, pain in — — (prostatalgia), Prostatalgie.
Vorwärtsdreher, pronator, Pronateur.
Vorwärtsdrehung, pronatio, Pronation.

Wabenartig, favosus, Faveux.
Wachholderbaum, Juniperus, Genévrier.
Wachholderbeere, bacca Juniperi, —
Wachholdergeist, Spiritus Juniperi, —
Wachholderöl, Oleum de baccis —, —
Wachholdersaft, oder -muss, Succus inspissatus, vel Rob, Juniperi, —
Wachholderwasser, Aqua Juniperi, —
Wachs, cera, Cire.
Wachsbaum, Myrica, *s. Gale.*
Wachshaut, cere, Cire.
Wachssalbe, cerate, Cérat.
Wachsstock, wax-taper, *s. Bougie.*
Wachsthum, growth, Croissance.
Wachtel, Coturnix vulgaris, *s. Caille.*
Wadenbein, fibula, Péroné.
Wadenbeinmuskel, dritter, Peroneus tertius, *s. Péronier.*
Wadenbeinmuskel kurzer, P. brevis, —
Wadenbeinmuskel, langer, P. longus, —
Wadenbeinnerv, tiefer, nervus peroneus profundus, (— tibialis anticus), —
Wadenbeinschlagader, arteria peronea, —
Wadenmuskel, äusserer zweiköpfiger, Gastrocnemius externus, *s. Jumeau.*
Wadenmuskel, grosser, *s.* Sohlenmuskel.
Waffenlos, Wehrlos, inermis, Inerme.
Wage, Wagschale, balance, Balance.
Wählig, elective, Electif.
Wahnsinn, madness, Aliénation, Aphrosyne.
Wahnsinn, delirium, Délire.
Wahnsinnig, maniacal, Délirant, Maniacal.
Wahnsinnige, maniac, Maniaque.
Wahrer Kopfgrind, *s.* K. bösartiger.
Walcher Hahn, M. gallopavo, Dindon.
Waldanemone, A. nemorosa, *s. Anémone.*
Waldlerche, Alauda arborea, *s. Alouette.*
Waldrebe, Clematis, Clématite.
Waldr., gem. od. steigende, C. vitalba, —
Waldschnepfe, S. rusticola, *s. Bécasse.*
Wallerfisch, Wels, S. glanis, *s. Silure.*
Wallfisch, Balæna, Baleine.
Wallfisch mit einer Rückenflosse, Balæna with dorsal fin, Baleinoptère.
Wallnuss, walnut, *s.*
Wallnussbaum, Juglans, Noyer.
Wallrath, spermaceti, Spermaceti.
Wallrathfett, cetine, Cétine.
Wallrathfisch, Physeter, *s. Spermaceti.*
Walze, cylinder, *s. Cylindrique,*
Walzenförmig, *s.* Kylinderförmig.
Walzig, cylindrical, Cylindrique.
Wamme, palear, Fanon.
Wand, Wände, pl., paries, parietes, Paroi.
Wandernd, nomadic, Nomade.
Wandhaut, endocarpium, Endocarpe.
Wange, Wangen, pl., mala, *s. Malaire.*
Wangenbein, os malæ, —
Wangenfortsatz des Oberkiefers, processus jugalis ossis maxillæ superioris, —
Wangenfortsatz des Schläfenbeins, proc. jugalis ossis temporis, *s. Malaire.*
Wanken, nutatio, Nutation.
Wanst, rumen, Panse.
Wanze, Cimex, Punaise.
Wärme, heat, Chaleur.
Wärmematerie, -stoff, caloric, Calorique.
Wärmemesser, calorimeter, Calorimètre.
Wärmemesserkunst, -metry, Calorimétrie.
Warze, Warzen, pl., wart, Verrue.
Warzenbeinloch, f. mastoid., *s. Mastoïdien.*
Warzenförmig, papillary, Papillaire.
Warzenschlange, Acrochordus, Acrochorde
Warzentheil, mastoid portion, *s. Mastoïdien.*
Warzig, papillated, Papillé.
Wasser, Wässer, pl., water, Eau, Eaux.
Wasser des Herzbeutels, aqua pericardii, —
Wasserauge, —thalmia, Hydrophthalmie.
Wasserbad, water-bath, *s. Diplôme.*
Wasserblase, *s.* Hydatide.
Wasserblasenbruch, -ocele, Hydatidocèle.
Wasserblei, molybdanum, Molybdène.
Wasserbleisäure, molybdic acid, —
Wasserbruch, hydrocele, Hydrocèle.
Wasserdarmbruch, —cele, Hydrentérocèle.
Wasserfader, Conferva, Conferve.
Wasserfenchel, Œnanthe phellandrium, *s. Phellandre.*
Wassergeschwullst, œdema, Œdème.
Wasser-, *s.* Schleimgeschwullst.
Wassergeschwullst der Augenlieder, œdema palpebrarum, *s. Œdème.*
Wassergeschwullst der Stimmritze, œdema glottidis, —
Wässerig, aqueous, Aqueux.
Wässerig, serous, Séreux.
Wässerig, watery, Hydatoïde.
Wässerige Feuchtigkeit, aqueous humour, *s. Aqueux*, et *Humeur.*
Wässerige Tinktur, — tincture, *s. Teinture.*
Wässeriger Aufguss, — infus., *s. Infusion.*
Wässeriges Aloeextract, Extractum Aloës aquosum, *s. Aqueux.*
Wasserkopf, hydren-, hydrocephalus, *s.*
Wasserkopf, äusserer, hydrocephalus externus, *s. Hydrocéphale.*
Wasserkopf, innerer, — internus, —
Wasserköpfig, hydrocephalous, —
Wasserkraftlehre, hydrodynamics, Hydrodynamique.
Wasserkrampfaderbruch, hydrocirsocele, Hydrocirsocèle.
Wasserlauch, T. scordium, Scordium.
Wasserleitung, aquæductus, Aqueduc.
Wasserleitung der Schnecke, aquæductus cochleæ, *s. Limace.*
Wasserleitung Sylvische, aquæductus Sylvii, *s. Aqueduc.*
Wassermelone, C. citrullus, *s. Courge.*
Wasserleitungkunst, *s.* Hydraulik.

Wassermesser, *s.* Hydrometer.
Wassernetznabelbruch, hydrepiplomphalus, Hydro-Epiplomphale.
Wasserpfeffer, P. hydropiper, *s. Renouée.*
Wasserpflanzen, water-plants, *s. Hydrophytologie.*
Wasserpocken, oder Windpocken, varicellæ aquaticæ, *s. Varicelle.*
Wasserröhre, siphon, Siphon.
Wasserscheu, hydrophobia, Hydrophobie.
Wasserschierling, Cicuta, Cicutaire.
Wasserschierling, *s.* Pferdefenchel.
Wasserschlauch, Utricularia, Utriculaire.
Wasserschwerdtlilie, Iris pseudacorus, Acore-Faux, *s.*, also, *Iris.*
Wasserstandlehre, *s.* Hydrostatik.
Wasserstoff, -stoffgas, —gen, Hydrogène.
Wasserstoffsäure, hydracidum, Hydracide.
Wassersucht, dropsy, Hydropisie.
Wassersüchtig, dropsical, Hydropique.
Wassertreibend, hydragogus, Hydragogue.
Wassertreibende Arzneien, hydragoga, —
Wassertrinken, hydroposia, Hydroposie.
Wassertrinker, hydropota, Hydropote.
Wasserwindbruch, hydrophysocele, Hydrophysocèle.
Wechselfieber, intermittent fever, Dialeipyre, *s.*, also, *Intermittent.*
Wechselkampf, *s.* Antagonismus.
Wedel, *s.* Fächer.
Wedel, frond, Fronde.
Wedelförmig, *s.* Fächerförmig.
Weg, passage, way, Voie.
Wege, die ersten, primæ viæ, —
Wegbreitgewächse, Plantagineæ, Plantaginées.
Weg-Schnecke, Limax, Limace.
Weg-Schnecke, schwarze, L. ater, —
Wegerich, Plantago, Plantain.
Wegerich, grosse, P. major, —
Wegerich, spitzige, P. lanceolata, —
Wegmesser, odometer, Odomètre.
Wegnahme, aphæresis, Aphérèse.
Wegnehmung, ablatio, Ablation.
Wegschneiden, abscission, Apocope.
Wegschneidung, resectio, Résection.
Wehmutter, obstetrix, Accoucheuse.
Wehrlos, muticus, Mutique.
Weib, woman, Femme.
Weibchen, female, Femelle.
Weiblich, female, Femelle.
Weibliche Blüthen, female flowers, —
Weibliches Glied, *s.* Klitoris.
Weichgrätig, Weichstrahlig, malacopterygius, Malacopterygien.
Weichselkopf, plica, Plique.
Weichthier, molluscum, Mollusque.
Weichthiere, Mollusca, Mollusques.
Weichthiere, Malacozoa, Malacozoaires.
Weide, Weidenbaum, Salix, Saule.
Weihrauch, olibanum, Oliban.
Wein, wine, Vin.
Weinfarbig, -roth, wine-coloured, Vineux.
Weingeist, Spiritus vini, Alcool.
Weinhefen, wine-lees, Lie de Vin.
Weinig, vinous, Vineux.
Weinige Tinktur, vinous Tincture, —
Weinmeth, œnomel, Œnomel.
Weinmilch, œnogala, Œnogale.
Weinöl, œnelæum, Œnélæum.
Weinsäure, tartaric acid, *s. Tartrate.*
Weinsaure Salze, tartrates, Tartrates.
Weinstein, tartar, Tartre.
Weinsteinsäure, *s.* Weinsäure.
Weinsteinsaures Kali, Tartras potassæ, *s. Tartrate.*
Weinsteinsaures, saures, Kali, Supertartras potassæ, —
Weinstock, Vitis vinifera, *s. Vigne.*
Weintraube, uva, Raisin.
Weisheitzahn, dens sapientiæ, *s. Dent.*
Weisheitzähne, dentes —, *s. Crantère.*
Weiss, white, Blanc.
Weissandornextract, Extractum Marrubii, *s. Marrube.*
Weisse Lilie, Lilium candidum, *s. Lis.*
Weisse Quecksilbersalbe, white precipitate ointment, *s. Mercure.*
Weisse Schenkelgeschwullst der Wöchnerinnen, phlegmasia alba puerperarum, *s. Phlegmatie.*
Weisse Stickwurz, *s.* Weisse Zaunrübe.
Weisse Weide, Salix alba, *s. Saule.*
Weisse Zaunrübe, B. dioica, *s. Bryone.*
Weissen, dealbatio, Déalbation.
Weisser Fluss, leucorrhœa, Leucorrhée.
Weisser Hornhautfleck, leucoma, Leucome
Weisser Sauerklee, O. acetosella, Alléluia.
Weisser Steinbrech, Saxifraga granulata, *s. Saxifraga.*
Weisses Spiessglansoxyd, Oxidum Stibii album, *s. Antimoine.*
Weisses Zinkoxyd, oxidum zinci, *s. Fleur.*
Weissgold, platina, Platine.
Weissköpfig, leucocephalus, Leucocéphale.
Weisslich, albuginous, Albugineux.
Weissstoff, albumen, Albumine.
Weizen, Triticum, Froment.
Wellenblättrig, wave-leaved, Ondulifolié.
Wellend, undulating, Ondulant.
Wellenförmige Bewegung, — motion, —
Wellenrändig, Wellig, undulated, Ondulé.
Wellenschlagen, undulation, Ondulation.
Weltmeer, ocean, Océan.
Wenigblättrig, paucifolius, Paucifolié.
Wenigblumig, pauciflorus, Pauciflore.
Wenigblüthig, same, —
Werkzeug, instrument, Instrument.
Wesentlich, essential, Essentiel.
Wespe, Vespa vulgaris, Guêpe.
Wespennest, vesparum caverna, Guêpier.
Wetterglas, *s.* Barometer.
Wichtelzopf, *s.* Weichselzopf.
Wickelranke, capreolus, Cirrhe.
Widerstreber, antagonist, Antagoniste.
Widerwille, *s.* Antipathie.
Widerwille, sicchasia, Sicchasie.
Wiederherstellung, reductio, Réduction.
Wiederherstellung, —oratio, Restauration.
Wiederkäuen, ruminatio, Rumination.

Wiederkäuend, ruminans, Ruminant.
Wiederkauende Thiere, Ruminantia, —
Wiederklang, resonance, Resonance.
Wiederwachsen, regeneratio, Régénération
Wiederzunehmen, analepsis, Analepsie.
Wieke, tent, Bourdonnet, Tente.
Wild, wild, Agreste.
Wilde Gurke, *s.* Eselskürbiss.
Wilde Kresse, L. ruderale, *s. Passerage.*
Willischer Beynerv, nervus accessorius Willisii, *s. Accessoire.*
Wilde Valeriane, *s.* Baldrian.
Wimperhaar, cilium, Cil.
Wind, wind, Vent.
Windblume, Anemone, Anémone.
Windblume weisse, *s.* Waldanemone.
Winddorn, spina ventosa, Arthrocace.
Windgeschwullst, *s.* Emphysem.
Windgeschwullst, physoncus, Physoncie.
Windig, flatulent, Flatueux.
Windig, windy, Venteux.
Windkolik, physospasmus, Physospasme.
Windkraut, *s.* Osterblume.
Windmesser, anemometer, Anémomètre.
Windpocken, *s.* Wasserpocken.
Windzeiger, anemoscope, Anémoscope.
Winkel, angle, Angle.
Winkel des Unterkiefers, angulus maxillæ inferioris, —
Winkelig, angular, Angulaire.
Winkelige Fortsätze des Stirnbeins, processus angulares ossis frontis, —
Winkelmesser, goniometer, Goniomètre.
Winter, winter, Hiver.
Winterhaus, hybernacle, Hibernacle.
Winterschlaf, hybernation, Hibernation.
Wirbel, Wirbelbein, vertebra, Vertèbre.
Wirbelentzündung, —litis, Vetrébralite.
Wirbelkraut, Astragalus, Astragale.
Wirbellos, invertebratus, Invertébré.
Wirbellose Thiere, Invertebrata, —
Wirbelsaule, vertebral column, *s. Vertébral.*
Wirbelschlagader, arteria vertebralis, —
Wirbelschmerz, spondylalgia, Spondylalgie
Wirbelthier, vertebrated animal, *s. Vertébré*
Wirbelthiere, Vertebrata, Vertébrés.
Wirksam, energetic, Energique.
Wirksamkeit, activity, Activité.
Wirkung, action, Action.
Wirkung, *s.* Verrichtung.
Wismuth, *s.* Bismuth.
Wismuthmagisterium, magist. bismuthi, —
Witling, Merlangus vulgaris, *s. Merlan.*
Wöchnerinn, puerpera, Accouché.
Wohlgenährtheit, eutrophia, Eutrophie.
Wohlklang, euphonia, Euphonie.
Wohlriechend, odoriferus, Odorifère.
Wohlriechendes Veilchen, Viola odorata, *s. Violette.*
Wohnbar, habitable, Habitable.
Wohnung, habitation, Habitation.
Wolfskirsche, Atropa, Belladonne.
Wolfskirsche, gemeine, A. belladonna, —
Wolfsmilch, breitblättrige, Euphorbia lathyris, Epurge.

Wolke, cloud, Nuage.
Wolkig, cloudy, Nuageux.
Woll, wool, Laine.
Wolletragend, laniferus, Lanifère.
Wollig, Woolig, woolly, Lanieux.
Wolverlei, Arnica, Arnique.
Wolverleiblumen, flores Arnicæ, —
Wolverlei-Extract, Extractum —, —
Wolverleiwurzel, radix Arnicæ, —
Wörterbuch, lexicon, *s. Lexicographe.*
Wörterbuchschreiber, lexicographus, —
Wulst, Wullst, volva, Volve.
Wundarzneikunde, surgery, Chirurgie.
Wundarzneikunst, same, —
Wundarzneilich, surgical, Chirurgical.
Wundarzt, surgeon, Chirurgien.
Wunde, wound, Blessure, Plaie.
Wundenheilende Arzneien, remedia traumatica, *s. Traumatique.*
Wunderbaum, R. communis, *s. Ricin.*
Wundfaser, *s.* Compresse.
Wundreinigungsmittel, remedia detergentia, *s. Détergent.*
Wundwasser, ichor, Ichor.
Würfelbein, os cuboides, *s. Cuboïde.*
Würfelförmig, cuboides, Cuboïde.
Wurm, vermis, Ver.
Wurmähnlich, helminthoid, Helminthoïde.
Wurmartig, same, —
Würmchen, helminthion, *s. Helminthe.*
Würmer, Vermes, Helminthes, Vers.
Wurmertreibend, vermifugus, Vermifuge.
Wurmfieber, —opyra, Helminthopyre.
Wurmförmig, vermiformis, Vermiforme.
Wurmförmige Fortsätze des kleinen Gehirns, processus vermiformes cerebelli, —
Wurmförmiger Fortsatz des blinden Darms, pr. —formis cœci, *s. Appendice.*
Wurmkrankheit, —thiasis, Helminthiase.
Wurmlehre, —thology, Helminthologie.
Wurmmittel, helminthagoga, Helminthagogues, *s.*, also, *Anthelmintique.*
Wurmsamen, semen-contra, Semen-Contra.
Wurmwidrige Mittel, remedia anthelmintica, Anthelmintiques.
Wursthäutchen, allantois, Allantoïde.
Würze, condiment, Condiment.
Wurzel, Wurzeln, pl., root, Racine.
Wurzelartig, radicalis, Radical.
Wurzelblatt, radical leaf, —
Wurzelchen, radicle, Radicule.
Würzelchenscheide, —rhiza, Coléorrhize.
Wurzelfasern, fibrillæ, *s. Radicule.*
Wurzelförmig, radiciformis, Radiciforme.
Wurzelfressend, radicivorus, Radicivore.
Wurzelhals, collum (plantæ), Collet.
Wurzelkeim, blastema, Blastème.
Wurzelnd, radicosus, Radicant.
Wurzelsprosse, stolo, Stolon.
Wurzelsprossend, stoloniferus, Stolonifère.
Wurzelung, radicatio, Radication.
Würzig, aromatic, Aromatique.
Wuterich, Cicuta, Cicutaire.
Wuth, rage, Rage.
Wüthig, rabid, raging, Rabiéique.

Z.

Zahn, Zähne, pl., tooth, Dent.
Zahnarzt, dentist, Dentiste.
Zahnäste, dental branches, *s. Dentaire.*
Zahnausbruch, dentitio, Dentition.
Zahnausbruch, odontophyia, Odontophye.
Zahnen, odontiasis, Odontiase.
Zahnentzündung, odontitis, Odontite.
Zahnenwerk, set of teeth, Denture.
Zahnfächrig, alveolatus, Alvéolé.
Zahnfleisch, gum, Gencive.
Zahnfleischblutfluss, -rhagia, Ulorrhagie.
Zahnfleischentzündung, ulitis, Ulite.
Zahnfleischgeschwullst, uloncus, Uloncie.
Zahnförmig, dentiformis, Dentiforme.
Zahnförmiger Fortsatz, odontoid process, *s. Odontoïde.*
Zahnhöhle, alveolus, Alvéole, Bothrion.
Zahnhöhlenfortsatz des Oberkiefers, proc. alveol. maxillæ superioris, *s. Alvéolaire.*
Zahnhöhlenfortsatz des Unterkiefers, processus alveolaris maxillæ inferioris, —
Zahnklappern, dent. crepitus, *s. Claquement.*
Zahnlade, -laden, pl., *s.* Zahnhöhle.
Zahnlos, edentatus, Edenté.
Zahnlose Thiere, Edentata, Edentés.
Zahnlücke, diastema dentium, *s. Diastème.*
Zahnmittel, odontica, Odontiques.
Zahnpulver, tooth-powder, Odontotrimme.
Zahnschmerz, tooth-ache, Odontalgie.
Zahnschnecke, Dentalium, Dentale.
Zahnschnitt, denticulus, Denticule.
Zahnstein, tartarus dentium, Odontolithe.
Zahnsteinbildung, odontolithiasis, Odontolithiase.
Zahnstocker, tooth-pick, Cure-Dent.
Zahnweh, odontalgia, Odontalgie.
Zahnzange, forfex dentium, Davier.
Zahnzange, odontagogum, Odontagogue.
Zange, forceps, Pinces.
Zäpfchen, uvula, Luette.
Zäpfchendrüsen, uvular glands, *s. Uvulaire.*
Zäpfchenentzündung, uvulitis, Uvulite.
Zapfen, conus, Cone.
Zapfenbeere, galbulus, Galbule.
Zapfenförmig, —iliformis, Strobiliforme.
Zapfenmuskel, Azygos uvulæ, Palato-Staphylin.
Zapfentragend, coniferus, Conifère.
Zaum, frenulum, Bride.
Zaumrübe, Bryonia, Bryone.
Zehe, Zehen, pl., toe, Orteil.
Zehenscheide, dactylotheca, Dactylothèque
Zehnblättrig, decaphyllus, Décaphylle.
Zehneckig, decagonus, Décagone.
Zehnmännig, decandrous, Décandre.
Zehnmännigkeit, Decandria, Décandrie.
Zehnsamig, decaspermus, Décasperme.
Zehnweiberei, Decagynia, Décagynie.
Zehnweibige Pflanzen, plantæ decagynæ, —
Zehrfieber, hectic fever, Hecticopyre.
Zehrfieber, colliquative fever, Syntécopyre.
Zeichen, signum, Signe.
Zeichenlehre, semeiologia, Séméiologie.
Zeigefinger, indicator, *s. Doigt.*
Zeitigung, maturity, Maturité.
Zeitlose, Colchicum, Colchique.
Zeitmesser, chronometer, Chronomètre
Zelle, Zellen, pl., cell, Cellule.
Zellgewebartig, cellular, Cellulaire.
Zellgewebe, cellular tissue, *s. Cellulaire.*
Zellicht, same, —
Zellige Gewächse, plantæ cellulosæ, *s. Acotylédon.*
Zerbrechlich, fragilis, Fragile.
Zerbrechlichkeit, fragilitas, Fragilité.
Zerbrechlichkeit der Knochen, fragilitas ossium, Ostéopsathyrose.
Zerfallen, dialysis, Dialyse.
Zerfliessbarkheit, deliquescence, Déliquescence.
Zerfliessende Salze, deliquescent salts, —
Zerfliessung, deliquescence, —
Zerfressen, erosion, Anabrose.
Zerfressende Mittel, diabrotica, *s. Diabrose.*
Zerfressung, corrosio, Corrosion, Diabrose.
Zergliederer, anatomist, Anatomiste.
Zergliedern, to anatomize, Anatomiser.
Zergliedernd, analytic, Analytique.
Zergliederung, anatomy, Anatomie.
Zergliederung der unteren Thiere, dissection of the lower animals, *s. Anatomie.*
Zergliederungskunde, Zergliederungskunst, science of anatomy, —
Zerlegung, analysis, Analyse.
Zernagende Mittel, *s.* Aetzmittel.
Zerplatzen einer Vene, rupture of a vein, Phléborrhexie.
Zerquetschung, —atio, Conquassation.
Zerreiblich, friable, Friable.
Zerreiblichkeit, friability, Friabilité.
Zerreibung, levigatio, Lévigation.
Zerreissen, laceratus, Lacéré.
Zerreissend, lancinating, Lancinant.
Zerreissend, ruptilis, Ruptile.
Zerreissenes Loch, *s.* Hinteres.
Zerreissung, diæresis, Diérèse.
Zerreissung, dilaceration, Dilacération.
Zerreissung, lancinatio, Elancement.
Zerschlitzt, laceratus, Déchiré.
Zerschneiden eines Schädelknochens, fissure of a cranial bone, Diacopé.
Zersetzt, decompositus, Decomposé.
Zersetzung, decompositio, Décomposition.
Zerstossen, to triturate, Concasser.
Zerstossung, contusio, Contusion.
Zertheilung, incisio, Incision.
Zertrennung der Gefässe, rupture of vessels, *s. Dierèse.*
Zeugung, generatio, Génération.

Zeugungsreife, pubertas, Puberté.
Zeugungstheile, partes generationis, *s. Genital.*
Zeugungsunfähig, impotens, Impotent.
Zeugungsunfähigkeit, —tia, Impuissance.
Zibeth, zibethum, Civette.
Zibethkatze, Viverra civetta, Civette.
Zieg-, Zugmittel, helctica, Helctiques.
Zimmt, cinnamomum, Cannelle.
Zimmt, sinesischer, — sinense, *s. Cannelle.*
Zimmtbaum, (wahre), Laurus cinnamomi, Canellier.
Zimmtbaum, weisser, C. alba, *s. Cannelle.*
Zimmtcassia, *s.* Zimmt, sinesischer.
Zimmtöl, Oleum cinnamomi, *s. Cannelle.*
Zimmtrinde, wahre, cortex —, *s. Cannellier.*
Zimmtrinde, weisse, — canellæ, *s. Cannelle.*
Zimmtsyrup, Syrupus Cinnamomi, —
Zimmttinktur, Tinctura Cinnamomi, —
Zimmtwasser, einfaches, Aqua —, —
Zimmtwasser, weiniges, Aqua — vinosa, —
Zink, zincum, Zinc.
Zinn, stannum, Etain.
Zinnfeile, präparirte, limatura stanni preparata, *s. Etain*, et *Limaille.*
Zinnober, cinnabar, Cinnabre.
Zipolle, Allium fistulosum, Ciboule.
Zirbel, Zirbeldrüse, pineal gland, Conarion, *s.*, also, *Pinéal.*
Zirbelstiele, pedunc. conarii, *s. Pédoncule.*
Zirkel, circle, cycle, Cercle, Cycle.
Zirkelrund, circular, Circulaire.
Zirkelrund, orbicular, Orbiculaire.
Zischen, sibilatio, Sifflement.
Zischend, sibilans, Sifflant.
Zitteraal, G. electricus, *s. Gymnote.*
Zitterfisch, Torpedo vulgaris, *s. Torpille.*
Zitternde Bewegung, *s.* Schauder.
Zitwer, Kæmpferia rotunda, *s. Zédoaire.*
Zitzenförmig, mamillatus, Mameloné.
Zitzenfortsatz, mastoid process, *s. Mastoïde.*
Zitzensack, mastotheca, Mastothèque.
Zoochemie, animal chemistry, Zoochimie.
Zoographisch, zoographical, Zoographique.
Zoolith, zoolite, Zoolithe.
Zoolithographie, zoolithography, Zoolithographie.
Zoolithologie, zoolithology, Zoolithologie.
Zoolog, zoologist, Zoologiste.
Zoologie, zoology, Zoologie.
Zoologisch, zoological, Zoologique.
Zoonosologie, zoonosology, Zoonosologie.
Zoopathologie, -pathology, Zoopathologie.
Zoophysiologie, -siology, Zoophysiologie.
Zoophyt, zoophytum, Zoophyte.
Zoophyten, Zoophyta, Zoophytes.
Zoophytisch, zoophytic, Zoophytique.
Zoophytologie, -phytology, Zoophytologie.
Zorn, anger, Colère.
Zote am Pferdefuss, cirrus, Fanon.
Zucken, subsultus, Soubresaut.
Zucker, sugar, Sucre.
Zuckerbohne, -mandel, sugar-plum, Dragée.
Zuckerig, saccharine, Saccharin.
Zuckersaft, syrup, Syrop.
Zuckerwasser, hydrosaccharum, Hydrosaccharum.
Zuckung, convulsio, Convulsion.
Zufall, accident, Accident.
Zufallen der Krankheiten, symptoms of diseases, *s. Symptôme.*
Zufällig, accidental, Accidentel, Adventice.
Zufluss, affluxus, Affluence.
Zugabe, epidosis, Epidose.
Zugang, accession, Accès.
Zugmittel, epispastica, *s. Epispastique.*
Zuheilende Mittel, consolidantia, *s.*
Zuheilung, consolidatio, Consolidation.
Zuhören, *s.* Auscultation.
Zuhname, increase, Accroissement.
Zunahme, increase, Auxesie.
Zunahme einer Krankheit, increase of a disease, Epidrose.
Zunge, glossa, Zunge.
Zunge, tongue, Langue.
Zungenarterie, art. lingualis, *s. Lingual.*
Zungenast des Zungenschlundkopfnervens, ramus lingualis nervi glosso-pharyngei, —
Zungenband, frænum linguæ, Filet.
Zungenbein, os hyoides, — linguale, *s. Hyoïde*, et *Lingual.*
Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskel, Cerato-Pharyngeus, Cérato-Pharyngien.
Zungenbeinhornzungenmuskel, Cerato-Glossus, Cérato-Glosse.
Zungenbeinmuskeln, musculi hyoidei, *s. Hyoïdien.*
Zungenbeinschildknorpelmuskel, Hyo-Glossus, Hyo-Glosse.
Zungenblutader, vena lingualis, *s. Ranine.*
Zungenblutung, glossorrhagia, *s. Glossotomie*
Zungenbrand, glossanthrax, Glossanthrax.
Zungenbruch, glossocele, Glossocèle.
Zungencarbunkel, *s.* Zungenbrand,
Zungenentzündung, glossitis, Glossite.
Zungenfleischnerv, nervus hypoglossus, *s. Hypoglosse*, et *Nerf.*
Zungenhalter, —catochus, Glossocatoche.
Zungenkehldeckelmuskel, Glosso-Epiglotticus, Glosso-Epiglottique.
Zungenlähmung, glossoplegia, *s. Glossotomie*
Zungenlehre, glossologia, Glossologie.
Zungenlos, aglossus, Aglosse.
Zungenlosigkeit, aglossia, Aglossie.
Zungenmuskel, Lingualis, Lingual.
Zungennerv, nervus lingualis, *s. Lingual.*
Zungenschlagader, tiefe, arteria ranina, *s. Ranine.*
Zungenschlundkopfnerv, nervus glosso-pharyngeus, *s. Nerf.*
Zungenschlundnerv, same, *s. Glosso-Pharyngien.*
Zungenschmerz, glossalgia, Glossalgie.
Zungenvene, vena lingualis, *s. Lingual.*
Zungenvorfall, glossoptosis, Glossoptose.
Zungenvorfall, paraglossa, Paraglosse.
Zungenwärzchen, p. linguales, *s. Papille.*
Zungenzäpfchenmuskel, Constrictor isthmi faucium, Glosso-Staphylin.

Zurückbeugende Muskeln, musculi supinatores, *s. Supinateur.*
Zurückbeugung der Gebärmutter, retroversio uteri, *s. Hypostrophie.*
Zurückbringung, reductio, Réduction.
Zurückdrehung, supinatio, Supination.
Zurückgebogen, reflexus, Réfléchi.
Zurückgebogen, revolutus, Révoluté.
Zurückgehen, retrocessio, Rétrocession.
Zurückgelegt, reclinatus, Récliné.
Zurückgerollt, revolutus, Révoluté.
Zurückhaltung einer normalen Ausleerung, suppression of a natural evacuation, Epischèse.
Zurücklaufend, recurrens, Récurrent.
Zurücklaufende Ellenbogenschlagader, arteria ulnaris recurrens, —
Zurücklaufende Speichenschlagader, arteria radialis recurrens, —
Zurücklaufender Nerf, nerv. recurrens, —
Zurückstoss, repercussio, Répercussion.
Zurückstossung, repulsio, Répulsion.
Zurückstrahlung, —eratio, Réverbération.
Zurücktreibend, repercutiens, Répercussif.
Zurücktreibende Arzneien, repellentia, —
Zurücktreten, *s.* Zurückgehen.
Zurückwerfung, reflectio, Réflection.
Zurückziehbar, retractile, Rétractile.
Zurückziehbarkeit, —ility, Rétractilité.
Zurückziehung, retractio, Rétraction.
Zusammendrückbar, —ible, Compressible.
Zusammendrückbarkeit, compressibility, Compressibilité.
Zusammendrücken, to —press, Comprimer.
Zusammendrücker, —or, Compresseur.
Zusammendrücker der Nase, Constrictor naris, —
Zusammendrückt, compressus, Compressé, Comprimé.
Zusammendrückung, —sio, Compression.
Zusammenfliessend, confluent, Confluent.
Zusammenfliessende Blattern, confluent small-pox, —
Zusammenfluss, confluence, Abouchement.
Zusammenfluss zweyer Blutadern, confluence of two veins, —
Zusammengeballt, conglobatus, Conglobé.
Zusammengelegt, —catus, Condupliqué.
Zusammengerollt, convolutus, Convoluté.
Zusammengerollt, *s.* Tutenförmig.
Zusammengesetzt, compositus, Composé.
Zusammengesetzte Bibergeiltinktur, Tinc. Castorei composita, —
Zusammengesetzte Blumen, flores compositi, *s. Clinanthe.*
Zusammengesetzte Drüse, conglomerate gland, *s. Conglomeré.*
Zusammengesetzter Angelikwurzelgeist, Spiritus Angelicæ compos., *s. Angélique.*
Zusammengesetztes Kampherliniment, Lin. Camphoræ comp., *s. Camphre.*
Zusammengesetztes Rharbarberextract, Extr. Rhei compos., *s. Rhubarbe.*
Zusammengesetztes Rosmarinwasser, Aqua Rorismarini comp., *s. Romarin.*

Zusammengewachsen, connate, Conné.
Zusammengewachsene Blätter, folia connata, —
Zusammengewichelt, conglomeratus, Conglomeré.
Zusammengezogen, contractus, Contracté.
Zusammenhaltend, synochous, Synoque.
Zusammenhang, cohæsio, Cohésion.
Zusammenheilung, *s.* Zusammenleimung.
Zusammenlaufen, —gence, Convergence.
Zusammenlaufend, converging, —
Zusammenleimen, agglutinare, Agglutiner.
Zusammenleimend, —ans, Agglutinant.
Zusammenleimende Mittel, conglutinantia, *s. Conglutination.*
Zusammenleimung, agglutinatio, Agglutination.
Zusammenmündung, inosculatio, Abouchement.
Zusammenmündung, *s.* Anastomose.
Zusammenneigend, connivens, Connivent.
Zusammenpressung, *s.* Zusammendrückung.
Zusammensetzung, synthesis, Synthèse.
Zusammensetzung, —itio, Composition.
Zusammenstoss, collisio, Collision.
Zusammenstossend, *s.* Zusammenneigend.
Zusammentreffen, coincidentia, Coïncidence.
Zusammenwickelung, complicatio, Complication.
Zusammenwohnen, —atio, Cohabitation.
Zusammenziehbar, systalticus, Systaltique.
Zusammenziehbar, contractile, Contractile.
Zusammenziehbarkeit, contractility, Contractilité.
Zusammenziehend, astringent, *s.*
Zusammenziehende Mittel, astringentia, *s.*
Zusammenziehung, astrictio, Astriction.
Zusammenziehung, *s.* Concentrirung.
Zusammenziehung, contractio, Contraction
Zusammenziehung, *s.* Krause.
Zusatz, appendage, Appendice.
Zusätzlich, —mentary, Supplementare.
Zutritt, access, Accès.
Zuwachs, accretio, Accroissement.
Zweibäuchig, digastric, Digastrique.
Zweibäuchiger Nackenmuskel, Complexus, Complexus.
Zweibäuchiger Unterkiefermuskel, Digastricus, Digastrique.
Zweiblättrig, diphyllus, Diphylle.
Zweiblumig, biflorus, Biflore.
Zweibruderschaft, *s.* Diadelphie.
Zweifächrig, bilocular, Biloculaire.
Zwei-, Vierfächriger Staubbeutel, anthera bi-, quadrilocularis, *s. Anthère.*
Zweiflügelich, dipterous, Diptère.
Zweiflügelige Insekten, Diptera, Diptères.
Zweifüssig, biped, Bipède.
Zweig, twig, *s. Branche.*
Zweihäusig, dioecious, Dioïque.
Zweihörnig, bicornis, Bicorne.
Zweihörnige Harnblase, vesica bicornis, —
Zweijährig, biennis, Bisannuel.

Zweikernig, -knöpfig, dicoccus, Dicoque.
Zweilippig, bilabiate, Bilabié.
Zweimächtig, didynamous, Didyname.
Zweimächtige Staubfaden, — stamens, —
Zweimächtigkeit, Didynamia, Didynamie.
Zweimännig, diandrus, Diandre.
Zweimännige Blüthen, flores diandri, —
Zweireihig, distichus, Distique.
Zweisaamig, dispermus, Disperme.
Zweischalig, bivalvis, Bivalve.
Zweispaltig, bifidus, Bifide.
Zweispitzig, -zackig, bifurcatus, Bifurqué.
Zweispitzige Entheilung, bifurcatio, Bifurcation.
Zweite Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, second row of carpal bones, *s. Carpe.*
Zweiter Halswirbel, second cervical vertebra, Axis.
Zweites Stück des Brustbeins, third piece of the sternum, *s. Tristernal.*
Zweitheilig, dichotomus, Dichotome.
Zwei-, Zweyzähnig, bidentatus, Bidenté.
Zweizeilig, distichus, Distique.
Zwerchenwachsen, diaphysis, Diaphyse.
Zwerchfell, diaphra gma, Diaphragme.
Zwerchfell, epiphragma, Epiphragme.
Zwerchfellabscess, diaphragmapostema, *s. Diaphragmalgie.*
Zwerchfellbruch, herniá diaphragmatis, Diaphragmatocèle.
Zwerchfellentzündung, inflammatio diaphragmitis, Diaphragmatite.
Zwerchfellgeschwür, diaphragmelcosis, —
Zwerchfellmagenband, ligamentum phreno-gastricum, *s. Phréno-Gastrique.*
Zwerchfellmilzband, ligamentum phrenosplenicum, *s. Phréno-Splénique.*
Zwerchfellnerven, nervi phrenici, *s. Diaphragmatique.*
Zwerchfellschlagadern, obere, arteriæ phrenicæ superiores, —
Zwerchfellschl., untere, — — inferiores, —
Zwerchfellschmerz, diaphragmalgia, Diaphragmalgie.
Zwerchfellvenen, venæ phrenicæ, —
Zwerchmuskel, *s.* Zwerchfell.
Zwerg, dwarf, Nain.
Zwergig, dwarfish, Nain.
Zwieback, panis biscoctus, Biscuit.
Zwiebel, bulbus, Bulbe.
Zwiebel, -lauch, Allium cepa, Ognon.
Zwiebel der Harnröhre, bulbus urethræ, *s. Bulbe.*
Zwiebelbrut, bulbulus, Cayeu.
Zwiebelförmig, bulbiformis, Bulbiforme.
Zwiebelgewächse, plantæ bulbosæ, *s. Bulbe.*
Zwiebelig, bulbosus, Bulbeux.
Zwiebeltragend, bulbifer, Bulbifère.
Zwilling, gemellus, geminus, Jumeau.
Zwillingsmuskel, oberer, Geminus superior, —
Zwillingsmuskel, unterer, — inferior, —
Zwischendornbänder, ligamenta interspinosa, *s. Inter-Epineux.*
Zwischendornmuskeln, Interspinales, —
Zwischengerollt, obvolutus, Obvolute.
Zwischenkiefer, os intermaxillare, *s. Intermaxillare.*
wischenknochenmuskeln, äussere, musculi interossei externi, *s. Interosseux.*
Zwischenknochenmuskeln, innere, musculi interossei interni, —
Zwischenknochennerv, n. interosseus, —
Zwischenknochenschlagadern, arteriæ interosseæ, —
Zwischenknorpel, interarticular cartilage, *s. Inter-Articulaire.*
Zwischenknorpeln des Brustbeins, cartilagines interarticulares sterni, —
Zwischenknorpeln des Schlüsselbeins, cartilagines interarticulares claviculæ, —
Zwischenknoten, internodium, Entrenœud.
Zwischenqueerfortsatzmuskeln, hintere des Nackens, Intertransversales colli posteriores, *s. Inter-Transversaire.*
Zwischenqueerfortsatzmuskeln, vordere des Nackens, — colli, anteriores, —
Zwischenraum, interspace, Diastème.
Zwischenraum, interstice, Interstice.
Zwischenrippenmuskeln, äussere, — innere, Intercostales externi, — interni, *s. Intercostal.*
Zwischenrippenschlagader, obere, arteria intercostalis superior, *s. Intercostal.*
Zwischenrippenschlagadern, untere, arteriæ intercostales inferiores, —
Zwischenrippenvene, obere der rechten Seite, vena intercost. dextra superior, —
Zwischenrippenvene, obere der linken Seite, vena intercostalis sinistra —, —
Zwischenrippenvenen, v. intercostales, —
Zwischenschlüsselbeinband, ligamentum interclaviculare, *s. Interclaviculaire.*
Zwischenwirbelknorpel, cartilago intervertebralis, *s. Intervertébral.*
Zwischenwirbelkörperbänder, ligamenta intervertebralia, —
Zwischenwirbellöcher, foramina intervertebralia, *s. Lombaire.*
Zwischenzeit, interval, *s. Intermission.*
Zwitter, hermaphrodite, Hermaphrodite.
Zwitterheit, hermaphrodism, Hermaphrodisme.
Zwölfeckig, dodecagonus, Dodécagone.
Zwölffingerdarm, duodenum, Duodénum.
Zwölffingerdarmentzündung, duodenitis, Duodénite.
Zwölffingerdarmschlagadern, arteriæ duodenales, *s. Duodénum.*
Zwölfmännig, dodecandrus, Dodécandre.
Zwölfmännige Pflanzen, plantæ dodecandræ, —
Zwölfmännigkeit, Dodecandria, Dodécandrie.
Zwölfweibig, dodecagynus, Dodécagyne.
Zwölfweibige Blüthen, flores dodecagyni, —
Zwölfweibigkeit, Dodecagynia, Dodécagynie.
Zygomatisch, zygomatic, Zygomatique.
Zymosimeter, —metrum, Zymosimètre.

SUPPLEMENT.

AUF

Abfluss, effluxus, Ecoulement.
Abführen, to absterge, Absterger.
Abführungsmittel, —gentia, *s. Abstergent.*
Abhängige Fortsätze, hintere, — — vordere, processus clinoidei posteriores, — — anteriores, *s. Clinoïde.*
Abkühlung, refrigeratio, Réfrigeration.
Ableitung, derivatio, Dérivation.
Abnahme, decay, Déperissement.
Ab- oder Wegnehmen eines überflüssigen oder verdorbenen Theils, removal of a superfluous or injured part, *s. Aphérèse.*
Abreibung der Haut, excoriation, Ecorchure.
Absüssung, dulcificatio, Dulcification.
Abzäumen, frœna solvere, Débrider.
Abzäumung,—orum solutio, Débridement.
Abziehende Muskeln, abductor muscles, *s.*
Abzieher der grossen Zehe, Abductor pollicis pedis, *s. Abducteur.*
Abzieher der kleinen Zehe, Abductor minimi digiti pedis, —
Achselblatt, stipula, Stipule.
Aderriss, phleborrhexis, Phléborrhexie.
Aeusserstes Ende der Hand, extrema manûs, Acrochir.
Agrimonie, Agrimonia, Aigremoine.
Altersbogen, *s.* Greisenbogen.
Ameisenwarze, myrmecia, Myrmécie.
Ampfergewächse, Polygoneæ, Polygonées.
Aneinanderreiben, confricatio, Confrication.
Anfang des Ductus thoracicus, commencement of thoracic duct, *s. Réceptacle.*
Angeborne Krankheit, congenital disease, *s. Conné.*
Anheftung, insertio, Insertion.
Ansammlung ein. Flüssigkeit in den Brustfellsäcken, pleurorrhœa, Pleurorrhée.
Ansammlung von Wasser und Luft im Uterus, —metra, Hydrophysomètre.
Ansetzen, prosthesis, Prosthèse.
Ansprung, tinea, Achores.
Anwachs, accretio, Accretion.
Anzieher des Daumens, Adductor pollicis manûs, *s. Adducteur.*
Anzieher des kleinen Fingers, Adductor minimi digiti manûs, —
Anzieher der grossen Zehe, Adductor pollicis pedis, —
Armblättrig, oligophyllus, Oligophylle.
Arthritischer Afterschmerz, proctagra arthritica, *s. Proctagre.*
Atomistik, Atomistische Ontologie, corpuscular philosophy, *s. Corpusculaire.*
Aufheber des Schulterblatts, Levator scapulæ, *s. Angulaire.*
Aufrichter der Klitoris, Erector clitoridis, *s. Ischio-Caverneux.*
Aufrichter der Ruthe, Erector penis, —
Aufschwellen, intumescentia, Dioncose.

BER

Auftreiben der Meibomische Drüsen, obstr. of Meibomian glands, *s. Pachyblépharose.*
Augenbrand, Augenkarbunkel, carbunculus oculi, Anthracose.
Augenbutter, eyelid-secretion, Chassie.
Augendrüsenentzündung, inflammation of Meibomian glands, Adénophthalmie.
Augenliederbrand, carbunculus palpebrarum, Anthracose.
Augenliederschwiele, pachyblepharosis, Pachyblépharose.
Augenliederzerfressung, ulceration of the eye-lids, Péribrose.
Augenschau, —scopia, Ophthalmoscopie.
Ausbreitbar, diffusible, Diffusible.
Ausbreitung in Aeste, —tio, Ramification.
Auseinandergehen der Schädelknochen, separation of cranial bones, Diachalasis.
Auseinanderweichen, diastasis, Diastase.
Auslieferung, secundinarum expulsio, Délivrance.
Ausschwellen, —escentia, Intumescence.
Aussetzende Krankheiten, intermittent diseases, *s. Intermittent.*
Aussetzender Puls, intermittent pulse, —
Ausstrahlung, irradiatio, Irradiation.
Auswärts-gebogen, reflexus, Réfléchi.
Ausziehen der Haare, removal of the hair, Dropacisme.

Bandblümchen, ligula, Languette.
Bänder des Gehirns, commissuræ cerebri, *s. Commissure.*
Basis der Blausäure, cyanogen, Cyanogène.
Basis der Schulterblatts, basis, vel margo vertebralis, scapulæ, *s. Base.*
Basisches Salz, neutral salt, —
Bauchflosser, Abdominales (Pisces), *s. Abdominal.*
Bauchmuskelentzündung,—is, Myocœlite.
Bauchmuskelschmerz, —ia, Myocœlialgie.
Bauchspeicheldrüsengang, ductus pancreaticus, *s. Pancréatique.*
Becher, Becherhülle, cupula, Cupule.
Becherartig, cupulatus, Cupulé.
Becherförmige Blumenkrone, cup-shaped corolla, *s. Cyathiforme.*
Bechertragend, cupuliferus, Cupulifère.
Beckenmesser, *s.* Klisiometer.
Befruchtungsträger,—phorus, Gonophore.
Begleitend, concomitant, Concomitant.
Begleitung, adjunct, Accompagnement.
Behäutet, tunicatus, Tuniqué.
Beinerde, earth of bone, *s. Terre.*
Beinhaut der Hirnschale,—ium, Péricrane.
Beinnarbe, callus, Cal.
Beinschiene, *s.* Beinlade.
Berathschlagung, cœnologia, Cœnologie.
Beraubung des Geschmacks, saporis deprivatio, Affadissement.

Beschreibung der Winde, *s.* Anemographie.
Bestengelt, caulescens, Caulescent.
Betelpfeffer, P. betle, *s. Poivre.*
Bettförmig, clinoid, Clinoide.
Biberbaum, M. glauca, *s. Magnolier.*
Bibergeilkampher, castorina, Castorine.
Bienenzellig, favosus, Faveux.
Biestmilch, beestings, Colostrum.
Blauer Sturmhut, *s.* Napell.
Bleichsüchtig, chlorotic, Chlorotique.
Bleywurz, Plumbago, Dentelaire.
Blumenblattlos, apetalous, Apétale.
Blumenstieleständig, —lar, Pédonculé.
Blutaderausdehnung, —ma, Phlébeurysme.
Blutaderentzündung, phlebitis, Phlébite.
Blutarm, leiphæmus, Leiphème.
Blutfluss aus den Venen, phleborrhagia, Phléborrhagie.
Blüthenscheidchen, spathella, Spathelle.
Blüthen-, Blumenscheide, spatha, Spathe.
Blüthenscheidenartig, Blüthenscheidig, spathaceous, Spathé.
Blüthenstielchen, pedicellus, Pédicelle.
Boden, soil, Terreau.
Bohrmuschel, Pholas, Pholade.
Bolle, bulb, Bulbe.
Brachvogel, Numenius, Courlis.
Brachvogel, grosser, N. arquata, —
Brechbar, refrangible, Réfrangible.
Brechbarkeit, —gibility, Réfrangibilité.
Brechfieber, febris asodes, *s. Asode.*
Bruchähnliche Geschwullst, hernia-like swelling, *s. Hydatidocèle.*
Bruchschneider, celotomist, *s.*
Bruchschnitt, celotomia, Célotomie.
Brustknoten des Intercostalnervens, ganglia thor. n. intercostalis, *s. Intercostal.*
Brustkrebs, mammary cancer, Masto-Carcinome.
Brustsprache, pectoriloquy, Pectoriloquie.
Bürzel, uropygium, Croupion.
Büschel, fasciculus, Faisceau.
Büschelartig, fasciculatus, Fasciculé.
Büschelförmig, same, —

Caries der Rückenwirbel, spondylarthrocace, Spondylarthrocace.
Ceder aus Lycien, Juniperus lycia, *s. Oliban.*

Darrsucht der Kinder, mesenteric atrophy of children, Pédatrophie.
Destillertes Wasser der schwarzen Küchenschelle, Aqua distillata A. pratensis, *s. Anémone.*
Dickauszug, extractum, Extrait.
Dickauszug der schwarzen Küchenschelle, Extractum A. pratensis, *s. Anémone.*
Drüsenfleisch, parenchyma, Parenchyme.
Dunnblättrig, tenuifolius, Tenuifolié.
Durchgang, Durchgänge, pl., via, Voie.
Durrgras, Holcus, Houlque.

Egelschnecke, Fasciola hepatica, Douve.
Eilfter Beynerv, eleventh cerebral, or accessory, nerve, *s. Accessoire.*

Einbalsamirung, cadaverum conditura, Embaument.
Einjährig, annual, Annuel.
Einjährige Pflanze, annual plant, —
Eitern, to suppurate, Abcéder.
Endständig, terminalis, Terminal.
Entzündung der Kopfmuskeln, myocephalitis, Myocéphalite.
Ephemeriden, ephemerides, *s. Ephémère.*
Erdstrich, regio terræ, Climat.
Erschlaffung des Hodens, relaxatio scroti, Rhacose.
Erste Muttermilch, *s.* Kolostrum.
Erste Reihe der Handwurzelknochen, 1st row of metacarpal bones, *s. Carpe.*
Erste Wege, primæ viæ, *s. Voie.*
Erster Halswirbel, 1st cerv. vertebra, Atlas.
Erstes Stück des Brustbeins, first piece of sternum, *s. Primi-Sternal.*
Erwachsen, adult, Adulte.
Erwachsenes Alter, adult age, —

Fangschwanz, cauda preh., *s. Prehensile.*
Feinblättrig, tenuifolius, Tenuifolié.
Feuchtigkeitmesser, *s.* Hygrometer.
Fische mit weichen Gräten, Malacopterygii (Pisces), Malacoptérygiens.
Fistulöses Geschwür, fistuloussore, Clapier.
Fleischlappen, flap of flesh, Lambeau.
Fleischwasserbruch, hydrosarcocele, Hydrosarcocèle.
Flosswallfisch, *s.* Balänopter.
Frieselartig, phlyctenoid, Phlycténoïde.
Frieselbläschen, phlyctæna, Phlyctène.
Fruchtboden, receptaculum, Receptacle.
Fussödem, œdema pedum, *s. Œdème.*

Gährkunst, zymotechnia, Zymotechnie.
Gährungslehre, zymology, Zymologie.
Gährungsmesser, *s.* Zymosimeter.
Ganzblättrig, integrifolius, Integrifolié.
Ganzhüfig, solipes, Solipède.
Ganzhüfige Thiere, Solipeda, Solipèdes.
Ganzlicher Mangel des Schädels, total deficiency of skull, Acranie.
Gedeckelt, operculatus, Operculé.
Gegurtelt, zonatus, Zoné.
Geistesabwesenheit, madness, Délire.
Geistesarmuth, oligopsychia, Oligopsychie.
Geistesschwäche, same, —
Geistreicher Wein, vinum generosum, *s. Généreux.*
Gelbes Waldhahnlein, Anemone ranunculoides, *s. Anémone.*
Gelinde unmerkliche Ausdünnstung, slight insensible perspiration, *s. Diapnoïque.*
Gemeinschaftlicher Fruchtboden, receptaculum commune, Clinanthe.
Gemisch von Bier und Milch, zythogala, Zythogale.
Geringer, zu, Kothabgang, —ia, Oligocoprie
Gesässbruch, ischiocele, Ischiocèle.
Gewassert, hydratus, Hydraté.
Gewitterwolke, thunder-cloud, Diablotin.
Gewöhnliche Name, spec. name, *s. Spécifique.*

Gewohnung aus Klima, climati assuetudo, Acclimatement.
Giftiger Wuterich, C. virosa, *s. Cicutaire.*
Gipfelständig, terminal, Terminal.
Gipfelständiger Staubbeutel, — anther, —
Gipfelständiges Blättchen, — leaflet, —
Glattroche, Raia batis, *s. Raie.*
Glatzschwindel, scotodynia, Scotodynie.
Gleichzeitig, isochronous, Isochrone.
Gleichzeitige Entzündung des Brustfells und der Lungen, pleuro-pneumonia, Pleuro-Pneumonie.
Gleichzeitigkeit, isochronism, Isochronisme
Gonorrhoische Augenentzündung, ophthalmia gonorrhoica, *s. Ophthalmie.*
Gurkenbaum, Magnolia, Magnolie.

Haarzange, volsella, Madistérion.
Hahnenfussartige Anemone, A. ranunculoides, *s. Anémone.*
Handarbeiter, operator, Opérateur.
Handbad, maniluvium, Maniluve.
Harnwolke, nubecula urinæ, *s. Néphéloïde.*
Häutige Zwiebel, bulbus tunicatus, *s. Bulbe.*
Heber, sipho, Siphon.
Heftige Kälte, intense cold, *s. Intense.*
Heftiges Ausfahren von Luft, violent explosion of gas, Physopsophie.
Hemipteren, Hemiptera, Hemiptères.
Herausziehen der Knochensplitter, extraction of splinters of bone, *s. Acanthabole.*
Hitzblase auf der Haut, papula, *s. Bouton.*
Hitziger Wasserkopf, hydrocephalus acutus, *s. Hydrocéphale.*
Höchster Grad einer Krankheit, acme of a disease, *s. Acmé.*
Hülle, oder Umschlag, der Bauchpilze, peridium Gastromycorum, Péridion.
Hüllkelch, periclinium, Périclinanthe.
Hüllkelchförmig, —formis, Péricliniforme.
Hundgras, Triticum repens, *s. Froment.*
Hydrophytologie, —gia, Hydrophytologie.

Innenhaut, endocarpium, Endocarpe.
Insekten, Insecta, Insectes.
Insekten mit vier Flügeln, Insecta tetraptera, *s. Lepidoptère.*

Jochfortsatz, *s.* Wangenfortsatz.

Kalische Substanz, alcaline substance, *s. Aconitine.*
Karthäusernelke, D. cartusianorum, *s. Œillet*
Kephalometer, *s.* Kopfmesser.
Knoten der Gräser, nodi Graminum vel Graminearum, *s. Diaphyse.*
Kopfschabe, Tinea furfuracea, *s. Teigne.*
Kräftiges Mittel, active remedy, *s. Actif.*
Krankheit ohne kritische Erscheinungen, morbus acriticus, *s. Acrisie.*
Kräuterstengel, stem of plant, *s. Tige.*
Kresse, Lepidium, Passerage.
Kresse, gemeine, *s.* Gartenkresse.
Kriechend, reptans, Rampant.
Kriechender Hahnenfuss, R. repens, —
Krummnervig, curvinervis, Curvinervé.
Küchenschelle, *s.* Schwarze Küchensch.
Kylinder, cylinder, Cylindre.

Lade, solen, Solen.
Lähmung der Augenmuskeln, paralysis of muscles of the eye, Ophthalmoplégie.
Langer Rückwärtsdreher, Supinator radii longus. *s. Supinateur.*
Langeschwanzter Muskel, Plantaris, Plantaire.
Langsame Verdauung, concoctio ciborum tarda, Bradypepsie.
Langsamer Abgang des Samens, emissio seminis tarda, Bradyspermatisme.
Langsamgehend, tardigradus, Tardigrade.
Langsamgiehende Thiere, Tardigrada, —
Lebensordnung, regimen, Régime.
Lehre von den Quadrupeden, tetrapodologia, Tétrapodologie.
Lehre von den Zoophyten, zoophytologia, Zoophytologie.
Lehre von der Gährung, *s.* Gährungslehre.
Lepidopteren, Lepidoptera, Lépidoptères.
Lepidopterolog, —ist, Lépidoptérologue.
Lerchengrauer Regenpfeifer, Œdicnemus crepitans, *s. Crépitant.*
Linden-Familie, Tiliaceæ, Tiliacées.
Loch zum Durchgang der untern Hohlvene, hiatus œsophageus, *s. Diaphragme.*

Makrele, Scomber scombrus, Maquereau.
Makrele, spanische, S. thynnus, Thon.
Makr.-Familie, Scomberida, Scombérides.
Malven-Familie, Malvaceæ, Malvacées.
Mandelbraune, paristhmitis, Paristhmite.
Mangel einer normalen Oeffnung, imperforation, Atrésie.
Mangel des Schädels, acrania, Acranie.
Mangelhafte Ernährung, oligotrophia, Oligotrophie.
Markstrahlen, radii medullares, *s. Rayon.*
Menschenvielkopf, P. hominis, *s. Polycéphale*
Mittelsäulchen, columella, *s. Axe.*
Mittelstück langer Knochen, central portion of long bones, Diaphyse.
Mollusken, Mollusca, Mollusques.
Molybdän, molybdæna, Molybdène.
Molybdänoxyd, molybdic oxide, —
Molybdänoxydul, molybdous oxide, —
Molybdänsäure, molybdic acid, —
Molybdänsaure Salze, molybdates, *s. Molybdate.*
Mundöffnung, *s.* Mundspalte.
Mutterpferd, mare, Jument.

Nabelgekrösgefässe, omphalo-mesenteric vessels, *s. Omphalo-Mésentérique.*
Nasenstück des Thränenbleiters, nasal portion of lacrymal duct, *s. Lacrymal.*
Nebenblättchen, stipelia, Stipelle.
Nebenblumenkrone, —olla, Paracorolle.
Nebeneinanderstellung, juxtapositio, Juxtaposition.
Neigung zur Säure, —centia, Acescence.

Nomaden, nomades, *s. Nomade.*
Nusspflaume, nuculanium, Nuculaine.

Oberer Ast, ramus superior, *s. Branche.*
Oefteres Ausspeyen, frequent expuition, Crachotement.
Ohrbeinchen, rundes, os orbiculare, *s. Orbiculaire.*

Perubalsamsaft, Syrupus balsami peruviani, *s. Baume.*
Perubalsamtinktur, Tinctura — —, —
Peruvianischer Balsam, balsam of Peru,—
Pferdefenchel, Phellandrium, Phellandre.
Polonischer Zopf, plica polonica, *s. Plique.*
Pomeranzenschwamm, Agaricus aurantiacus, *s. Orange.*
Paukentreppe, scala tympani, *s. Rampe.*
Püppchen der Schmetterlinge, pupa of Lepidoptera, Chrysalide.

Regenbrachvogel, N. phæopus, *s. Courlis.*
Rothes Schwefelquecksilber, red sulphuret of mercury, *s. Cinnabre.*

Sauerlichkeit, acescence, Acescence.
Sauertragend, acidifer, Acidifère.
Scarification des Auges, scarification of the eye, Ophthalmoxyse.
Schädellos, acranus, Acrane.
Schleimverhaltung, suppression of a mucous discharge, Ischoblénnie.
Schmerz in den Rückenwirbeln, spondylalgia, Spondylalgie.
Schwarze Küchenschelle, Anemone pratensis, *s. Anémone.*
Scorbut, scorbutus, Scorbut.
Scorbut des Mundes, *s.* Mundfäule.
Scorbutisch, scorbutic, Scorbutique.
Scrupel, scrupulus, Scrupule.
Seifenmachen, saponificatio, Saponification.
Sirup, syrupus, Syrop.
Speichelsteine, saliv. concretions, *s. Calcul.*
Spiessglanzzinnober, cinnabar of antimony, *s. Cinnabre.*
Spital für Aussätzige, hospital for lepers, Léproserie.

Stammler, stammerer, Bègue.
Stengellos, stemless, Acaule.
Stupor, stupor, Stupeur.

Theilweiser Mangel des Schädels, partial deficiency of cranium, *s. Acranie.*
Thiere mit vier Händen, Quadrumana, Quadrumanes.
Todtenstarre, *s.* Todtenkrampf.
Tragant, *s.* Wirbelkraut.
Triefäugig, lippus, Chassieux.
Triefendes Auge, oculus lippiens, —
Troddel, barba, coma, Houppe.

Ueberlegung, reflectio, Réflection.
Uebermässig grosse Klitoris, clitoridis elongatio, Cercosis.
Uebermässige Ausdehnung der Milz, splenoparectama, Splénoparectame.
Uebrige, residue, Résidu.
Unbeweglichkeit, acinesia, Acinesie.
Unmässigkeit, —ance, Intemperance.
Unterdrückung der Hautausdünnstung, — des Schweisses, ischidrosis, Ischidrose.
Unterster (vierter) Magen der wiederkäuenden Thiere, lowermost (fourth) stomach of Ruminantia, Abomasum.
Untersuchung des Auges, inspection of the eye, Ophthalmoscopie.
Unverletztheit, integrity, Integrité.

Venöse Schlagadergeschwullst, varicose aneurism, Phlébartériodialyse.
Verbrennung zu Asche, —io, Cinération.
Vierhändig, quadrumanus, Quadrumane.
Vierter Magen, *s.* Unterster.
Vorfall des Augapfels, ophthalmoptosis, Ophthalmoptose.
Vorhaupt, *s.* Vorderkopf.

Wasseriges Extract, watery extr., *s. Extrait.*
Wasserwindbruch,—cele, Hydrophysocèle.
Winddorn, pædarthrocace, Pédarthrocace.

Zusammenziehung, *s.* Schliessung.
Zymologie, zymology, Zymologie.
Zymologisch, zymological, Zymologique.

ERRORS FOR CORRECTION.

Article, ACOUSTICO-MALLÉEN, for "grosser Erschlaffer," read *kleiner* Erschlaffer; —ALLANTOÏDE, for "membrane destitute of vessels," read *vascular* membrane;—AZYME, for "ungesäuert," read *ungesäuertes;*—BALBUTIEMENT, for "inferior laryngeal," read *superior* laryngeal;—COULEUR, for "direct," read *directly emanating;*—ETRIER, for "membrane of tympanum," read *mucous membrane of the cavity of the tympanum.* For rectification of the error in Art., CITRON, *s.* LIMON.

In the Article, OVIPARE, Ornithorhynchus and Echidna are represented as *oviparous* animals. They are now believed to be *ovo-viviparous.*

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